EL
e inventory
tock. Today an extraor-
ssful season. Odds, ends,
re not to be counted—for
em.
towels—soiled and
—all-linen huck and damask, hemmed
ged towels—worth 25c,
—for 5c
n remnants—
all the left-over soiled and mussed
s table damasks—bleached and
ll length—2 to 4 yards—
c, 65c, 75c—for 25c
eling remnants—
ds of remnants glass toweling, kitchen
, roller toweling, bath toweling, and
weling—worth 12½c, 15c, 8c
e goods—remnants
and fancy white goods—colored mulls,
batistes, organdies, nainsooks, mulls
ns—value 25c, 35c, 40c, 60c— 5c
nd $8 box coats—
large sleeves—late effects—
navy and black—silk faced
—rough cheviots and
boucles—well made, stylish coats—in the
basement for 2.50
Odd lots
ladies' jackets—
tight-fitting
jackets—38, 40
and 42 in. long—
fine kersey,
beaver and
rough materials
—large sleeves—
k—not the latest style, but they cost
$12.50 to make—on separate table
1.90
ress skirts—of
Sicilian—cut
wide and full-
lined through-
out—perfect
hanging—vel-
veteen faced—
a fine street
skirt—in
basement for
2.50
igured brillianting
—lined and velveteen faced—very
and serviceable skirt—
1.7
es' $1.50 underwe
—scarlet and white
wool—broken lines
worth up to $1.50
slightly
soiled 45
Ladies' 2
hosiery—full regular
made—fast black
ton—also
new tans 12½
0, $3.50 and $3.0
clearing all the broken lines—cloth
quare and narrow toes—lace and
box calf skating shoes—some tan
me sizes 3½ to 5½, AA, A, B, C—
to 8, AA, A, B, C—all choice styles
nter's productions— 1.7
0 shoes—dongola,
button—square and pointed toes
ll sizes—plenty of 4 to 7 B,
—all correct styles—Friday 1.90
handkerchiefs—on
n floor bargain square men's pure
se silk—slightly mussed—plain or
itials—also women's pure linen—
dered—with initials or without—
embroidered and scalloped
worth up to 35c—Friday 10c
SKA
159 STATE ST.
OCK OF—
R GARMENTS
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33 State-st. 49-53 Jac
Tell Your Neighbors,
Tell Your Friends,
Tell Everybody—
To Read
The Best Paper—
The Chicago Tribune.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 32. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. TWO CENTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO.

EATEN UP BY RENT.

What Becomes of State Street Merchants' Profits.

MAY BE A BIG EXODUS.

Occupants of Stores Pay Too Much to Landlords.

MANY PLACES ARE VACANT.

Business Men Talk of What They Have to Pay.

CHANCE FOR THE OWNERS TO ACT.

Merchants on State street say they have grown tired of giving their entire profits to their landlords, and a movement is now on foot for a general exodus from that thoroughfare. Wabash avenue will profit most by the move, if it should be made, and Dearborn and Clark streets, Michigan avenue, and east and west streets will also come in for a share of the retail trade should it leave State street.

More than 200 feet of frontage in State street which was occupied yesterday by retail stores is vacant today. There are at least a dozen important retail stores, the leases of which expire on May 1 or before, which may be moved from State street. There are some others which will move from one part of the street to another, leaving vacant property which has rented for large sums in the past.

Firms which leave their present locations are as follows:

Alaska Fur company, No. 159 State street.
Tetsuka & Takeda, No. 185 State street.
C. E. Wiswall, No. 179 State street.
H. Friend, No. 148 State street.
Joseph Beifeld & Co., Nos. 138-144 State street.
Joseph Beifeld & Co., No. 193 State street.
E. Pardridge, Nos. 112-116 State street.
C. D. Peacock, Nos. 96-98 State street.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

E. Pardridge, Nos. 112-116 State street.
J. Beifeld & Co. (retail), Nos. 138-144 State street.
J. Beifeld & Co., No. 193 State street.
H. Friend, No. 148 State street.
Tetsuka & Takeda, No. 185 State street.
Alaska Fur company, No. 159 State street.
Smith & Stoughton, Nos. 167-169 State street.

VACANT STORES TODAY.

Nos. 112 to 116 State street.
Nos. 138 to 144 State street.
No. 148 State street.
No. 159 State street.
Nos. 193-197 State street.
Nos. 214-216 State street.

Rents Up with the Fair.

Ever since the close of the World's Fair complaints have been numerous regarding the rents obtained in State street. The limit of high rents was reached just prior to the World's Fair. There was a general increase which it is said ran from 25 per cent to from 200 to 300 per cent. The increase in rents was due to the expectation of greatly increased business to come from World's Fair visitors. There was an increase in business during the six months of the Fair, though many merchants failed to realize the increased profits expected. With the close of the Fair rents remained as high as they were, and in some few cases have been advanced. It has now reached a point where the merchants say they can make no profit after paying rent, and they propose trying other streets, where less rentals are demanded.

The retail business district of Chicago is perhaps the most congested of any city of its size in the world. Before the World's Fair Adams street was the southern boundary of the retail district. It has been since extended south, principally as a result of the opening of two big department stores. Before the opening of the Fair it seemed as if every retailer was bidding for a store in State street, between Adams and Washington. As a result, rents went to a price which were then considered excessive by many, and are now considered so by an even larger number of merchants.

Vacant Stores on May 1.

"I have had any number of real estate men coming to me with propositions to lease State street property," said a State street merchant yesterday. "One real estate man told me he would have nine stores large enough to accommodate the business of our firm by May 1. These all represent merchants who have failed in business or who have determined to leave State street because of the excessive rentals. The number of desirable stores in State street, between Washington and Van Buren streets, which are empty is astonishing, and I know this number will be materially increased before May 1. I am not interested in the matter particularly, as the lease I now have has several years yet to run. I should like to see State street remain the great retail street, however, but I am convinced this will not be the case unless there is a material reduction in rents.

"In the good old days before the panic of 1893 retail merchants along this street used to figure on 5 per cent of the total receipts to cover rent and advertising. But that happy condition no longer exists. Prices of all kinds of merchandise, but principally the cheaper kinds of dry goods, have gone down with alarming rapidity, and the profits with them, while rents have staid stationary. This great lowering in the prices charged for merchandise reduces the amount of sales it is possible to make in a given space, and that amount is getting dangerously near the rent charged for the room. Perhaps one-half would be a fair statement of the possible amount of money which can be taken in over a counter now, as compared to what could be formerly received over the same counter, so you see the old 5 per cent does not hold. Of course, the rents ought to be reduced to meet this changed condition of things."

Foreman Wants Lower Rent.

At No. 109 State street S. H. Foreman of the Foreman shoe company was greatly in favor of lowering the rents along the street and told his case as follows:

"It would be an excellent idea if the rents along this part of the street could be reduced so as to give stores a chance. At present a small concern cannot make a living and pay the enormous rents demanded. The leases of a great deal of this property were made in good times before the World's Fair, and the rentals have remained the same in spite of the depression in business. Most of the smaller firms are losing money or working for their landlords. In my case I am working for a landlady.

"No, I don't intend to move at present. I have a long lease on the premises and must hold them, but the outlook is bad, although I am not in business to lose money, of course."

Beifeld & Co. Move Out.

By dark Nos. 138 to 144 State street were utterly deserted. Joseph Beifeld & Co. had established there a branch retail store of their wholesale establishment, with another in the basement of the old Leader building. The one at No. 138 State street wound up its affairs and departed, while that in the Leader building will make the same move in a few weeks. G. N. Sweet[illegible]d of the firm was not at all enthusiastic over the State street outlook. He said:

"Yes, we are getting out of the Mackin building tonight. We sold a large amount of stock there in a short time, but the rents are so high everywhere on the street a retail firm can't afford to stay. You see we don't have to stay and so we are getting out. The outlook is discouraging and calculated to make merchants feel hardly toward Chicago as a city to locate in. The big firms make a success, we grant, but it takes fifteen years for a new concern to get started."

Why H. Friend Failed.

The store of H. Friend, at No. 148 State street, was in possession of the Sheriff, and the goods were rapidly being packed and cleared out to make a clean emptying of the building. Mr. Friend sat on a truck watching operations, and gave the reasons for his failure as follows:

"Yes, the rents are so high everything goes to the landlord. It doesn't make any difference how much a man pushes his business on this street, at the present charge for space it is impossible to make money. Why, I paid $21,000 a year for this store, which has twenty-three feet frontage and ninety feet depth. If I was to go ahead again I couldn't give more than $10,000 for the rent and make money. But I'm not going into the business again here; there's nothing in it."

C. E. Wiswall & Co.'s shoe store at No. 179 State street is also covered with gaudy placards announcing a receiver's sale. Since Oct. 1 the company has been in a receiver's hands and is trying to get straightened out so as to take definite action regarding going out of business before April 1, when the year's lease expires. F. L. Duzan of the firm said:

"No one knows better than ourselves that the rents are too high all along State street. At No. 160, across the way, we paid $1,000 a month rental, and the large prices charged for space had a great deal to do with our business difficulties. If the affairs of the concern can be straightened out by April 1 we may continue in business here, otherwise I think the intention is to go out of business altogether."

Retailers of Japanese novelties have also felt the squeeze of high rents. Tetsuka & Takeda, at No. 185 State street, in the Palmer House, are finally selling out, preparatory to quitting Chicago permanently. T. Fukushima, manager of the store, was heartily in sympathy with any move for lower rents. He said:

"Yes, the rent here is much too high, and we are leaving the city for good. We are feeding the landlord and have made a living, but merely bread and water, and now we are going."

Druggist Has His Say.

Joseph Trienens, manager of a drug store at No. 161 State street, would also be glad to see rents lowered, but saw no brightness in the outlook.

"It is a matter of general importance to [illegible] merchants," he said, "since the rents [illegible] present are all out of proportion to [illegible]ss done. While the price of merch[illegible] of all kinds is going down the rents are steadily going up. But I see no way of helping the matter, since it appears to be mainly a ques[illegible] of supply and demand. As long as [illegible]ple will pay these enormous prices it is [illegible]ot to be wondered the landlords charge them."

C. D. Peacock, the jeweler, at the northwest corner of Washington and State streets, will move on May 1. He gives as his reasons a likelihood of the building he now occupies being torn down and rebuilt, and a need of more room. But he still will stay in State street, and will take a new location at the northeast corner of Adams street. Although he thought it still possible for a retail house to make money in State street, Mr. Peacock admitted the rentals to be absurdly high, and made the following statement:

"If the average rental paid is not soon made to conform with the changed condition of business since the panic of 1893, it undoubtedly will have the effect of decreasing the number of merchants doing business in State street."

Pardridge Will Move Out.

E. Pardridge, Nos. 112 to 116 State street, has owned the building he now occupies ever since the fire, and consequently has not suffered in business on account of rent. Some time ago, however, he rented the premises to Fish, Joseph & Co. for $60,000 a year. When the latter firm burned out in 1893 Mr. Pardridge again occupied the store with his dry goods business. Recently, however, a sale of the entire premises has been made to H. H. Kohlsaat, and it is expected Mr. Pardridge's concern will leave shortly.

At the store Mr. Pardridge could not be found, but the clerks said the stock was being entirely sold out and it was the proprietor's intention to leave the premises as soon as possible, probably within a limited number of days. The concern, they say, was leaving the dry goods business permanently.

No. 136 State street is occupied by Evan Lloyd. He said rents were excessive, and it was hard work, if not impossible, for any house to make business pay in State street.

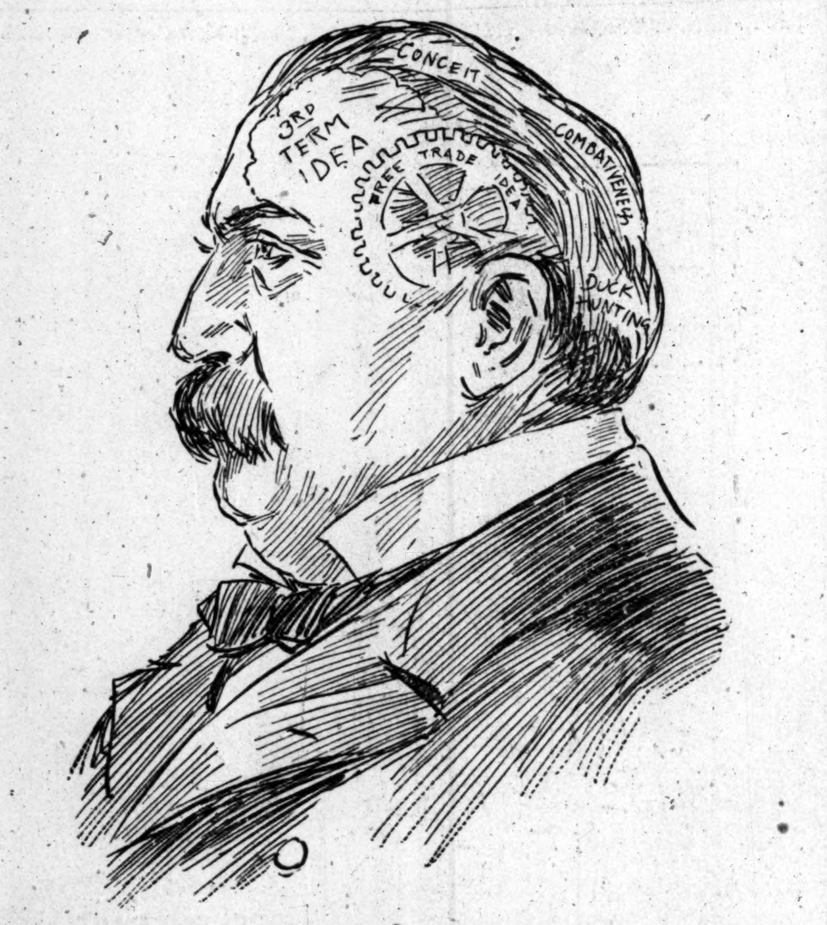
Alaska Fur Company Moves.

Another firm to vacate its State street quarters last night was the Alaska Fur company at No. 159. The company is anxious to sublet its premises, and took a more roseate view of the situation than its action in going out of business would lead people to expect. Morris Weil, who, with his brother, ran the business, gave his reasons for leaving as follows:

"Yes, we are leaving this location tonight and going out of business permanently. The reason is my brother and myself are connected with an insurance company, and have agreed to devote all of our time to its business and abandon mercantile pursuits.

"But I consider State street the best retail location in Chicago, because the business is best there. The rents are high, but the amount paid in extra rental is saved in advertising on account of the location. A firm on State street don't have to advertise, and hence can do business at a smaller expense.

"Can a firm make money in State street? Well, it can do it there if anywhere. I consider State street between Washington and Monroe streets the finest location for a retail house in the United States."



THE PRESIDENT PHOTOGRAPHED UNDER RONTGEN'S NEW LIGHT.

NEW HOME FOR ANIMALS.

LINCOLN PARK IS TO BE IMPROVED BY CHARLES T. YERKES.

Commissioners Have Been Given to Understand the Street Car Magnate Is Now Nearly Ready to Make the Offer Public—It Has Been Considered by Him for a Long Time, but a Combination of Circumstances Has Held It Back.

There are scores of gray squirrels in Lincoln Park enjoying liberty, but when they learn it is the intention of Charles T. Yerkes to give the animals of the menagerie a brand-new home, to cost $25,000, they doubtless will be willing to part with their freedom for luxurious private apartments in all kinds of weather.

Two years ago the stockholders of the North Chicago Street railway company voted the sum named should be given the Lincoln Park Commissioners to build a new animal house. The Commissioners selected an architect, had plans drawn, and paid for them. Then came the appointment of Bernard F. Weber as a Park Commissioner, and the board never heard anything more of the $25,000. It was understood that personal dissatisfaction of Mr. Yerkes with this appointment prevented the tender of the money. Mr. Weber's appointment as Park Commissioner was not confirmed. Ex-Judge Egbert Jamieson, an attorney for the North Side railroad, and a strong personal friend of Mr. Yerkes, is now on the park board. The three Commissioners believe the money offered two years ago soon will be forthcoming, and Andrew Crawford, President of the board, yesterday said he had heard such statements and believed them, but no direct questions had been put to Mr. Yerkes, because he was a man who did not like to be hurried.

Will Be a New Idea.

The building of a house for the animals at Lincoln Park means much more than the simple erection of a large building. Park Superintendent Alexander returned yesterday from a trip to all the large cities of the East, where he made a study of all park features with special reference to the care of animals and made an inventory of such of the beasts of the field as could be purchased at an advantage to be added to the exhibit at Lincoln Park. Part of Mr. Alexander's mission was to see if he could not exchange some of the superfluous stock of Chicago's collection for animals which have hitherto been strangers here.

When the new building is finished it will be large enough to contain a great collection, and it will be so arranged that by the simple sliding of a door any species of beast or bird may be changed from winter into summer quarters and the reverse. It is the intention of the Commissioners when the plan is carried out to have on exhibition simply a representative of each kind of wild life, male and female, the natural increase to be exchanged for the acquisition of new species. Upon the building of the house and the arrangement for adjacent summer quarters all that part of the park now occupied by the wolf, fox, bear, and mountain lion dens and pits will revert to park uses proper.

The buffalo herd will be greatly diminished in numbers and not more than a pair of deer and a pair of elk will be kept. This will also add more room for public purposes. The elephant, which has done nothing for years but stand still and eat hay and peanuts, except on the day when it broke loose and lumbered down Lincoln avenue, pursued by a hose cart and patrol wagon, is to be exchanged, if possible, for a more docile brute which will bear children upon the broad of its back for "so much per." In fact, negotiations have been opened with Rockford people, who have a small and gentle elephant trained to tricks and to the carrying of children.

One Pair of Lions.

There are now six lionesses and three lions in the park. It is the intention to keep one pair only, the best specimens, and to exchange the others for animals of other kinds. Then there are a jaguar, a cougar, and a leopard. They are all males and it is the intention to purchase mates for them. The park also wants a pair of kangaroos. Then some ostriches are desired, and if all these animals named can be obtained without the expenditure of much money, or can be exchanged for lions, buffalo, or elk, they will before many weeks be added to the park's display.

President Crawford said his idea of an animal house was it must not look like a house proper, but like a natural retreat, for bricks and mortar too clearly shown are incongruous enough to almost ruin the effect that should be impressed upon the mind. He thought a collection of animals was a great educator and a particular delight to children, and no large city should be without a zoölogical garden, and for that reason he hoped that the standard of the display at Lincoln Park might not only be maintained but raised. Supt. Alexander said:

"The Board of Park Commissioners sent me three weeks ago to look at the park systems of Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati. One of the first objects of my journey was to inspect the zoölogical gardens of the places visited, though I was to study the other features thoroughly. I shall make a report to the Park Commissioners and perhaps a number of recommendations based upon my observations. I did not purchase any animal outright, but I have a pretty good knowledge of the price of such as the board wants and I have other animals in mind for which it may be possible to exchange some of Lincoln Park's duplicates."

WOMEN RUN ONE MICHIGAN TOWN.

Marcellus Has a Feminine Undertaker, Barber, and Other Officials.

Marcellus, Mich., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Women are so thoroughly in the ascendant in Marcellus there is some talk of changing the name of the town to Marcella, the feminine form.

In this community of 1,200 souls two-thirds of the church members are women. Five of the six school teachers, one undertaker, one barber, one hotelkeeper, a church janitor, and two of the Public School Board, to say nothing of forty others connected with business in a general way, are women.

Mrs. Anna Watters makes a good undertaker. She is a plump, handsome blonde, whose 30 years have only added grace to an accomplished new woman. Her husband, Elam Watters, has been in the business several years. His wife has learned the trade and attends to the undertaking and embalming as well as a man could. Mrs. Watters expects to pass an examination and graduate from an embalming school this spring.

Mrs. Melissa Decker trims the public whiskers and shaves the dudes of Marcellus. She is the wife of Barber George Decker. She is an expert as well as good looking. She even leads her husband in public favor.

The janitor of the United Brethren Church, Miss Ella Wilcox, stepped into the place once occupied by a man and now does so well that there is no hope for a male biped while this young and supple woman is able to pull a bell-rope.

Mrs. Mary Arnold, landlady of the Arnold House, is a widow, plump, fair, and 40, but knows her business and keeps tavern the way the new woman should and not as the old woman did.

Mrs. Joseph Cromley is the leader of the new woman movement in Marcellus. She has been waiting sixty years for female suffrage and goes in for all the present rights that a woman can have while she waits. One year ago Mrs. Cromley marshaled the female hosts together and captured the first place on the High School Board. Not satisfied with that last fall, with the assistance of her sex and several weak-kneed men, she ousted another male member of the School Board and is now laying plans to get the rest next school meeting.

The banker's wife, Mrs. George W. Jones, a handsome woman of 38, was the second woman elected for School Trustee.

These women are all highly educated and respected, modest in demanding their rights, and so thorough in attending to their duties that the official changes are welcomed by the men who first opposed them.

So far only one Marcellus woman has dared to wear bloomers. Mrs. C. Goodrich tackled the festive knickerbocker and a bicycle both at the same time and made a success of both.

Women's Twentieth Century clubs hold the boards three or four nights in the week while the martyred husbands hold the fort and the babies at home.

"CON" MAN MAKES A $5,000 PLAY.

Takes the Rich Rural Visitor to See the Same Old Lake Explosion.

Policeman Burke of the Central Police Station had an exciting chase after a confidence man yesterday afternoon, which led along a crowded street, through a large store, and up a rear stairway. He finally captured his man and locked him up.

Policemen Burke and McWeeney were walking along Michigan avenue, and when near the Auditorium saw two men whose actions attracted their attention. They soon determined it was a case of wolf and lamb and followed the men.

One of the men kept pointing out over the Lake-Front as if to explain something he was saying, and the other paid close attention. When near Monroe street the policemen were observed by the men, and one of them walked across the street and the other ran away. Burke took after the runner, while McWeeney followed the man across the street. The fleeing man ran until near the store of Montgomery Ward & Co., when he slackened his pace to a brisk walk and entered the store.

When Burke attempted to follow the door boy stopped him. He showed his star and resumed his pursuit of the confidence man. Through the big store, dodging clerks and other employés, the fleeing man hurried, and the policeman was at his heels as he darted through a rear door into the alley. The next turn was to run up a stairway, but a good grip on the coat-tails of the runner brought him to the ground, and after a short struggle the sight of a big revolver caused him to be more peaceful.

Burke took his prisoner to Monroe street, where McWeeney was talking with the other man. The latter explained that he was a cattle raiser from Manhattan, Kas., and had just sold a carload of cattl[illegible] He had $5,000 and $400 in drafts. He w[illegible]he Nickel-Plate depot waiting for a [illegible]o take him to New York when the co[illegible]ce man had approached him.

After the stockman had le[illegible]ut a few bits of information the stranger was a cattle raiser and also knew many of the men that the stockman, who gave his name as J. L. Seward, was acquainted with. The confidence man then told of a steamboat explosion which had taken place off the city, and said that even at that time a tug was on its way in from the wreck bearing the bodies of several victims of the accident. It would land at the foot of Randolph street, and if Seward had nothing better to do they would walk down that way while he was waiting for his train.

All this time the confidence man had been protesting his innocence, but when taken to the Central Station he was recognized as Thomas Carey, alias Elliott Fuerer, said to be a notorious confidence man.

WANTS TO BE "JACK THE CLIPPER."

West Side Small Boy Cuts a Curl from a Small Girl's Head.

The police at the West Lake Street Police Station were excited yesterday at noon when a telephone message reached the station to the effect that "Jack the Hair Clipper" was held a prisoner in the Emerson School yard in North Paulina street.

Policemen Marpool and Brown were sent to the school and found a crowd of boys and girls standing around Harry Brown, a 13-year-old boy, living at No. 580 Fulton street, and Alice Atwood of No 7 Walnut street. The girl was crying and held a curl of her hair in her hand. Harry Brown was also crying.

He had read considerable about the man who was terrorizing schoolgirls by cutting off their hair, and yesterday morning, before leaving home, he took his mother's scissors and, when school was dismissed at noon, attacked 10-year-old Alice Atwood and cut one of her curls from her head. He was arrested and taken to the Lake Street Police Station. Mrs. Atwood, the girl's mother, in company with Harry's mother, called at the station in the afternoon and he was released.

KENT STUDENTS CLAIM A VICTORY.

Prof. Watts to Discontinue Teaching the Class in Agency Next Week.

It was announced to the Kent Law School juniors yesterday by Dean Marshall Ewell that Prof. Watts would not teach the class in agency beginning next week, but that it would be under himself and Prof. Newell. He announced that Prof. Watts' health would not permit him to teach, but the students look upon it as an excuse, and allege it is a victory for them.

TO BE THE GENERAL MANAGER.

O. G. Murray Resigns from the Big Four to Go to the B. and O.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 31.—Oscar G. Murray has resigned as Vice-President of the Big Four to become Operating President and General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio, in connection with J. K. Cowen as President and Edward R. Bacon as Chairman of the Executive committee.

RUSH STREET IS SHOCKED.

STORE THREATENS TO INVADE AN ARISTOCRATIC LOCALITY.

Property-Owner Quinn, Who Owns a Building at Rush and Huron Streets, Wants to Sell—If None of the Rich Residents of the Vicinity Will Buy He Declares He Will Change His Property Into a Butcher Shop or Tailor Store.

The aristocratic part of Rush street is up in arms against the possible invasion of their vicinity by a retail store. The store project now looks like a butcher shop, with sausages, pigs' feet, and wienerwursts in the windows and quarters of beef, carcasses of sheep, and strings of poultry hanging outside. That is what P. J. Quinn, No. 336 Huron street, says will probably come if the millionaire residents of the neighborhood do not step forward and buy his property at Rush and Huron streets.

That corner's future has been uncertain since George Rumsey died and it was sold. Now it calls attention to itself in a glaring way with this sign in big black letters on both sides of the corner:

> For Sale.
> 30x55 or 30x110,
> or will build
> Store and Flats
> for tenant.
> P. J. Quinn,
> No. 336 Huron street.

Owner Wants to Sell.

That sign is obtruding itself into the daily life of all the residents in that neighborhood. But the property is owned by a man who wants to sell, and there is no way to prevent his building a store there if he wants to.

The next day after Quinn painted his sign on the corner Mr. McCormick, and Mr. King, and Mr. Watkins got together and discussed it and its meaning. It was decided Quinn did not mean what he said about a store and he was to be left alone. That has also been the attitude of others, although Quinn and his sign are being watched and discussed daily. D. H. Burnham has been to see him to get figures on the property, but no one will acknowledge having sent him. Other people have got the price, and quite a number want the store-room if it is built.

There have been a tailor and a butcher, the latter Henry Levy of Clark street, who want the place, with the butcher making the best offer. Quinn says if he cannot sell he thinks he will accept Levy's offer.

The lot is thirty feet on Rush street by 110 feet on Huron street; the southwest corner. It is in the same block with St. James' Episcopal Church and has that place of worship for its west side neighbor.

Its Aristocratic Surroundings.

The property on both sides of Rush street, from the Virginia Hotel at Ohio street to the north side of Superior street, and from State street to the lake on Huron street, is all held by wealthy families and does not offer a possible chance for a store. This small lot got lost from the fold when Mr. Watkins went to Europe in 1889. He left an unlimited order with Mr. H. W. King to buy at any price. Mr. King didn't buy it for some reason or other, and now the lot returns to haunt both Mr. Watkins and Mr. King. They have plenty of company in this. Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick lives across the street to the east. Henry King is on the opposite corner. Walter F. Cobb and S. H. Kerfoot live directly south and E. T. Watkins is to the north. Here are a few others living within 700 feet of that corner:

Delmon W. Norton.
Neil McCoull.
W. F. McLaughlin.
George D. McLaughlin.
Stanley McCormick.
Cyrus H. Adams.
W. G. McCormick.
Charles B. King.
John W. Kirkland.
Mrs. J. V. Clarke.
R. Hall McCormick.
Mrs. Charles H. Hunt.
W. K. Nixon.
John Camp Williams.
Frederic R. Wheeler.
Mrs. E. S. Stickney.
W. F. Blair.
F. R. Chandler.
Harry G. Selfridge.
J. P. Bell.
C. F. Pietsch.
Harris Pomeroy.
James C. Peasley.
Mrs. J. S. Rumsey.
J. M. Rumsey.
Cyrus Hall McCormick.
L. G. Hallberg.
James S. Sharp.
John Mountain.
Arthur A. Maclean.
E. A. Otis.
John V. Farwell Jr.
E. Kennard Mitting.
James S. Stone.

Quinn's "Business" Proposition.

The property was purchased by George Rumsey when he built the big stone house on the northwest corner of Huron and Rush streets. He did it for the purpose of protecting that property, and like many another wealthy householder on that street to prevent such things as stores from occupying the lot. He built the four small brick buildings now on the lot. Quinn paid $22,000 for the property five years ago, when land was high. He spent $4,000 in improvements and his price last night was $40,000. Quinn says:

"My property should bring me in more money. I offer it for sale for $40,000. If it is not sold I will put up a flat building with a store under it. Henry Levy will take the store for a butcher shop and pay more than the present building is bringing in. I don't think I would allow a store to be placed in here if I were one of these millionaires around here. But business is bus'ness. I will build if I cannot sell."

Mr. Kerfoot, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Wilkins, and a number of other neighbors were seen. None of them would talk for publication, but the general idea was one of indifference to Quinn at present and a determination to boycott any store that would open there.

MAY ACT AGAIN IN THREE WEEKS.

Mme. Modjeska Shows Marked Change for the Better.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Mme. Modjeska is much better today. For the first time since she was stricken she was able to sit up, and even wrote several letters. The doctors now anticipate a speedy recovery in view of this sudden change for the better, and the actress has planned to resume her season in three weeks.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

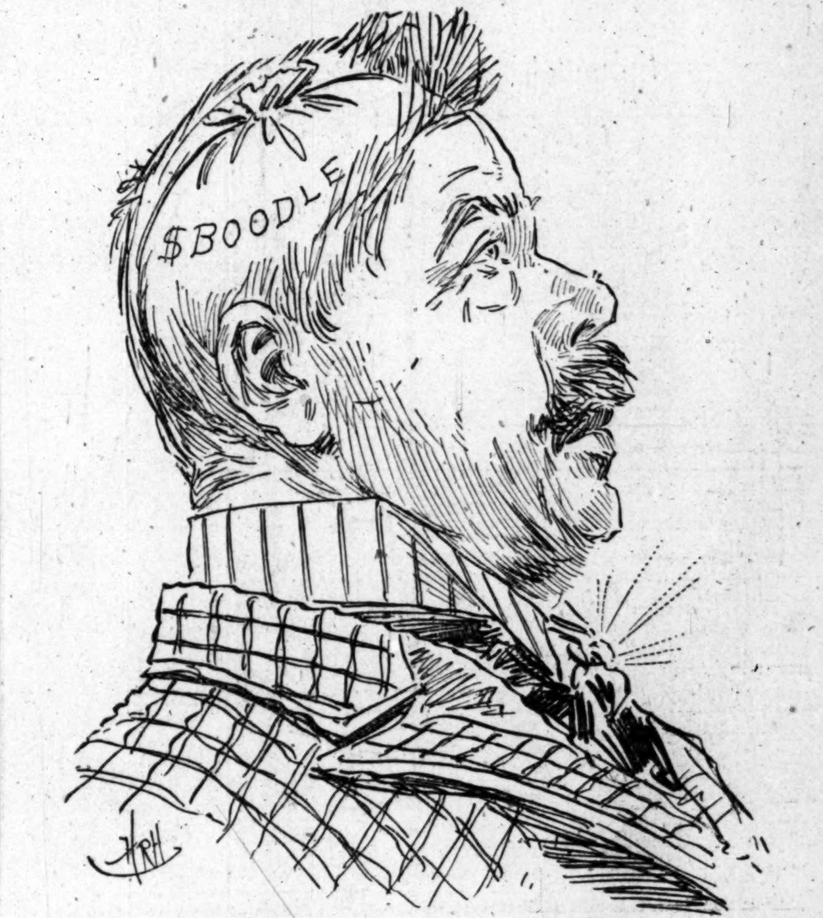
CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Clearing and colder.
Sun rises at 7:04; sets at 5:05.
Moon 18 days old; rises at 8:17 p. m.

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.

1 Rents Too High in State Street.
New Home for the Animals.
Rush Street Aristocrats Shocked.
Lord Salisbury Speaks Out.
2 Marin to Strike a Decisive Blow.
Cuban Rebellion One Year Old.
Charge Fraser with Cruelty.
3 Senator Cullom Is Interviewed.
Will Pick the Hall Today.
To Adopt Mrs. Brandt's Children.
Reed Scores Victory in Louisiana.
4 Oratory at the Hamilton Club.
Sons of Ohio Banquet.
5 McNichols Defies Judge Payne.
School Children in Danger.
Amusements and Society.
Heard in the Hotel Corridors.
6 Senate Votes on Silver Today.
To Dam the Great Lakes.
Stricter Sunday in Washington.
7 Coolness Between the Fighters.
'Varsity of Iowa Outclassed.
More General Electric Forgeries.
8 Complaint About Shabby Schools.
9 Thieves Who Are Artists.
Wisconsin Census of 1895.
City Wins a Big Sewer Case.
Review of the Books of the Day.
11 To Sue the Board of Trade.
News of the Financial Centers.
13 To Consider the Child Problem.
14 Signs of Improvement in Trade.
News of the Railways.
Affairs in the Insurance World.
Proceedings in the Courts.
16 Mme. Guy D'Hardelot, Ballad Writer
Some Features of Spring Fashions.
Servant Girl Problem in the East.



DITTO ONE OF CHICAGO'S CITY FATHERS.

HAMMOND TO BE ADMITTED TO BAIL.

President Kruger Promises to Expedite the American's Case.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HARRY BOICE.]

Johannesburg, Jan. 31.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The United States Consular Agent, Mr. Manion, and the Special Commissioner, Mr. E. Brown, acting under instructions from Secretary Olney, interviewed President Kruger and the executive today on behalf of John Hays Hammond and others.

The Transvaal Government is highly pleased at Mr. Olney's cable, which says the United States will act independently of England.

President Kruger promised to hasten Hammond's preliminary hearing with a view to fixing the amount of bail.

Mr. Knight, acting American Consul at Cape Town, an Englishman by birth, who has never been in America nor visited the Transvaal before, arrived at Pretoria on Saturday. He is working to get America to coöperate with England. At a meeting of Americans today he angrily threatened to suspend Manion for cabling direct to Secretary Olney without consulting him. Manion's defense is the urgency of the case and direct authority from Mr. Olney.

I interviewed Hammond today. He is well and hopes for an examination, according to President Kruger's promise.

ROW OVER A DEBT MAY BE A MURDER.

Frank Leslie, Coachman, Is Shot by Clarence Thompson.

A quarrel over the settlement of a debt led to a shooting affray last night in Lawrence R. Sang's saloon, Cedar and Rush streets. Clarence Thompson, colored, fired and shot at Frank Leslie, coachman for Dr. Henry Hooper, No. 541 North State street, and then fled. He was not arrested. The shot took effect in Leslie's left eye and he was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital in a serious condition.

STOLEN MONEY RECOVERED IN PART.

Express Agent Krout Arrested and $10,000 of His Booty Secured.

Cerro Gordo, Ill., Jan. 31.—Express Agent George Krout, who robbed the Wells-Fargo Express company of $50,000 at Colorado Springs Nov. 11, 1895, was brought to his home near Cerro Gordo today by a Pinkerton detective and Special Agent Dodd of the Wells-Fargo company. The officers secured $10,000 of the missing money.

FIRE SWEEPING BOONEVILLE, IND.

Telegraphic Communication Cut Off—Aid Sent from Evansville.

Hutingburg, Ind., Feb. 1.—Fire broke out at 1 o'clock this morning on the east side of the public square at Booneville, Ind., and a number of business houses have been destroyed. Aid has been sent from Evansville. Telegraphic communication with Booneville has been cut off.

TAKES A NEW STAND.

Salisbury Declares He Is for Monroe Doctrine.

HE SPEAKS FOR ENGLAND.

First and Unequivocal Statement by the Premier.

WILL NOT AID ARMENIA.

Sultan's Reforms Are Good, but Need Time to Work Out.

SURPRISING SPEECH AT BANQUET.

London, Jan. 31.—The banquet of the Nonconformist Unionist Association at the Hotel Metropole tonight was the occasion for an address by the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In the course of his remarks he said, with reference to Venezuela:

"I have been held up as the denouncer of the Monroe doctrine. As a matter of fact, although the Monroe doctrine is no part of international law, my dispatch to Mr. Olney, the Secretary of State of the United States, supported it as a rule of policy in the strongest and most distinct terms.

Believes in Doctrine of Monroe.

"But what I stated in that dispatch I reiterate now, that, as a rule now of policy, we are the entire advocates of the Monroe doctrine, we mean the Monroe doctrine as President Monroe understood it. [Cheers.] In that sense you will not find any more convinced supporters than we are."

Lord Salisbury then turned abruptly to the Armenian question, and he reproached the religious communities with laboring under a mistake when they supposed that England had bound herself in honor to succor the Armenians, which means to go to war with the Sultan in order to force him to govern the Armenians well.

Effect of Berlin Treaty.

"The Berlin treaty," Lord Salisbury said, "merely bound the signatory powers that if the Sultan promulgated certain reforms they would watch over the execution of those reforms. Nothing more."

He did not think any one could interpret that as an undertaking to go to war.

"As to the Cyprus convention," Lord Salisbury continued, "it contains no trace of an undertaking to interfere in behalf of the subjects of the Sultan.

"I was concerned in the drafting of both these conventions, and nothing would have induced me to pledge my country to such a desperate undertaking."

Thinks Sultan's Reforms All Right.

The speaker reminded his hearers that the reforms which the Sultan had recently accepted, although very good reforms, could not be expected to produce good government in two months.

"They require time to work out," the speaker went on to say. "They would require time in a civilized community, and much more so in a savage and fanatic community. I hope they will have a beneficent effect as time progresses."

Tells of Turkish Horrors.

Lord Salisbury then continued by saying:

"Meantime, by spreading among the Turks the feeling that their dominion was threatened these reforms have unfortunately led to the perpetration of horrors which can only be compared with the days of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane."

"I am aware that many influential people aver that this was done by the Sultan and his government with set purpose. My own opinion is that the Sultan's government is weak, wretched, impotent, and powerless; but it is a dream to imagine that he ordered the perpetration of those cruelties. In my judgment there is no ground for thinking so. It was race faction and creed faction, driven to the highest point in the most corrupt and most horrible form, which brought upon the wretched Armenians these terrible sufferings.

Why England Cannot Interfere.

"If you ask why we have not interfered I can only answer for England that we could have threatened what I may call annoyances in the seizing of customs here and there, but when you are dealing with the rising of a whole fanatical population against a population with whom they have been at bitter enmity for ages and who are situated in mountains far removed from the seashore, you are deceiving yourself if you imagine that England's arm, long as it is, could have done anything in mitigation.

"Nothing but a military usurpation could have done it, and England does not possess the power of military usurpation at that distance.

Criticises Mr. Gladstone.

"Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter that England could cope with five or six Sultans. That was a most ill judged and rash observation. If the Sultan would meet us on the open undoubtedly we could cope with five or six Sultans, but it is not worth arguing the possibility of England occupying these inaccessible provinces.

"I am not bound to answer the question why Europe did not interfere. I say confidently that none of the powers wished to interfere, and I believe their view is that with patience the Sultan's prestige, which is the only power left in the country, will ultimately reëstablish order and allow industry and commerce to take their usual secure course.

Duty to Give Sultan Time.

"That is their view, and it is our duty to give the Sultan time. It is not for me to pass judgment on that view, but no other remedy has been suggested. It is some encouragement to find that already some degree of order is being restored.

"If you do not act with the great powers you must act against them and produce calamities far more awful and terrible than the Armenian atrocities."

In conclusion, Lord Salisbury referred to the recent patriotic demonstrations in the colonies in the face of the threatened foreign complications, and said:

"I care not how much we are isolated if we are united. An example has been set which will shed a beneficent light on the latest generations of Englishmen."

As he finished his address and resumed his seat he was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India; Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade; and other members of the government were also guests of the association.

Slap at Ireland.

Lord Salisbury at the opening of his speech referred to the recent Transvaal crisis as throwing a lurid light upon what might happen if home rule were granted to Ireland. As soon as the Transvaal was in trouble, he pointed out it applied to the foreign powers instead of to England for support.

Chronicle Amazed at Speech.

An editorial in the Chronicle (Liber[illegible] morning describes Lord Salisbury's sp[illegible] as the most amazing utterance that ever fell from the lips of the governor of a great empire at the crisis of its fortune.

Lord Palmerston, in his wildest after-dinner escapades, could not have beaten it.

will do England grievous harm in the eyes of the world.

"He bestowed but one word upon America," it says, "and it had better have been unspoken. We take leave to tell him that he is playing with fire again. He should have said either less or more. His confession of failure with regard to Armenia is a most ignominious admission."

Times Is Conservative.

The Times says of the speech:

"Lord Salisbury's tone with reference to Armenia was apologetic, and his explanations were rather unusual. But they will convince all fair-minded men that the fault does not lie with the British Government."

Glad Tidings for Sultan.

The Daily News (Liberal) comments editorially upon Lord Salisbury's address as follows:

"The little monster who gloats at Constantinople over the butcheries will receive Lord Salisbury's statement as glad tidings. It will be read with inexpressible shame by thousands of decent men and women in England. We might at least abstain from encouraging the Sultan in his hellish work."

FOUR INSURGENT LEADERS TAKEN.

Fighting Still Continues in the West of Venezuela.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY W. NEPHEW KING.]

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 31.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Revolutionists are still fighting in the west, and Gen. Recant, who was journeying to the capital, has been ordered to return and give battle. Four leaders of the revolution have been captured.

Trouble between the government and the managers of the English railroad running from Juanta to Barcelona has developed. Owing to the dullness of business Supt. White has suspended the passenger trade service. Minister of Public Works Bougual Serra has issued a strong order threatening to revoke the annual concession to the road unless traffic is reopened immediately.

United States Consul Hill has arrived at Laguira. The government issued his exequatur at once. The City of Valencia has been in darkness for two nights. Lomax, an Englishman, leased the electric light plant from an American named Bird in the name of the Thomson-Houston company. Bird claimed that Lomax had not fulfilled his contract, and the City Council sustained him. Lomax was angered at this and shut off the engine, causing much confusion. The press criticises the Englishman.

The time in which military enrollments were to be made expired today. Seventeen thousand men were enlisted in this Federal district. There was great enthusiasm.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Rojas has gone to Marquetia for a few days. Minister for War Ramon Guerra, who has been ill for a few days, is better.

PORING OVER THE OLD PAPERS.

Venezuelan Commission Holds Its Regular Weekly Meeting.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The Venezuelan Commission held its regular weekly meeting today, with all of the members present. A great portion of the session was taken up in the consideration of matters touching the merits of the controversy, including a large number of maps and a quantity of matter sent from the State Department in answer to request, collected by persons specially charged with the task.

Up to this time the commission has not received notice from either the British or the Venezuelan Government of an intention to avail itself of the invitation extended to appear before the commission through representatives. Nothing has been determined yet as to sending an agent to Europe to collect evidence there for the consideration of the commission.

It is said that this work could not be intelligently undertaken until the mass of matter already before the commission has been thoroughly digested and a knowledge acquired of just what gaps remain to be filled from the European archives.

CABINET TALKS FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Meeting Thought to Have Discussed the Recent Armenian Resolution.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The meeting of the Cabinet today lasted for about two hours and a half and it is believed that much of the time was occupied in the discussion of the expediency of acceding to the request of Congress as set out in the concurrent resolution relative to Armenian affairs, and communicating with the governments of Europe on the subject.

As the Secretary of State declines to say what course was decided upon as regards the resolution, it is surmised that no decision has been actually reached. It is known that some members of the Cabinet are troubled with serious doubts over the advisability of meeting the request of Congress.

It has been urged that by making the representations desired in the interest of these Armenian subjects of Turkey, the State Department would deprive its argument in favor of the Monroe doctrine, as set out in the note of last July concerning Venezuela, of all point since it was based upon the admission of the right of European powers to regulate the affairs of Europe free from our interference, as a condition for the free exercise by the United States of a similar right to control the affairs of this hemisphere without European interference.

However, in the shape it took, the request of Congress is in no way binding upon the President, as it might had it been embodied in a joint resolution.

LONG INTERVIEW WITH KRUGER.

He Shows a Disposition to Meet the Wishes of the Newcomers.

London, Feb. 1.—The Times this morning has a dispatch from Pretoria containing a long interview with President Kruger in which he reported that he had long considered how to meet the wishes of the Uitlanders. The Executive Council had today discussed an educational scheme acceptable [illegible] them and against the objections of its members. He had refused to be influenced by recent events, and it had been decided to submit the scheme for local self-government in Johannesburg. He could give no promise, he said, on the question of the franchise.

The government must discover which were the loyal elements of the Uitlander population. The franchise could not be given to every newcomer, for they arrived by thousands every year and would soon swamp the original population.

The Times' correspondent adds: "The interview left upon me the impression that, as far as possible without jeopardizing the interests of the burghers, President Kruger is anxious to meet the wishes of the loyal newcomers.

"Next Monday has been definitely fixed for the investigation of the charges against the political prisoners."

TO SEND AGENT TO JOHANNESBURG.

England to Investigate the Alarming Reports from Transvaal.

London, Jan. 31.—In view of the alarming stories afloat regarding the situation at Johannesburg, Transvaal, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has ordered the British agent at Pretoria, the capital, to go to Johannesburg and report the true situation of affairs to the Colonial Office.

TORNADO CAUSES IMMENSE DAMAGE.

Loss of Life in Queensland and Property Valued at $2,500,000.

Brisbane, Queensland, Jan. 31.—A terrific tornado, accompanied by flood, occurred yesterday in North Queensland, attended with great destruction of life and property. Many vessels are missing as the result of the storm. The rainfall during the tornado amounted to twenty-six inches, and it is estimated that the damage to property will amount to £500,000 ($2,500,000). A large number of persons were drowned.

ASKS FOR AN INSTANT APOLOGY.

London Chronicle in an Editorial Severely Criticises Dunraven.

London, Jan. 31.—The Chronicle congratulates the Dunraven committee upon its studied courtesy and consideration when the complete demolition of Lord Dunraven's monstrous charge might have justified the severest censure.

"The only course open to him," says the Chronicle, "is an instant and complete apology."

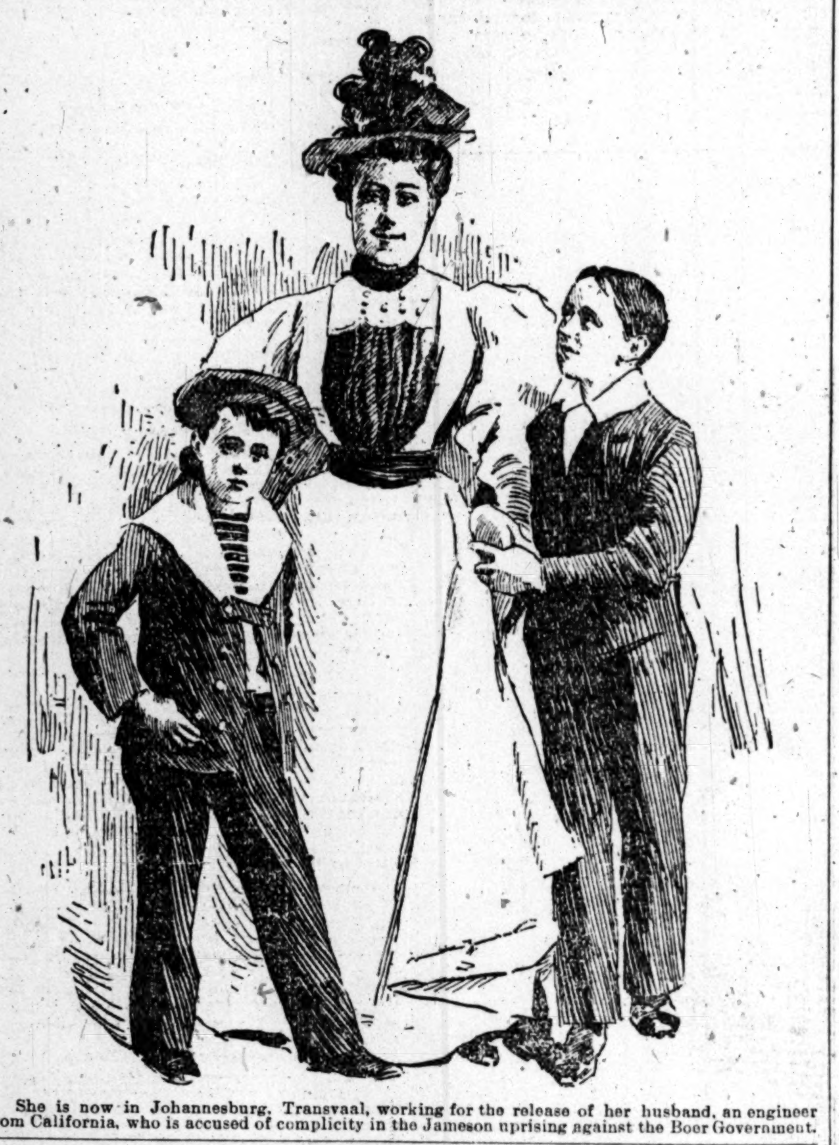
The Times in an editorial expresses the greatest respect for the committee, the only possible objection to the composition of which, in the Times' opinion, is that the legal and business element somewhat outweighed the expert element.

"It is not quite obvious," the Times continues, "that they declined to investigate other charges than the immersion charge. While some grounds of the committee's decision are undeniably strong and pertinent, others appear to be of a less cogent nature."

Proceeding then to call in question some of the findings as inconclusive, the Times says:

"The language adopted by the committee will seem unduly severe when it is remembered that the charge was not made public by Lord Dunraven until it had already been published by the Cup committee in New York. It is to be regretted also that the committee were unable to take a wider view of their functions and to judge the whole case on its merits. The result of the inquiry is to acquit Mr. Iselin and his friends of a charge which was not brought against them. But it can hardly be said to have cleared in a satisfactory manner the real matter at issue."

MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND AND HER TWO SONS.



She is now in Johannesburg, Transvaal, working for the release of her husband, an engineer from California, who is accused of complicity in the Jameson uprising against the Boer Government.

ZELAYA TO VISIT UNITED STATES.

President of Nicaragua Wants the Canal Completed Speedily.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 31.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A rumor is current that President Zelaya will shortly leave for the United States, as an important change is to be made in the Department of Justice, which he desires to have made during his absence. It is believed that several prominent magistrates are to be removed. It is also believed that the President will try and influence the United States Government to encourage the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal, as he fears Great Britain may place obstacles in the way of its construction in order that English interests may dominate the politics of the country and lead to a violation of Nicaragua territory.

TO FORM A GERMAN COLONY.

Syndicate Obtains a Concession from Costa Rica Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

San José, Costa Rica, Jan. 31.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A German syndicate has obtained a concession from the government for a colony. The colonists are to be exempt from municipal taxes for twenty years, may bring their agricultural implements free of duty, and payment for lands in annual installments will begin at the end of the fifth year.

EXPECT ARMS FROM UNITED STATES

False Report Causes Martial Law to Be Declared in Barranquilla.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 31.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing company, New York World.]—Barranquilla was put under martial law because it was reported that two shiploads of arms for the Liberals had left New York. The report proved to be incorrect. Gen. Sario and Señor Aranga are due to arrive in New York Feb. 3. Their mission is secret. It is believed to be financial.

DEAD MISER WAS NAMED PETERS.

Mystery About the American in Paris Partly Cleared Up.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The old American miser who died recently, it now appears, was named Peters. Mr. Peters deprived himself even of the necessaries of life and only spent a franc and a half (30 cents) daily on his meals. He is supposed to have been interested in a large concern in America and to have received from it checks for his portion of the profits.

Balfour on Financial Situation.

Glasgow, Jan. 31.—At a meeting of the Monetary Reform Association here today a letter was read from A. J. Balfour, the first Lord of the Treasury and Conservative leader, saying the writer's earnest desire was undiminished that the nations of the world should adopt some means to end the monetary difficulties "now checking industry and embarrassing international commerce."

Asks Kentucky to Aid Armenia.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kentucky mailed letters this afternoon to Kentucky members of Congress asking that they appropriate money to aid the suffering Armenians and to assist in passing such legislation as will tend to stop the cruelties perpetrated against them by the Turks.

Named for President of Chile.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 31.—Señor Vicente Reyes, President of the Chilean Senate, according to a dispatch from Valparaiso, Chile, has been nominated for the Presidency by the Liberals.

ICE CROP A COMPLETE FAILURE.

St. Joseph Dealers Order Stock from the North.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The ice crop is considered a failure. Today contracts were made by St. Joseph firms for ice to be harvested at points in Wyoming and on the northern lakes reached by the Burlington railway. Not a pound of ice was put up during the early winter freeze, and it is considered there will be no more this winter. This is the first complete failure in a dozen years.

Green Bay, Wis., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—There are prospects of an ice famine in this city. At no time this winter has the ice been more than ten inches thick and comparatively little has yet been harvested.

West Superior, Wis., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Heretofore the supply of ice for the two cities has been taken from Lake Superior, but owing to the exceptionally mild weather the ice that had formed upon the lake during the cold snap of the early part of the winter has broken up and drifted out miles from the shore. There is not a pound of ice on Lake Superior available to this locality.

ALL EYES ON GEN. MARIN.

GOVERNOR PRO TEM. ABOUT TO STRIKE A DECISIVE BLOW.

Havana Has Faith He Will Signalize His Third Term of Office Before Gen. Weyler Arrives by Crushing One or Both of the Insurgent Columns of Gomez and Maceo—Trying to Hem Them In in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY CHARLES MICHELSON.]

Havana, Jan. 31.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Havana is awaiting for news that the column under the direct command of Gen. Marin has found one or the other of the big rebel forces. Havana has great faith in that column and that the Governor-General will do the utmost to signalize his brief term of office by striking a decisive blow before Gen. Weyler comes.

Gen. Marin yesterday was at Rincon with five squadrons of cavalry. He inspected the forces and expressed satisfaction with the condition of the men.

Then he proceeded to San Antonio de Los Banos, where the people received him with enthusiasm. The chief of the volunteers said:

"The rebels will never enter San Antonio." But he added significantly: "The enemy is not only outside the city, but inside as well." Gen. Marin understood the reference and replied: "If there are enemies of the country here and are discovered they will be punished immediately."

Gen. Marin has left San Antonio, but where he has gone is not given out.

Garcia a Non-Combatant.

There is no truth in the story that Marcus Garcia, the Alcalde of Sancti Spiritus, has joined the rebels. Garcia, though prominent in the last war, has taken no part in this. Indeed, it is supposed he has given his word to the government he would remain loyal. A letter from Sancti Spiritus says all is tranquil there.

There is no reliable authority for the story that Maceo and Gomez have united their forces.

An official dispatch says Maj. Perez attacked the rebels under Lacret on a stock farm at Amistad, pursuing the retreating rebels to Vista Hermosa, near Cardenas, and capturing sixteen horses.

The rebel leaders Morejon and Solongo passed the 29th near Guanajales, after firing the buildings at Santa Teresa. From there they took the road in the direction of Palestina. It is the general belief that this rebel party carries along the wounded rebel leader, Robert Bermudez, whose death, however, has been officially reported.

Rumors come from Colon that the rebel parties under Capito Alvarez and Nunez, which have been ordered west to aid Gomez, started through the swamp of Cienaga, but for some unknown cause turned back.

Exiles Sent to Spain.

The exiles from Santiago Calzadilla, Jose Tamayo, Inocencio del sol, Toribio, L. Ribius, Lorenzo Cortes, Francisco Procuza, and Alfred Reyes have been sent to Spain by the steamer Patricio de Satrustegui. Other arrests will follow.

A commission composed of Catalanes Vizcainos exporters waited upon Colonial Minister Castellano, and petitioned that the war tax about to be imposed should also be applied to foreign importations.

Between the 12th and 19th of February ten big steamers leave Spain for Cuba with one battalion each, a total of 18,000 men, according to Madrid advices

POMP AND CEREMONY FOR MARIN.

Great Show of Force En Route to Pinar del Rio.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY AUGUSTUS ROEDER.]

Havana, Jan. 31.—[Copyright, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Gen. Marin returned with his entire force this morning from San Antonio to Quivican and San Felipe, on the military line between Havana and Batabano.

During the night a rebel band cut the railroad and telegraph between Buena Ventura and Quivican. Repairs were made today.

It is reported, although it is not officially confirmed, that Gomez, with his own force, committed the depredation. If this is true, it is argued that he has taken alarm from Gen. Marin's sudden movement, and has abandoned his intention of joining Maceo.

Gen. Marin, with a strong force of Spanish infantry, artillery, and cavalry, started from Havana yesterday for Pinar del Rio Province, where it was known that both Gomez and Maceo had been raiding. He camped last night at San Antonio, a pretty little town on the railroad half way between Rincon and Guanajay.

It was supposed that when Gen. Marin left Havana he would go straight to Guanajay, but he changed his plans upon learning that the telegraph wires were down between Guanajay and Alguizar. The report that the acting Governor-General of Cuba had gone to the field with a strong Spanish column, probably the best equipped force sent to the front in this war, produced good effect throughout Cuba, the official announcements say, and Madrid advices report that his action caused great satisfaction.

All along his route yesterday the country people are said to have turned out in crowds to welcome him. His march is represented to have been one continuous ovation.

Rincon in Holiday Attire.

After leaving Havana yesterday, traveling over the united railroad, his first stop was at Rincon, one of the most important points in Havana Province, at the junction of the two principal railroads running to this city. At Rincon Gen. Marin and his entire staff left the train. The town was in holiday attire.

A guard of honor was drawn up near the railroad station, and the local civil guards paraded in front of their block-house, directly opposite the railway station. Five regiments of cavalry, the largest mounted Spanish force ever seen together in Cuba, were drawn up along the main road leading from the depot to the office of the Alcalde on the top of the hill. After alighting from the train Gen. Marin and his staff went to the Alcalde's office, the troops saluting as he passed. Then the General reviewed the cavalry, whose maneuvers showed that they had been well drilled.

Gen. Marin said he was well pleased with the appearance of the troops, particularly the cavalry, of which he expected great things in the campaign in Pinar del Rio Province.

Additional forces of cavalry were expected at Rincon, but after waiting two hours Gen. Marin boarded the train and proceeded westward.

"Point Out the Traitors."

At San Antonio the General alighted and ordered the entire command into camp. The commander of the local volunteer regiment greeted Gen. Marin most cordially and delivered a short address.

"General," he said, "I feel proud to bid you welcome to our city. I swear that my troops will see that the insurgents do not enter San Antonio. We are loyal to Spain."

Then he made a remark that is deemed very significant.

"The enemy," he declared, "is not only outside this city, but also within our walls as well."

Gen. Marin replied: "If there are persons here who are enemies of Spain, point them out. They will be punished instantly."

In the night the glare of a great fire was visible in the distance. What was burning was not learned.

A report was circulated in San Antonio that a Spanish force under Gen. Canellas had a fight the previous day with a rebel band near Batabano, the details of which were not known.

Gloating Over the Delay.

The Diarce de la Marina says editorially today:

"Once more the obnoxious question of belligerency has been brought up through the report offered by the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and once more have the ridiculous hopes of the Cuban separatists been disappointed. We are advised from Madrid that the results of the conference between our Foreign Minister and the United States Minister there are entirely satisfactory.

"Such must necessarily be the case. As often as the insurgents and those in sympathy with them endeavor to obtain from a serious nation like the United States recognition of belligerency so often will they be disappointed in their absurd pretensions because such rights are reserved to a just, or at least to an honorable and worthy, cause. No such cause can a monstrous anarchical assembly of criminals of the worst type pretend to represent who with no law other than their brutal instincts burn, pillage, and murder without the least regard to the welfare of the land of their birth.

"What conception of patriotism or political ideas can the negro hordes under Maceo or the bands of brigands commanded by such outlaws as Mirabel, Perico, and Delgado have? The day when a civilized nation shall grant belligerent rights to such a class of people as the offspring of the slave race and to the bandits, that nation would thereby sanction the crimes of arson and assault which in the name of and under the excuse of a political idea have been committed by the insurgent bands that ravish this land. If any nation does this, if its people lower themselves to the level of the Mirabels, the Delgados, the Manuel Garcias, and the Matagas, they offer their friendship and benevolence to the murderers of children and defenseless, peaceful men, who loot, burn, and destroy. If any nation sanctions all this it will find itself in the future entangled in a web of civil war.

"An Inferior Race."

"The insurgents are of an inferior race and brigands, pillaging and harassing the country, rebels in arms disputing the sovereignty of the land. With what right can they pretend that incendiarism is a means of war and destruction of property a belligerent right? Such warfare is now not possible, not even conceivable. Every honest heart would swell with indignation and reject such decided partiality towards the outlaws which infest this land.

"If at any time the insurgents have demonstrated their inability to create anything permanent it has been during their raid through the island. They have entered many towns. Most of them were ungarrisoned, but they held them only a few hours, hurriedly leaving for fear of our troops. Yet in any of those towns they could have fortified themselves in churches and houses which offered splendid opportunities for defense. With all this opportunity they have not made the slightest effort to hold a town nor the slightest attempt at resistance.

"The cause of Cuban separation is a lost cause. Besides, it is a cause without honor. For this reason we cannot believe that there can be a people possessed of self-respect which will grant belligerency to such mobs of adventurers as now horrify humanity with their crimes in the Island of Cuba.

"We trust that the common sense and sound judgment of the President of the United States will prevail against prejudice and injustice."

Cable dispatches from Madrid report that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Eldugau, and United States Minister Taylor held a conference yesterday regarding the report of the United States Foreign Affairs committee regarding Cuban belligerency. After the conference Minister Eldugau called on Premier Canovas and had a long consultation. Both maintain strict silence on the subject, but it is said the Spanish Cabinet is gratified with the result.

Another Madrid dispatch reports that a meeting of the Cabinet, the Queen Regent presiding, the action of the American Senate Foreign Affairs committee was the main subject of discussion. Premier Canovas does not attach any importance to the committee's report, it is asserted, but says the committee has merely expressed the personal views of its members.

INTENDED AS A "FLYING" COLUMN.

Marin's Strong Force to Be a Pursuing One.

Havana, Jan. 31.—The departure yesterday of Gen. Marin for active operations in the field is given out here as marking the beginning of a more aggressive and efficacious military policy, and great things are expected of his campaign. His purpose is stated officially to be to enter upon the pursuit of Gomez and Maceo in Pinar del Rio Province.

He takes with him 1,700 cavalry, 2,000 infantry, and four batteries of artillery, and he depends on the military wall along the railroad from Havana to Batabano to prevent the escape of Gomez and Maceo while he runs them down and captures them in Pinar del Rio. It is probable he designs the forces immediately under his command as a sort of flying column, equipped to move swiftly and to follow closely upon the insurgents in the evasive tactics they have unremittingly pursued. But there are going with him 3,000 additional troops under the command of Gens. Canellas, Aldecoa, and Linares, who will coöperate with him.

HIS RESIGNATION WAS REQUESTED.

Immorality Charged Against Ex-Supreme Judge Kellam.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The town has been in a turmoil all day over the developments following the resignation of Supreme Judge Kellam. His resignation was by request, and he is charged with the grossest of immorality. The local daily sums up the situation tonight in the following head lines:

"It Is True—The Past of A. G. Kellam, as Rumored—Stories That Float Today Are Stronger than French Fiction."

The hesitancy of injured parties to go into court is the only reason the ex-Judge is not under arrest tonight. Tomorrow will probably settle what will be done. He is openly accused by his victims and makes no denial.

Gov. Sheldon has tendered an appointment to the vacancy on the Supreme bench to Judge D. Haney of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and the tender will undoubtedly be accepted. This appointment is one which will give general satisfaction over the State.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH IS NO BETTER.

His Daughter, a Resident of Chicago, Is Summoned to His Bedside.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—William H. English, candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket with Gen. Hancock in 1880, is no better today. He is suffering with inflammatory rheumatism. His daughter, Mrs. Willoughby Walling of Chicago, was called to his bedside yesterday. His physician cannot say positively that he will recover.

Eastern Trust Case Postponed.

New York, Jan. 31.—The hearing of the arguments for an injunction restraining the railroads comprising the Joint Traffic Association from operating under their agreement, which were to have been heard in the United States Circuit Court today, was postponed by Judge Lacombe. Probably a date will be set later on which the motion will be heard before Judge Wheeler.

J. G. Bartlett Hangs Himself.

Cold Water, Mich., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—J. G. Bartlett, a farmer living in Girard Township, hung himself yesterday and when found was dead. Despondency, caused by loss of property, is the cause assigned.

NOW JUST ONE YEAR OLD.

CUBAN REBELLION HAS GROWN SINCE FEBRUARY, 1895.

Greatest and Nearest Successful of All the Uprisings in the Oppressed Island—Despite 100,000 Spanish Soldiers the Revolution Has Now Overrun the Whole Country, with Prospects Much Brighter than Ever Before.

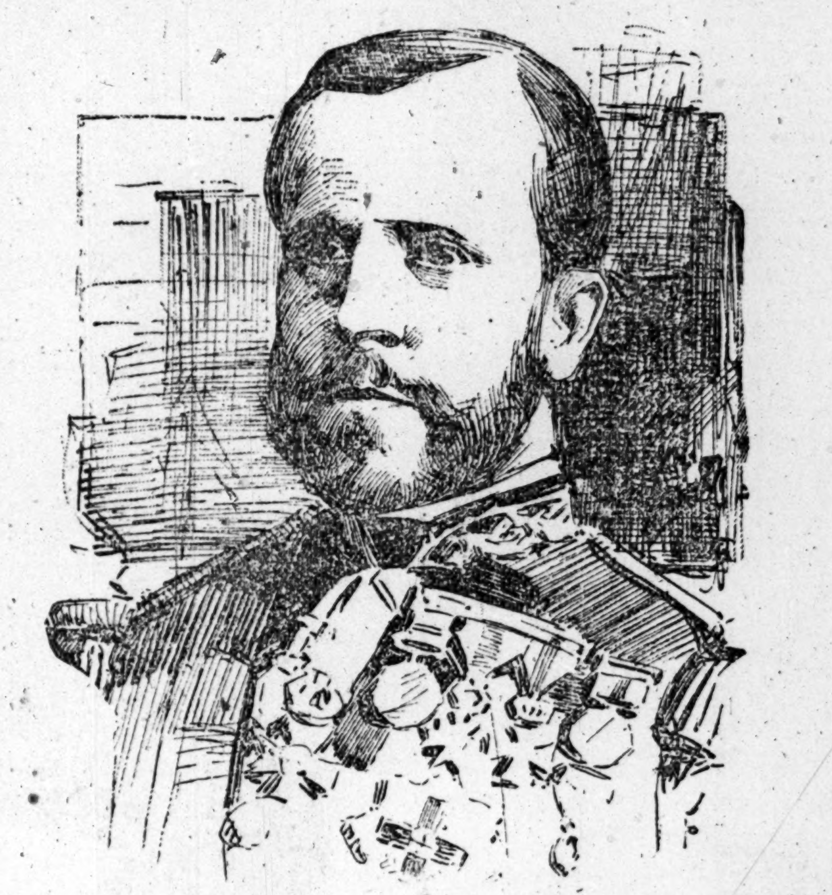
New York, Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The greatest and what must be considered the nearest successful of all the various rebellions which have uprooted the Island of Cuba is now just one year old. The first outbreak came early in February, 1895, and by the end of the month there had been several skirmishes between the Spanish troops and bands of insurgents. Since then Spain has sent 100,000 soldiers into the island, and the insurgents have increased to armies of horsemen numbering several thousands each.

Spanish soldiers occupy every important city and town, and Spanish officials still govern the island, but the whole country, outside the cities, have been swept and ravaged by the insurgents. The sugar crop for the year is destroyed, the sugar fields have been devastated, and the mills burned. Mining and other industries are entirely stopped. Thousands have died in battle and of wounds or disease. Millions of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed.

The result so far as Cuban freedom or Spanish authority is concerned, is, up to this date, nothing. But the Cubans have reason to feel encouraged. They have pressed near enough Havana, the Spanish stronghold, to make their cannonading heard in its streets. They have tired out, disgusted, and outwitted Gen. Campos, and, now at the beginning of the second year of strife, they are confronted with Gen. Weyler, who impertinently calls upon them to surrender the advantages they have gained in a whole year's struggle "in eight days or suffer the consequences."

The Cubans are also better off abroad. Their sympathizers are more numerous and firmer. The money that is contributed to the cause of the Cuban libre is greater. It does not look as if the beginning of their second year was the ending of their struggle for liberty.

LIEUT.-GEN. VALERIANO WEYLER Y NICOLAN, Cuba's New Captain-General.



[From a Photograph Taken in 1883.]

TRY TO HEM IN GOMEZ AND MACEO.

Spaniards Endeavoring to Strengthen Their Military "Wall."

[SPECIAL BY AUGUSTUS ROEDER.]

Havana, Cuba, via Key West, Fla., Jan. 31.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The encounter between two columns of Spanish troops and a large insurgent force at Oja del Agua demonstrates that the military line across the island is by no means impenetrable or as strong as the Spanish Generals want the public to believe. The meager official information of this encounter says the insurgent force which attacked two columns on Monday between Artmesia and Quivican were commanded by Gen. Gomez. This is a practical acknowledgment that the Spanish are unable to lay their hands on the veteran insurgent leader, and that he certainly must be regarded as a wonder.

I learned on Monday at 8 p. m. that a fight had begun. This was about one hour after the firing opened. I wrote the information to cable the World, and submitted the copy to the censor, as required, but he would not let me send it.

The Spanish commanders are now making great efforts to strengthen the military line or wall of men between Havana and Batabano for the purpose of keeping both Maceo and Gomez west of it. Gen. Prat, whose command was stationed east of Gomez's forces before he crossed the line on Sunday to force the insurgents towards that line and then cut off retreat, thus compelling them to fight, is now marching west.

Recruits for Gomez.

Gen. Luques' old command is west of the line, following Gomez up in Pinar del Rio Province as fast as infantry can travel. I am told on excellent authority that at first Gomez did not intend to cross the Trocha (military line), but wanted to wait east of it until Maceo returned.

"There is no use in my going to Pinar del Rio," Gomez is quoted as saying. "Maceo will fight his way out all right. Besides, I am doing splendidly here. In Havana Province I am recruiting my army. If I stay here another week I shall have the arms and ammunition I want. The civil guards supply me well."

Afterwards Gomez heard that Maceo was being hard pressed, that he was hampered by his sick and wounded, and that Bermudez had been wounded in a skirmish. Gomez knew that the defeat of Maceo would be a serious blow to the revolution at this time, when the question of the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents was before the American Congress.

The day Gomez decided to move west his army had a skirmish near Guines with a small detachment of Spanish infantry. Gomez, who is always at the front in an engagement, is said to have been wounded, a Manser rifle bullet passing through his right thigh. His Lieutenants advised him to rest and nurse his wound. The veteran insurgent laughed, saying: "Little gunshot wounds should not be considered when the liberty and freedom of Cuba are at stake."

Spaniards Are Humiliated.

The Spanish Generals feel humiliated to think that Gomez should successfully cross their "strong line" at will. Some of the Spanish authorities want to have it understood that they permitted Gomez to cross to the west this time in order that now, when they have both chiefs and practically the whole fighting force of the insurgents in a corner, it will be easy to kill them off and end the revolution.

Gomez says he will come east again before long and that he expects no trouble in recrossing the line.

Gunboats have been ordered to patrol the coast of Pinar del Rio north and south to prevent the rebels escaping by water.

I know Gomez feels sorry that Gen. Campos has left Cuba, but he says Gen. Weyler's coming means a certain uprising of all Cubans if he rules by the sword and shoots all suspects.

BRINGS RESCUED CUBANS TO PORT.

Sailors Who Saw the J. W. Hawkins Go Down Arrive in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 31.—The schooner Alicia B. Crosby, which was one of the three vessels that rescued the members of the Cuban filibustering expedition wrecked with the steamer J. W. Hawkins on Monday morning off the eastern end of Long Island, arrived at this port today. From Capt. George M. Bunker of the Crosby it is learned that great difficulty was experienced in rescuing the men on account of their unfamiliarity with the sea, and that to this fact was due the loss of three men whom the Captain saw go down. The Crosby rescued thirteen men who were in a boat which the rescued men claimed contained from eighteen to twenty-four persons. One of those drowned is said to have had $600 in gold on his person.

New York, Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Señor Palma of the Cuban Junta is blamed by many for the failure of the patriots' plans in the loss of the Hawkins, and it is said he may be forced to resign.

FLEE BEFORE WEYLER'S COMING.

All the Important Cuban Families Are Leaving the Island.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—A prominent Matanzas lawyer writes to friends here that all the important Cuban families are leaving the island for Mexico and South and North America. The United railway at Havana has discharged 280 employés.

When Gomez passed through San José Las Lajas he left six sick men there. A Spanish column came along and killed the six, chasing one into the street before killing him. Quintin Bandera, learning this told the women and children to leave the town, which he burned.

The letter says Maceo captured 3,304 carts with provisions, arms, and ammunition near Pinar del Rio.

MINERS' AGREEMENT KNOCKED OUT.

Break in Pittsburg Leaves Everything Unsettled Again.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The settlement of all the troubles of coal miners which was announced with a flourish a few weeks since was knocked out today by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company. This served notice on the operators' association it was not satisfied "true uniformity" has been established and that it will not be bound by the agreement after Feb. 1.

The company further says, as if it never had any intention of conforming to the agreement, that even if "true uniformity" were established it could deal with its own miners and get work done at less money than others would be compelled to pay. The result of this break will be that the miners of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will find themselves where they were months ago in efforts for better wages. It leaves no uniform price here on which wages elsewhere can be based.

TURN THE TABLES ON THE MINISTER.

Gamblers Threaten to Have a Clergyman Arrested.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The ministers have secured the conviction of a colored gambler as a result of their slumming tour. The gambler made one of the Congregational clergymen admit on the witness stand that he had gambled himself, and then an application was made for a warrant for the arrest of the minister. The warrant was refused, but it may be secured by a mandamus. The gamblers say they will have every minister arrested who gambles in their places and then testifies against them.

Harry H. Johnson, traveling salesman for the McIntosh spice house, committed suicide by cutting his throat this morning. He came to Minneapolis two years ago from Chicago. The suicide was the result of a spree.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE AT WAUPACA.

Department Store of E. B. Knapp the Chief Victim.

Waupaca, Wis., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Fire broke out this morning in the large double department store of E. B. Knapp on Main street. It spread to adjoining buildings, and the losses fall on the following persons: E. B. Knapp, $12,000; insurance, $8,700; R. P. Hanson, baker, loss and insurance, $400; Nels Jensen, loss, $4,000; insurance, $1,400; Hannah C. Lord, building, loss, $7,500; insurance, $6,000; Lars Peterson, stock and building, $2,000; covered by insurance.

New York, Jan. 31.—The M. J. Deane company's plaster works at Yonkers were burned today; loss, $30,000.

GETS THE BETTER BY THREE CUTS.

One Pole Carves Another Eleven Times and Eight Gashes Are Given.

Word was received yesterday by the Austin police that two Poles had been badly cut in a brawl at the home of Andrew Schottoski on Linden avenue. Capt. Hansbury found Schottoski and another Pole in the house, both badly cut. The former had eleven cuts and was badly bruised. The other one had eight deep cuts, made with a knife. Schottoski was removed to the County Hospital, the other remaining at the house under police surveillance.

OFFICIALS TRY TO DEPART IN SECRET.

Northern Pacific Officers Summoned to Milwaukee for Conference.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Receiver McHenry, General Counsel Bunn, General Manager Kendrick, General Traffic Manager Hannaford, and other officials of the Northern Pacific left for Milwaukee tonight. It is believed they go on business connected with the receivership complication, having been summoned by Judge Jenkins or Receiver Bigelow. The officials endeavored to take their departure in secret.

POINT MADE BY THE DEFENSE.

Testimony Yesterday in the Keller-Shanks Murder Trial.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The State met with its first set back in the Keller-Shanks murder trial today when one of its witnesses testified at the time he with others examined the Keller premises after the funeral of Clara Shanks they found no evidence of murder. They arrived at the conclusion that the stain on Dan Keller's trousers, which is held to be blood, in fact is a paint stain.

Supplies the World.

Nearly the entire continent of Europe receives its supply of oleomargarine from New York and Chicago, and the importation is always through Rotterdam.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash-av.

SAY HE ABUSES HIS SON.

NEIGHBORS COMPLAIN TO HUMANE SOCIETY OF J. A. FRASER.

Charge the Boy Is So Badly Treated at Home He Runs Away and Starves Rather than Go Back—Have the Little Fellow Arrested to Keep Him Away from His Father, Who Retaliates with Warrants Charging Abduction.

If the statements of the neighbors about him contain even 10 per cent of truth John A. Fraser Jr., who lives in Flat 9, No. [illegible] Stony Island avenue, maltreats his 8-year-old son John in a shameful manner. At all events, this much is said by the neighbors to be true:

"The boy has been beaten.

"He bears the marks of the beating on his body. They were slight when seen at 9 o'clock last night, but the matron at Woodlawn Police Station said they were 'dying away.'

"The boy spent the night in a cell at Woodlawn Station, where he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred for the purpose of getting him away from his father.

"The boy has absented himself from home for days at a time and has suffered hunger rather than return home for food."

All this, as stated by the neighbors, is admitted by Fraser, and finally is established by the mouths of several witnesses.

Fraser is the editor of American Youth, a paper published by and for the benefit of the Waifs' Mission. By his own account he is a man of "education, refinement, and literary ability." He is the author of the "Trilby" which was produced at the People's Institute some time ago.

According to the story told by neighbors the boy had been so maltreated at home he ran away about a week ago, sleeping in the basement of the big flat building, where the janitor provided him with a blanket.

When nearly famished the boy went to a neighboring flat, occupied by Mrs. Franklin F. Savage and Mrs. James McClure, and asked for food. They fed him and sent word to his stepmother. She came for him and used him roughly, it is said, so he ran away again at the first opportunity.

This time he was three days without food, he says, when he again applied to the neighbors. He was kept until Fraser returned from New York Thursday night.

The father immediately went to the neighbor's house, and seizing the boy by the head threw him down and beat him with his fists. The result of this was the arrest of the boy to get him away from the father.

Fraser said the statements of the neighbors were "lies inspired by the jealousy, malice, and hatred of those of the feminine gender." He also declared he had the right to chastise his own son, and meant to exercise that right.

According to Fraser's statements the boy is a monster of depravity, who has stolen bicycles and money, and has been in the Reform School, has been twice arrested, and has frequently run away from home. Fraser went before Justice Quinn and swore out warrants for the arrest of Mrs. Savage and Mrs. McClure, charging them with abduction. They gave bonds for their appearance on Monday. The boy will have a hearing at 10 o'clock this morning.

The neighbors have appealed to the Humane Society in behalf of the boy, and officers of that organization will investigate the case today.

FAREWELL DINNER TO PROF. JAMES.

He Leaves Philadelphia to Come to Chicago University.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—There was a gathering of distinguished men at the Art club tonight when a farewell dinner was given to Prof. Edmund J. James of the University of Pennsylvania, who will soon begin his new duties in the University of Chicago. Covers were laid for 175 persons, who represent the educational and lettered interests of the community. Robert C. Ogden, John Wanamaker's partner, presided at the dinner, and some notable speeches were made in response to toasts. Dr. James replied to "Our Guest." Ex-Provost William Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania spoke on "The University." He said Dr. James had made himself a distinct force in the university idea, and no matter whether he be in Chicago or in Philadelphia, the result would be the same, as the world of letters would reap the fruits of his labors. Other toasts were responded to as follows: "The Educational Interests of Philadelphia," by Dr. James McAlister; "The Wharton School," by Congressman Robert Adam; "The Literary and Educational Social Life of Philadelphia," by Talcott Williams; "Municipal Government," by Clinton R. Woodruff.

DOWN TOWN CHASE OF THIEVES.

They Crowd a Woman Into a Doorway and Rob Her.

Miss Kienon Bosterbleck, No. 613 Sixty-second street, was crowded into a doorway at Jackson and La Salle streets by two thieves shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning and robbed of her pocketbook, containing a small amount of money. She called for help and a policeman followed by a crowd of citizens chased the robbers. One of them, who gave his name at the Central Station as John Flaur, was captured and the pocketbook was found in his possession.

Three hours later Detectives Burke and McWeenie of the Central Station arrested James Morris, alias "Frenchie." Persons who witnessed the assault on Miss Bosterbleck called at the station yesterday afternoon and identified the prisoner as Flaur's companion.

James Barnum was arrested yesterday noon at La Salle and Madison streets. [illegible]arine Donivan of No. 1164 West [illegible] street was passing the corner when it is asserted, seized her pocketbook.

HANGS HIMSELF AT HIS [illegible]

Sven Thorsen, Who Could [illegible] Work, Prefers Death.

Sven Thorsen, a teamster who had been out of work for three weeks, hanged himself with a clothes-line yesterday afternoon in an outhouse in the rear of his home, No. 1168 West Superior street. He was found by John Middleton, No. 1164 West Superior street, who cut the rope and notified the police at the West Chicago Avenue Station. Despondency was the cause.

Angeline Kugawski, No. 82 Cornelia street, took a dose of insect powder yesterday afternoon while under the influence of liquor. The woman, who is 40 years old, may die.

Republican Mayor for Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 31.—The City Council tonight elected George D. Todd (R.) to fill out the unexpired term of the late Mayor Tyler (D.). His principal opponent was W. R. Johnson, who a week ago was apparently the leader in the spirited fight which has been going on ever since Mayor Tyler's death.

Cures

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.

Cures of scrofula in severest forms, like goitre, swelled neck, running sores, hip disease, sores in the eyes.

Cures of Salt Rheum, with its intense itching and burning, scald head, tetter, etc.

Cures of Boils, Pimples, and all other eruptions due to impure blood.

Cures of Dyspepsia and other troubles where a good stomach tonic was needed.

Cures of Rheumatism, where patients were unable to work or walk for weeks.

Cures of Catarrh by expelling the impurities which cause and sustain the disease.

Cures of Nervousness by properly toning and feeding the nerves upon pure blood.

Cures of That Tired Feeling by restoring strength. Send for book of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

To C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion.

DEEMS IT AN HONOR.

Senator Cullom Discusses Presidential Lightning.

STATESMAN IS NEEDED.

Talks Modestly in Regard to His Own Fitness.

TO BE NAMED IS PLEASING.

Support of Illinois in Convention a Triumph.

PREDICTS REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Shelby M. Cullom, United States Senator from Illinois, arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon, and will go to Washington this afternoon. He was driven from the Alton station to the Great Northern Hotel, where he exchanged greetings with a few friends. From the Great Northern he went to the Auditorium, where a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called on him.

"What have you to say about affairs in the Nation?" was asked.

"I have been talking a little at our Republican love feast in relation to national affairs," replied the Senator, "and do not know that I have anything to add to what I said there in my brief talk to the great crowd of people who came to the meeting. I may say, however, that I am pleased to see the people alive to the importance of our national defenses. I have felt much concerned that neither the Congress nor the people seemed to appreciate the importance of coast defense, and warships, steel cruisers, torpedoes, etc., so that this Nation might be prepared for any emergency. I do not believe we will soon be involved in war, but we may at any time, and statesmanship requires that we should be ready."

"What will Congress do?"

"I feel sure we will provide for better defense of our ports and harbors and cities, and we will also provide for the construction of several battleships. One of the embarrassments is that the Treasury is empty. The Republican party in Congress is trying to pass an emergency revenue bill, which, if it becomes a law, will give an additional amount of about $40,000,000 of revenue. We hope if we can pass the bill in the Senate that the President will approve it, or if not, will allow it to become a law as he did the Gorman act.

Republican Will Be President.

"The passage of that act will not take the place of a revision of the tariff on protective lines when we get control of the Senate and inaugurate a Republican President as we surely will next year.

"The Republican party was never stronger or more determined than it is today. It will go into the next campaign with more courage and confidence than it has for many years.

"Our war cry will be, 'Protection, sound money, progress, national unity, America, American industries, and American labor against foreign industries and foreign labor.'"

"What about the Presidential question?"

"I do not care to talk about that subject," said the Senator. "The gentlemen who are candidates are all able and good men, and I esteem their friendship most highly. In these days of unrest the world over the office of President is perhaps of greater importance than at any time in our history since the days of Washington, except the period of the late civil war, when Mr. Lincoln was called to the Chief Magistry and guided the Nation securely through that period of peril."

Would Be Highly Honored.

"Are you a candidate for President?" was asked.

"The office of President should not be sought after by any man," replied Senator Cullom, "simply with a feeling of ambition to secure the highest office in the gift of the American people. While I have been in high official positions for many years, as a Representative in Congress, as Governor of the State, twice elected, and having been three times elected Senator, yet with all my experience I would feel great lack of confidence in my own fitness and qualification to be President of the United States. The United States is becoming more and more a controlling power in the movements of the world and only men of great prudence and statesmanship should be trusted to guide us. The expression of friendship for me of late in connection with that great office is surely gratifying to me, and I am frank to say that I should esteem it the greatest honor of my life if the good people of my State, in which I have lived nearly all my days, whom I have known so well, and whom I have served so long, should honor me by their support at the National Republican convention at St. Louis. I trust the Republicans will see to it that no cause for bitterness in the party shall arise either in our State or Nation, so that when the campaign against the common enemy begins the party will stand as a solid phalanx for the men selected and the principles declared until victory shall crown its efforts. The people of the United States are anxious for the day to come when they can rid themselves of Democratic rule and live again under a policy which will bring back better times to all."

CULLOM AND THE HUMMING OF BEES.

Now Regarded as a Full-Fledged Candidate for the Presidency.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—"Until we met at the love feast," said Representative Warner of Illinois, "few of our people knew Senator Cullom to be a full-fledged candidate for the Presidency. But inasmuch as he took no steps to protest against the mention of his name in this connection it was taken for granted that he would not refuse the Illinois delegation at the St. Louis convention. Before agreeing upon any one, however, it should be settled that Illinois will stick to one candidate and will not scatter its fire. By this means, if successful, the delegation will be in a position to demand recognition for its support.

"Throughout Illinois, as learned from talks with the leaders of the Republican party in that State, there is a political disposition that is decidedly favorable to Senator Cullom's chances. This seemed to overshadow the McKinley boom after it became known that the senior Senator from Illinois would not be averse to the support of his State in the National convention, and his name will prove a good drawing card for other State delegates in search of a conservative and able organizer.

"There is an opinion prevalent that McKinley's people in Ohio cannot deliver the goods they have contracted to, and besides it is not believed McKinley has shown much executive ability in the conduct of affairs in the Buckeye State. Such talk as this could be heard on all sides at the love feast, and the reaction was most decidedly in favor of Senator Cullom as the logical candidate of the West should McKinley be shelved. It is quite likely that the Illinois Senator will remain among his lieutenants for some time to come looking after his interests."

AFTER MORTON MEN IN ALABAMA.

Delegation from New York Pays a Flying Visit to Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Cornelius S. Vancott, ex-Postmaster of New York City under President Harrison; Dr. John H. Dorn, and Charles Schultz of New York, all prominent Morton men, came to Birmingham last night to investigate the field and weigh the chances of a Levi P. Morton delegation from Alabama to the Republican National convention. They devoted last night to consultation with Dr. R. A. Mosely, Chairman of the State committee, and Reed's manager in Alabama. Ex-District Attorney Lewis Parsons, a Harrison or Reed leader, was also in the conference. The McKinleyites were not consulted, nor so far as the McKinleyites themselves say even called upon. The Morton committee left this afternoon for Decatur, Ala., thence to Chattanooga, thence home. It is believed by the McKinleyites that the scheme of the visitors is to get Reed men to turn their influence over to Morton.

PEORIA TO MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT

Would Like to Have the Democratic State Convention.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Frank J. Quinn, member of the Democratic State Central committee from this district; Judge Nicholas E. Worthington, John Warner, Chairman of the County Central committee, and John Finley, accompanied by a dozen other prominent Democrats of this section, will leave on Sunday evening for Chicago, where they will attend the meeting of the Executive committee of the Democratic State Central committee on Monday, to see if this city stands any show of securing the Democratic State convention. If it does a mass-meeting of citizens will be called early next week. This committee is sent as the result of a meeting held yesterday evening.

MARCHING CLUB MEN ARE IN LINE.

Cook County Campaigners Decide on Their Uniform.

Cook County Republican Marching club held a special meeting in the Great Northern Hotel last night. It was decided to engage headquarters at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis for use during the national convention. Over 300 members signified their intention of joining the St. Louis delegation.

A committee on uniforms, appointed at a previous meeting, reported favorably on a semi-military uniform for the occasion. After a long debate the members agreed that the old uniform of the club, consisting of a black suit with silk hat and tan-colored gloves, should be worn. A proposition to abandon the Springfield trip for the State convention was postponed for consideration at the next meeting.

The members will drill for marching during the campaign every Tuesday night at Aldine Hall in Randolph street.

FRIENDS OF BOYCE AND FOSS FIGHT.

Both Sides Claim a Majority of the Congressional Committee,

There is a hard fight on in the Seventh Congressional District between the friends of W. D. Boyce and George E. Foss. Both sides were last evening claiming a majority of the district committee, but neither felt absolutely sure of it. The members of the committee are:

Charles Peters, Fourteenth Ward; Joseph Haas, Fifteenth Ward; F. J. Tucker, Twenty-fifth Ward; William McClure, Twenty-sixth Ward; Henry Esdohr, Twenty-seventh Ward; Mr. Murray, Lake County; Andrew Schmidt, country towns; Mr. Olmstead, Evanston.

They will meet at 1 o'clock today for the purpose or organizing, calling the convention, and opening the campaign.

First McKinley Club in Indiana.

Valparaiso, Ind., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The first McKinley club in Indiana was organized here tonight. Clubs will be organized in each township in the county.

METHODS OF MILWAUKEE BANKS.

Secrets Revealed in Testimony Given in the Plankinton Bank Case.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—In the trial of Banker Day this afternoon William Bollow made public some of the secrets of the methods of the Milwaukee banks previous to the panic of 1893. He said that all of the banks held $3,000,000 of Schlessinger paper at that time, most of which was worthless, having gone to protest.

William H. Momsen was recalled. He said the only ones who were consulted in the making of the loans of the Plankinton bank besides F. T. Day were William Plankinton and Judge James G. Jenkins. Judge Goodland decided to let the testimony showing the bank was insolvent May 31, 1893, stand, as there was no material change in the condition of the bank from May 15, 1893, to May 31, the day it made the assignment. The prosecution regards this as a great victory, as the bank confessed itself insolvent when it made the assignment.

The celebrated case of the government against the Berger-Reinig company of Fond du Lac, in which conspiracy and fraud are alleged, came before Judge Seaman in the United States Court this morning on a motion to quash the indictment. The company is charged with violating the provisions of the inter-State commerce law by furnishing false weights to the railroads, through the Western Weighing Association, relative to shipments of malt to the seaboard. The case has attracted the attention of railroads and shippers throughout the country.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is the instigator of the suit and the Western Weighing Association is the complaining witness. Many faults are found with the indictments, they being alleged to be faulty by reason of a lack of certainty, and to contain two charges brought under different statutes.

One punishment is provided by statute and an entirely different punishment for the same offense is provided by the inter-State commerce law. The attorneys claim it is impossible to ascertain the nature of the offenses sought to be charged, so that even in the event of acquittal such acquittal would be no barrier to further proceedings. Gen. Bragg appears for the defense.

HUGH DEMPSEY IS FREE AGAIN.

Labor Leader in Pittsburg Gets His Pardon in the Early Morning.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—Hugh Dempsey, the ex-District Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, sentenced to the penitentiary three years ago for complicity in the poisoning of non-union men at the Homestead steel works, after the great strike of 1892, was released from prison this morning. The pardon was received from Harrisburg in the morning mail.

Following close upon the release of Dempsey comes a story printed in the Commercial Gazette, that nearly fifty persons have died from the effects of the alleged poisoning at Homestead.

The names of these, dates of their death, and the attending physicians, were collected for the Commonwealth, and filed before the Board of Pardons at its October meeting, 1895.

"Shenandoah," a Trooper's Song.

[Sung at the dinner of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac at the Sherman House Jan. 30.]

Boots and saddles—make the valley ring
  With calls to horse and away;
For the active foe is on the wing;
  And Merritt rides today.
By Shenandoah's rippling stream,
  The Southern hosts at bay—
What care these men whose sabers gleam?
  With Merritt—come what may!

CHORUS.

Sing, soldiers, sing! O, sing of the day
  When Merritt rode away,
And captured, ere sank the sun's last ray,
  The standards of the Gray.

Distant booming guns, loud-shrieking shell
  Portend a fierce affray.
Squadrons are in line, men riding well;
  Where Merritt leads, none stray.
Hark! Bugles sound for a swift charge;
  We dash at lines in gray.
They break, they fleck the valley large,
  As Merritt guides our way.

We are riding free, we're riding fast,
  To pick out troopers gay,
And cut them down like a tempest blast—
  For Merritt brings dismay.
Now prisoners gathered en masse,
  We spike great guns as play,
And capture stars and bars at last.
  So Merritt wins the day.

Dr. E. W. Gray Dead.

Dr. E. W. Gray, prominent in the Chicago Forward Movement and superintendent of its medical department, died yesterday morning at Augustina Hospital. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Epworth Hall, Congress and Halsted streets.

Company G Elects Officers.

An election for Captain and Second Lieutenant was held last evening in Company G, Second Infantry, I. N. G., and Capt. Willis McFeely was unanimously reëlected and First Sergeant John R. Mayeskie was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant.

No Reorganization of Standard Oil.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Frank Rockefeller, Vice-President of the Standard Oil company, this afternoon said no reorganization of the company was contemplated. The story to that effect was false.

PICKS THE PLACE TODAY.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE WILL DECIDE ON ITS HALL.

Either Tattersall's or the Coliseum Will Hold the Convention, as These Are the Only Places Available and Offered—Representatives of Them Urge Their Claims—Headquarters Also Will Be Picked This Morning—Harrity Talks Little Politics.

Democracy's candidate for President will be chosen in Tattersall's or the Coliseum, these being the only two places offered that will hold the 15,000 to 20,000 people which, it is expected, will be present. The selection will be made at 10:30 o'clock today. There will be no wigwam. Chairman Harrity settled that when he said:

"If it should be deemed necessary to have a wigwam the convention will be held in another city, that's all." And Mr. Harrity meant what he said. His jaw was never built for a wedge for rail-splitting.

William F. Harrity, the Chairman of the National Democratic committee, arrived in town early yeseterday to preside over the meeting of the subcommittee appointed to select the hall for the national convention in July and to establish committee headquarters which will be maintained until the convention is held and perhaps later. He went directly to the Palmer House, where he met John G. Prather, the Missouri member of the committee, and Thomas H. Sherley, who represents Kentucky, both of those having preceded him an hour or two. They were joined by Ben T. Cable of Rock Island and L. W. Niemann, the editor of the Milwaukee Journal, who holds the proxy of Ed W. Wall, the Wisconsin committeeman. S. P. Sheerin, Secretary of the committee, arrived late in the evening and Senator Gorman was unable to attend.

These men spent little time at the hotel, being taken to the Chicago club, where they lounged about until time for luncheon, when they went to the Auditorium Annex. Then came a short drive about the city and their return to the Palmer House.

In the meantime many prominent Democrats, learning of the arrival of the distinguished visitors, gathered together and telephoned that they would soon call at the Palmer House and fittingly welcome them to Chicago. But the message miscarried, with the result that the local men cooled their heels in the hotel corridors until after 4 o'clock, telephoning in the meantime in every direction for the missing ones. Among those who waited were Adlai T. Ewing, ex-Mayor Hopkins, John W. Lanehart, ex-Judge A. A. Goodrich, John S. Cooper, and Thomas Gahan. Some of them were visibly annoyed at the contretemps, and Mr. Hopkins finally left, unable to conceive why there should have been any misunderstanding.

Candidates with Halls.

There were others hovering about the hotel, too, intently watching the doors for the arrival of the committeemen. These were the representatives of the big auditoriums, one of which must be selected at this meeting. Among them were John T. Dickinson for the Coliseum, and Manager Edmunds of Tattersall's.

The members of the subcommittee ended the game of hide-and-seek shortly before 5 o'clock, when, preceded by Mr. Harrity, they went to that man's apartments, which adjoin the principal parlor. After being presented to the local Democratic big guns they fell into easy chats, during which it became apparent they had decided on no plan of action, and were utterly at sea as to what building they would select or where the headquarters would be established.

"We cannot give a verdict on the building until we have heard the evidence," said Mr. Harrity. "We will have to inspect them closely, and carefully consider every point. Many things are to be considered, such as committee rooms, the compactness of the building as to seating arrangement, the capacity, the facility for getting news inside and sending it out, and a hundred and one other things that it would be tedious to mention. Yes, we have received scores and scores of suggestions, some from well-known people whose advice is valuable, and some from people we never heard of, touching upon every conceivable question, from whom to nominate for President to the putting in of patent fans, and the identity of the men who will take up the tickets at the door. No, we have adopted none of the suggestions because we have had no opportunity to consider them."

Mr. Harrity thought the subcommittee should finish its labors today, and he said he would leave for his Philadelphia home on Sunday. He also said F. E. Canda, a New York architect, had accompanied him to this city, and that his advice would be probably followed by the committee as he is an expert with a keen ear for acoustics.

It was 9 o'clock in the evening when the subcommittee held its first executive session, which lasted three minutes, during which time it was determined to confine the day's proceedings to listening to the pleas of the representatives of Tattersall's and the Coliseum. All of the local Democrats who had visited the rooms in the afternoon were there with the addition of ex-Mayor Hopkins, Joseph Donnersberger, R. E. Spangler, and Roger Sullivan.

What the Place Must Be.

Chairman Goodrich of the Local Arrangements committee opened the proceedings by saying it was the general opinion the convention should be held in a hall that would accommodate at least 15,000 people. Only two halls in the city filled the requirements. Many of the people who had contributed the money to defray the expenses of the big gathering, he said, had not done so from purely patriotic motives. They thought they should be reimbursed in some manner, and that could best be done by drawing a big crowd to Chicago.

After this frank statement President Dickinson of the Coliseum company made his plea for the big auditorium now under construction. He promised it would be finished more than a month before the convention, and that with its adjustable amphitheater it would seat 5,000 or 20,000 people, leaving ample room for committee rooms—one for each State if necessary—and that the press and telegraph facilities would be perfect. He dwelt on the fact that the transportation lines which pass the door of the Coliseum handled 750,000 people on Chicago day. He promised, too, that there would be ample transportation facilities should the convention hold out until the early hours of morning, as was the case four years ago. The aisles in the auditorium, he said, would be sixteen feet wide, there would be a platform for the presiding officers and the press 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, and the floor would be inclined, the rear being elevated five feet above the front. He was concluding his eloquent appeal with an allusion to the ventilation, when Chairman Harrity interrupted with a remark:

"That will be all right. I understand there is not another building within a mile of yours."

Tattersall's Advantages.

Manager Edmondson made the argument for Tattersall's. He devoted most of his time to explaining that his house was in the center of the down-town district, easily accessible from all the hotels, and possessing superior advantages for not only the delegates, but all visitors to whom time would be an important matter. The building, he said, would comfortably seat 16,000 people by the addition of a changing gallery, which competent architects had declared practicable. He gave a list of the street car and railroad lines that could land passengers within a block and a half of the several entrances, and dwelt at length on the splendid acoustic properties of the hall. This, he said, was no guess work, as the building had been thoroughly tested. The seats would be raised in the rear, the aisles would be sufficiently wide, and the committee-room arrangements would be perfect.

"In fact," he said, "if you will accept Tattersall's we propose to give you the best and prettiest hall in which a national convention was ever held. We have always been fortunate there. It is a lucky place."

"That is the kind of a place we are looking for," put in Chairman Harrity, which gave Mr. Edmondson much encouragement.

The question of establishing headquarters of the National committee did not come up for consideration, but with all the matters before the subcommittee will be discussed and settled today.

Heretofore there has never been a question as to where these headquarters should go, the Palmer House being invariably selected. This year, however, a strong effort is being made to locate the National committeemen elsewhere. Several men are working strenuously for the Auditorium, and friends of the Great Northern have put in its claims. These claims have not been formally submitted, but no doubt will be today. The impression is general that no change will be made, and as Mr. Palmer was yesterday extremely gracious to the committeemen, assuring them personally that their comforts would be looked after, this impression will probably be borne out.

It is not likely that the Sergeant-at-Arms will be selected at this meeting. His presence here will not be required for sixty days and the committee is in no hurry to fill the place. There have been few applicants for this desirable position and the committeemen feel they should give every State in the Union a chance to trot out a favorite son who can preserve order, see that the galleries are not packed for any favorite candidate. Chicago has a candidate in the person of J. S. Cooper, President of the Cook County Democracy. There are still people who believe that Uncle Dick Bright of Washington will transpose Chicago and hades in his recently expressed comparison and seek to come here again in an official capacity. The only other candidate suggested is ex-Congressman Elijah Brookshire of Indiana. Mr. Brookshire has not, however, given full consent to the use of his name.

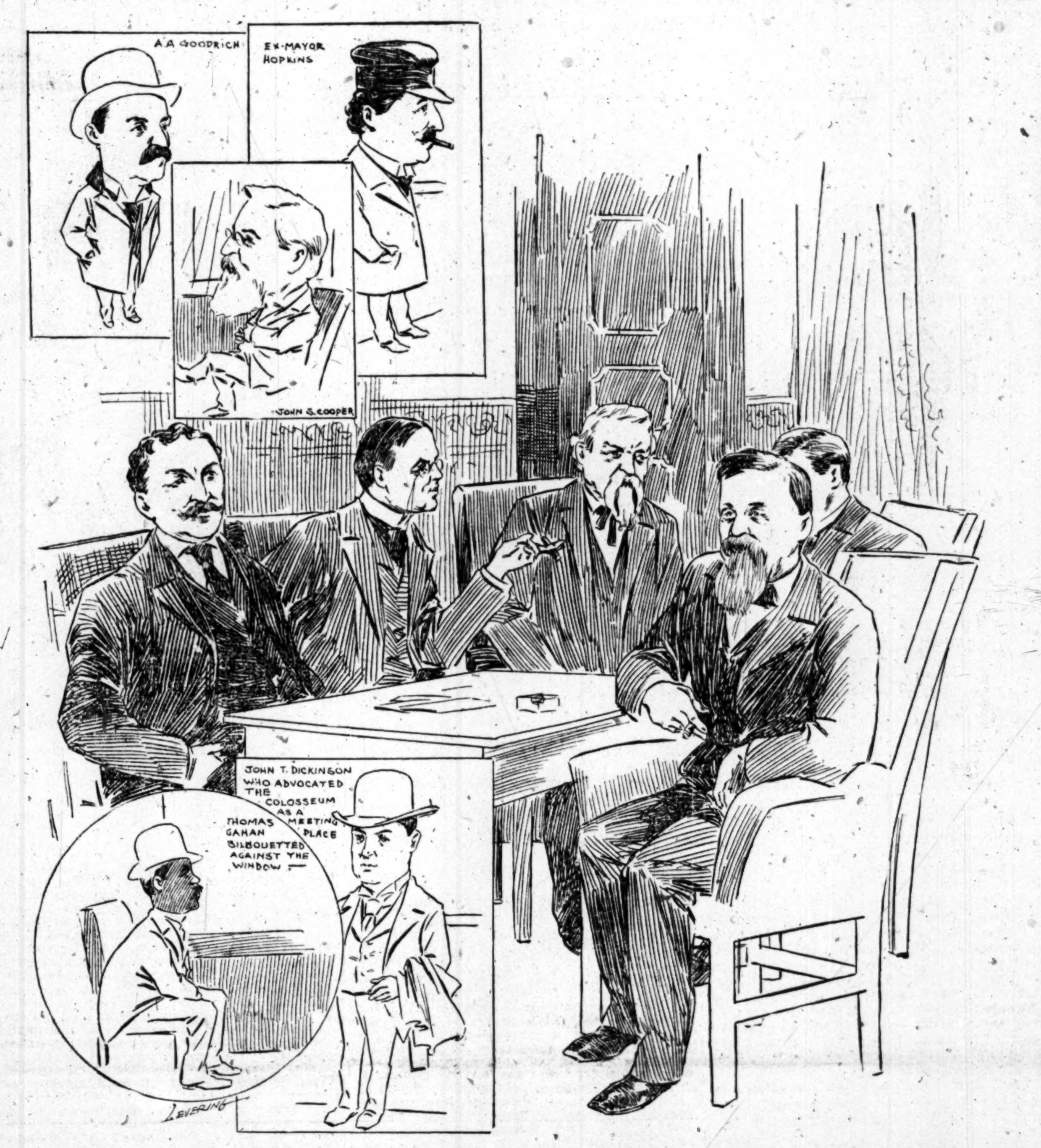
The members of the subcommittee were disinclined to talk on nomination possibilities, seeming to think it would not be in good taste.

"There probably will be many names presented to the convention," said Mr. Harrity, "because there are so many 'favorite sons' who must at least get the compliment of a mention. We have one of our own, you know, ex-Gov. Pattison, and though the State is Republican, which is not in our favor, his name will go before the convention, no doubt. No, I would not hazard a guess as to who will be the principal candidates for the nomination. There are too many of them. One hears the name of Cleveland occasionally, you know," he continued with a smile, "and here in Illinois you have two possibilities—Vice-President Stevenson and Mr. Morrison; Iowa has its Boies, Massachusetts its Russell and its Olney, Indiana its Matthews, Kentucky its Carlisle, and so on. O, there is plenty of first-class material in the Democratic party."

"It is remarkable how often Democrats ask each other the question 'What do you think of a third term?'" said Mr. Prather, who lives in St. Louis and therefore is believed to be a strong admirer of William R. Morrison. "I hear it everywhere and I consider it significant. But the Democratic party is full of Presidential timber—so full I hesitate to express any opinion as to who will prove formidable in the convention."

"After Secretary Carlisle Mr. Whitney is discussed," said Mr. Sherley. "Carlisle's friends do not feel entirely sure he will allow his name to be presented and Mr. Whitney seems to stand next in public esteem."

Ben Cable can see only the head of Bill Morrison rising over the Presidential horizon. "There is an excellent chance for his nomination," he said. "He can be nominated again. Besides Illinois the South will be with him almost solidly if not entirely so and many o fthe Northern States will be glad to march their delegates under his banner."


A.A. GOODRICH
EX-MAYOR HOPKINS
JOHN S. COOPER
JOHN T. DICKINSON WHO ADVOCATED THE COLOSSEUM AS A MEETING PLACE
THOMAS GAHAN SILHOUETTED AGAINST THE WINDOW
LEVERING

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEMEN AND SOME OF THEIR LOCAL VISITORS.

UNCLE TAKES THEM BOTH.

ELOPING MRS. BRANDT'S TWO CHILDREN ARE ADOPTED.

William Ziegler, a Fifth Avenue Millionaire, Makes His Own the Two Offspring of Mrs. Brandt, Who Ran Off with the Rev. Conrad Haney, a Chicago Preacher, Something More than a Year Ago—Society Going to See a Cat and Bird Show.

New York, Jan. 31.—[Special.]—When the Rev. Conrad Haney, the Lake avenue preacher, and Mrs. Anna H. Brandt became entangled in various domestic complications in Chicago a year ago, so they found it necessary to elope, they neglected to take with them two children of Mrs. Brandt's. The father of these children, George Washington Brandt, is now in Brussels, Belgium, suing his wife for divorce. Today, however, the two children, a girl aged 10 and a boy aged 5, were provided for by their uncle, William Ziegler, a millionaire, who lives in Fifth avenue. He formally adopted them this afternoon, the adoption papers having been signed by Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court. The children will assume the name of Ziegler.

The Rev. Conrad Haney, who had been for some time pastor of the Lake Avenue Union Church, left Chicago in company with Mrs. Brandt early Saturday morning, Dec. 8, 1894, after a stormy scene at the Sherman House, where Haney and Mrs. Brandt were found the Friday night before by Mr. Brandt and a detective, who had been watching the woman for two weeks. Mrs. Brandt had gone to the hotel on Thursday and registered as "Mrs. Wilson, St. Louis." Haney came the same day, and they were together until discovered the following night.

A friend of the disgraced pastor begged him to go back to his church and live down his connection with Mrs. Brandt. Haney said he could not do that. Both to him and to the woman the detection seemed to come as a welcome relief from months of duplicity. The husband and detective left the hotel at 12:45 o'clock. Haney and Mrs. Brandt remained until 5 o'clock, at which hour they left together. He wrote a resignation from his church before leaving the hotel.

Haney left a wife and four children. Many of his friends said at the time they believed he was not mentally responsible for his actions.

MAYOR STRONG ALL READY TO PAY.

Will Examine the Papers First to See if Proof Is Made.

New York, Jan. 31.—Mayor Strong said today that he had not yet examined the affidavits sent to him by Secretary Manchester of the Republican County committee, upon which claims have been based for the payment of $500 for evidence of any of his appointees using his office to secure Brookfield delegates to the Republican convention.

"I will examine the affidavits carefully," he explained, "and if I find the charges sustained I will pay the money as I offered to do originally to the person proving the charge."

Public Works Commissioner Collins said on behalf of Mr. Brookfield that it was easy to make charges against a man when he was in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. For his part, he believed that they were ridiculous.

Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's secretary, said he was preparing a report which he will submit to the Mayor, giving his version of the transaction.

It was said today that if the Mayor decided that the charges against Hedges were sustained he would ask for the resignation of his private secretary.

DIES FROM OVERDOSE OF CHLORAL.

Augustin M. Newton, Third Son of Gen. John Newton, Passes Away.

New York, Jan. 31.—Augustin M. Newton, the third son of the late Maj.-Gen. John Newton, one of the most distinguished engineers of the age, died at the Hudson Street Hospital last night. He had taken an overdose of chloral, which he was in the habit of using to induce sleep.

Mr. Newton was one of the engineers who built the Harlem River speedway. After thousands of dollars had been expended by the city upon this great undertaking it was discovered that the greater part of the work had to be done over again.

This preyed a great deal upon Mr. Newton's mind and tended in a large measure to make him nervous. A friend of the family said last night that owing to excess of work Mr. Newton was in the habit of taking mild doses of chloral for his nerves. He had no doubt taken an overdose that caused death.

Mr. Newton was born in Florida and was 37 years old.

BOTH CATS AND BIRDS ON VIEW.

New-Yorkers to Draw on Two Animal Kingdoms for Pastime.

New York, Jan. 31.—[Special.]—There is going to be a whole lot of trouble in Madison Square Garden from March 3 to March 7 inclusive. The cat show will take place at that time, and there will be a cage-bird show in connection with it. The combined shows will have twelve patronesses, including Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Bird, Mrs. Freddy Gebhard, and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence. The Advisory committee consists of eighteen gentlemen, among whom will be Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan has never been an advisory committeeman for a combined cat and bird show before, but he has had other experiences which, it is said, fit him for the arduous duties.

The rules and regulations of the show have been drawn up and are interesting. The competition is open to all. The entrance fee per cat is $2, and the entrance fee for each bird is 50 cents. Cats and birds must be placed in separate cages, or the Advisory committee will not be responsible for them.

"Each cat must be securely packed in a separate basket." In packing cats care should be taken to use the best quality of sawdust and to mark the boxes plainly, "This side up, with care." Kittens may be packed in excelsior.

"Each cat shown must be the bona fide property of the exhibiter."

"Exhibiters of cats may, if they wish, take them home each day after the close of the show on deposit of $5 with the manager."

"Those interested in cats and desirous of offering special prizes (none of less value than $5 can be accepted) will please notify the Secretary."

In entering birds "the age, sex, and correct description of each specimen must be given."

"All specimens must be the bona fide property of the exhibiter."

Parrots "will be judged for their talking, whistling, singing, and beauty."

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

New Civil Service Bill Introduced in the State Legislature.

New York, Jan. 31—[Special.]—Assemblyman William Carey Sanger of Oneida County introduced in the Legislature at Albany today a civil service bill that is intended to carry the ideas of reform still further than they go under the present law. It is practically the bill of last year which was passed in the Senate but was defeated in the House. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of three new Commissioners—one for two years, one for four, and one for six—at a salary of $5,000 a year and expenses, where they now receive only $2,000. They are to give their entire time to the duties of the office. The politics of the commission shall be two Commissioners of the dominant political party and one of the minority.

Annual French Ball.

The annual French ball was held at Madison Square Garden tonight and it is reasonable to expect that it will go out in the hours of the dawning tomorrow morning in a blaze of imitation diamonds and wine-stained glory. It was like preceding French balls at the great garden, but more so if anything. At midnight a thousand women in fantastic raiment more or less bounteous, but never lacking in picturesqueness, were standing around the great dancing surface, while a thousand men, principally unmasked, stood around watching them.

Pullman Gets the Contract.

Negotiations which have been pending between President Ripley and the directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Wagner and Pullman Palace Car companies for the awarding of the sleeping and dining car privileges over that mammoth system have been concluded, and the award has been virtually made to the Pullman company for ten years. The decision has been reached during the last few days by the Atchison officials.

James H. Stoddart Remembered.

The sixty-third anniversary of James H. Stoddart's first appearance on any stage was remembered yesterday evening when the good old actor was given a silver loving cup by the members of "The Sporting Duchess" company in the presence of a huge audience at the Academy of Music. Joseph Jefferson's gift, a silver jug, was also presented.

Sentence Reduced by Tears.

By dint of persistent and tearful pleading Paul Brigham induced Judge Cowing to reduce his sentence from ten to seven years today. He forged a certificate on a check of the Columbia National Bank by which the Lincoln National Bank was swindled out of $6,000.

Four Colleges to Race.

It was decided tonight that Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Cornell would row a university race June 26. The committee is in favor of the course at Poughkeepsie.

OLD WAR CLAIM ORDERED PAID.

Frederick Klor Recovers for Damages Inflicted in 1861.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The State Claims Commission today awarded Frederick Klor $1,500 for damages done to his crops near Camp Butler by Illinois troops in 1861. This claim was for years before the United States Court of Claims, and was finally rejected because the troops had not been mustered into the Federal service at the time the damage was inflicted. The venerable Gen. John A. McClernand took up Klor's case before the Illinois Claims Commission and has at last succeeded in securing its payment.

Adjutant-General Hilton has granted permission to all camps of the Division of Illinois, Sons of Veterans, to drill and parade with arms, but without ammunition, until Dec. 31, 1896.

The Illinois State Board of Health has licensed the following physicians: J. M. Davis, Hamilton; R. N. Heflin, Kewanee; F. V. Westfall, St. Louis; J. W. Devilhiss, Keokuk, Ia.; C. E. Sayre, N. W. Cargill, N. E. Lentes, A. W. Boucher, W. A. Bennett, J. A. Millican, H. R. Allen, Chicago.

SUBCONTRACTORS LOOK FOR PAY.

Say Casgrain & McDonald of Chicago Furnished a Straw Bond.

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The subcontractors who have been constructing the thirty-nine miles of levee between Quincy and Warsaw are wondering where they are going to get their money. The last Congress appropriated $80,000 for the work, of which $60,000 was to go to Casgrain & McDonald, the Chicago contractors. They have a big contract at Milwaukee and so sublet their contract here to a dozen smaller firms. Now, after seventeen miles of the work has been completed, McDonald has gone into the hands of a receiver.

It is said the $15,000 bond which United States Commissioner Foote of Chicago had accepted from Casgrain & McDonald to secure faithful execution of the contract was a straw bond. The names of Mengealt, Wolf, and Hopper were signed to it. A letter from the Pinkertons says there are no such persons as the two last-named in Chicago and that Mengealt is a second-class saloonkeeper.

TO MAKE CHANGES ON GRAND TRUNK.

Effect of Proposed Consolidation with Chicago and Grand Trunk.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The rumors of the amalgamation of the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway with the Grand Trunk system, and which have been practically confirmed by George B. Reeves, the new Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk, have started fresh talk of impending changes among the officials of the Canadian system. It is expected a number of the officers of the Chicago and Grand Trunk will be looked after in the new deal and that positions will be found for them either in Montreal or Toronto. It is understood James Stephenson, the present General Superintendent, is to be appointed Assistant General Manager, and that S. McGuigan of the Wabash will be placed in charge of the operating department.

A Full Explanation.

In answer to many inquiries from readers who have purchased or contemplate purchasing the New Encyclopedia Britannica, THE TRIBUNE publishes the following statement showing the year in which each edition appeared and the number of volumes it comprised:

First edition, three volumes, published 1771.

Second edition, ten volumes, published 1778-1783.

Third edition, eighteen volumes, published 1788-1793.

Supplement edition, two volumes, published 1801.

Fourth edition, twenty volumes, published 1801-1819.

Fifth edition, twenty volumes, completed 1817, with supplement, six volumes, published 1816-1824.

Sixth edition, twenty volumes, published 1823.

Seventh edition, twenty-one volumes, published 1830-1842.

Eighth edition, twenty-one volumes, published 1853-1856.

Ninth and last edition, twenty-five volumes, completed in 1889, and brought down to date (1896) by supplemental matter comprising over 2,000 pages of additions and revisions.

From this it will be seen the latest Edinburg edition is that of 1889 in twenty-five volumes (quarto). The new edition finished under THE TRIBUNE's auspices is a fac simile reproduction of this ninth (and last) Edinburg edition, augmented by new matter in every department of knowledge, every field of endeavor. In this as in all THE TRIBUNE's enterprises, regard has been had for the public's welfare by offering only the best.

REED WINS IN LOUISIANA

HIS FORCES CONTROL THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Kellogg, Leonard, Demas, and Vance Chosen Delegates-at-Large to St. Louis and All Are Thought to Be Solid for the Maine Statesman—McKinley Breaks Into the State for a Partial Success—Other Political News.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The Republican convention closed at 3:30 o'clock this morning. The Reed men controlled the organization, but strong combinations were formed by which individual McKinley delegates masked as Reed men planned to secure election, and the Reed men at the last moment had to abandon their slate and also make an individual scramble.

The following were elected delegates for the State-at-large to the St. Louis convention:

William Pitt Kellogg, Henry Demas,
A. H. Leonard, J. Madison Vance.

Kellogg and Leonard are both Reed leaders. Maj. Hero, who virtually secured Pharr's triple Gubernatorial nomination, and who planned most of the movement, failed by a few votes. He had expected to be the delegation leader, and the first man in the eye of the expected Republican President, but Warmoth, whose way he had blocked before the sugar planters and in the convention, worked hard for revenge, and got it. Warmoth got more than this. He was on the Committee on Resolutions, and cleverly introduced a plank indorsing the nominations of the sugar planters.

It had been held all along that in order to preserve the party organization, even in case fusion was decided upon, the fusion candidates had to be nominated in regular form, and made regular Republican nominees. A mere indorsement of the sugar planter ticket would make the sugar men the Republican party. Nevertheless, Warmoth not only got the indorsement into the resolutions, but through the convention. His argument was that the planters had carried the elections for Democracy, and they would now carry them for the Republicans, and do more to protect negro votes than a force bill.

The planters are solid for McKinley, and may send a delegation to St. Louis, claiming to be the national party in Louisiana. The McKinley men also claim that Demas and Vance, the other two delegates-at-large, are McKinley men, although the Reed men hold their preëlection promise. Morton men also claim Vance as an entering wedge in the State delegation. The Reed and McKinley men each claim twelve votes in the State delegation, each has six on the face of the papers, and nobody can tell what anybody will have when the convention meets.

Twelve Pledged to Reed.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—"Speaker Reed has not fared so badly after all in Louisiana," remarked Congressman Frank Aldrich, "according to a telegram just received from ex-Senator Kellogg four delegates-at-large were chosen to the St. Louis convention and the most pronounced Reed men were elected, ex-Senator Kellogg heading the delegation.

"For some unknown reason an effort has been made to show that the Pelican State Republicans are inimical to the candidacy of the man from Maine and favorable to ex-Gov. McKinley. As a matter of fact, however, the reverse is the case, and out of sixteen delegates who will go to St. Louis in June twelve of them are pledged absolutely to vote for the nomination of Thomas B. Reed for the Presidency of the United States.

"Claims have been made by the McKinley men that they would control ten of the Louisiana delegation at the National Republican convention, but they have evidently reckoned wrong. Communications in writing are on file showing that Speaker Reed's friends in the delegation outnumber the McKinleyites in the porportion of 3 to 1, and two of the doubtful delegates came out strong for Mr. Reed, inasmuch as the Republican candidate this year is certain to be elected."

NO DECISION YET IN KENTUCKY.

Blackburn's Friends Sanguine That He Will Ultimately Win.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Another joint caucus of Democratic members was held tonight. The purpose was an effort to solidify, if possible, the Democratic caucus for Blackburn. The sound money people were invited and earnest appeals were made for their vote for the free silver Senator. A statement was made in the caucus that assurance was had from Populist Poor that if sound money Democrats would come to the aid of a free silver Senator on the ballot tomorrow Poor would also vote for them. It is said with the exception of Violette, Weissinger, and Speight, the agreement was accepted and that they took the matter under advisement. Poor refuses to talk further than to say he is unpledged. By the terms of the agreement there can be no election until Feb. 6, when Senator Stege [Rep.] will vote for Hunter. The absence of Ogilvie on account of illness makes it impossible for an election even with Poor's vote.

The Blackburn people are hopeful of securing his support and through him, with a promise of victory, solidify the sound money Democrats and elect Blackburn on Feb. 6.

Republicans are advised on this point and had a caucus across the hall. They claim there is no truth in the story that Poor would vote for Blackburn and say Kaufman and Tompkins will be unseated on that date, thereby making it unnecessary for Hunter's success to secure the Populists and claim that Poor will vote with them, whether it is necessary to elect or not.

The ballot today resulted: Hunter, 61; Blackburn, 52; Populist Poor voted for Bate. The vote for State Librarian resulted: Mrs. Shelton, Republican, 62; Miss Guy, Democrat, 62.

The election of Wilson's successor takes place tomorrow. Nelson County has 800 Democratic majority, and although the Republicans have contested hotly the fight they do not hope to defeat Beckham, the Democratic nominee. P. Wat Hardin has made several speeches in Beckham's interest and returned here tonight. He declares Democrats are enthusiastic and that Beckham will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

PREACHER-STATESMAN ON TRIAL.

Testimony Against Representative Spear of the Ohio Legislature.

Columbus, O., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the charges against Representative James A. Spear as to the alleged sale of the recommendation of a guardship appointment in the penitentiary went to Wilmington today and began work.

Much of the testimony was damaging to Spear. Three witnesses testified Spear had offered to appoint them guard on the payment of $300.

The long-expected report of the grand jury investigating legislative crookedness will be made tomorrow, and it is said three Senators will be indicted.

Rhode Island's Model Legislature.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 31.—The General Assembly adjourned this afternoon until April 7. The session thus closed has lasted but two weeks. The adoption of the revised public laws and the passage of the annual appropriation bill were the principal enactments.

Another Case for Arbitration.

Columbus, O., Jan. 31.—A joint resolution was introduced today in the Senate to arrange with Michigan for fixing the boundary line between the two States.

LOMBARD'S CONTEST IN ORATORY.

First Prize Is Secured by C. W. E. Gossow of Striker, O.

[illegible]esburg, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Tonight [illegible] Lombard University was held the annual contest in oratory. The speakers and subjects follow: E. L. Shinn, Galesburg, "Benedict Arnold"; John W. Slaughter, Camp Hill, Ala., "The Maid of Orleans"; George B. Rogers, Somerset, Mich., "America's Greatest Pacificator"; Charles R. Brown, Oneida, "Pasteur, the French Scientist"; Eugene Southwick, Le Raysville, Pa.; "Lord Clive"; C. W. E. Gossow, Striker, O., "The Heroism of Non-Compromise." The first prize was awarded Mr. Gossow and the second Mr. Slaughter.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

FETE OF HAMILTON CLUB.

SIXTH ANNUAL BANQUET IN HONOR OF REPUBLICANISM.

Great Dining Hall of the Auditorium the Scene of a Notable Gathering—Prominent Men of Church and State Among the Guests—Tributes to the Patriot Whose Name the Organization Bears — Speeches and Addresses of the Evening.

The sixth annual banquet of the Hamilton club at the Auditorium last night was a grand affair, grand as an assemblage of adherents to the principles of the Republican party, grand in its display of patriotic oratory.

The banquet, in itself elaborate, was spread in the main dining-room, the speakers' table running lengthwise of the room. Members and friends of the club were seated at tables accommodating eight. These filled the room.

The speaker's table was on a dais. Filling every panel back of it were folds and festoons of American flags, beautifully wrought emblems of soft and shining silk. In one was a large engraving of Abraham Lincoln and in another a portrait of Gen. Grant. Immediately back of S. W. Allerton, President of the Hamilton club, who occupied the center of the long table, was the silken banner of the club lettered:

"Illinois, 1818; State Sovereignty; National Union."

Beneath this was a bronze plaque of John A. Logan. The front of the speaker's table was trimmed with ferns and pots of Persian violets. In the center of the table stood an immense epergne filled with white lilies, roses, and umbrella plants. These were the only decorations.

The Banquet.

Members were seated at half past 7, and for two hours, to the strains of music furnished by an orchestra just outside the entrance to the room, discussed an elaborate menu.

Shortly before 10 o'clock President Allerton rapped for order, and, after explaining briefly the purpose of the gathering, which was to do annual honor to Republicanism, called for the toasts:

A. C. Barnes for the Club.

Albert C. Barnes of the Political Action committee responded to the toast "The Hamilton Club." He said:

"You need not be reminded that first of all the Hamilton club is unreservedly and emphatically Republican in its principles. To that end it would induce every citizen to take a personal interest and active part in practical politics.

"The crying evil of the hour is corruption in public places. The primal cause of it is inattention to public duties. The first step of correction must be the reformation of the citizen who stays away from the polls. It is un-Republican, un-American, unpatriotic to neglect the performance of those political duties which under our system of government rest with equal responsibility on each individual citizen alike.

"We may trust all the people, but not a part of them, and if this Nation shall retain its present supremacy and attain the promised power its marvelous history portends then it must still be and remain as designated by its greatest martyr, 'a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.'"

Mr. Barnes' remarks were enthusiastically received. During a reference to city government and the giving away of streets Mayor Swift, who was seated on Mr. Allerton's right, gazed meditatively at the ceiling and smiled complacently.

Then there was a political topical song, reference to McKinley being enthusiastically cheered.

Booker T. Washington was then introduced by Mr. Allerton, who said:

"The next speaker on the program hardly needs an introduction, as he is well known to our citizens for his masterly eloquence, his devotion to his own race, and to the welfare of all. Chicago tenders him a hearty welcome. This club has been honored once before by having him address us. He is eminently qualified by his great education and his wide field of observation to address us on 'Our New Citizen.' It affords me great pleasure to present, once more, Prof. Booker T. Washington of Alabama."

Prof. Washington's Address.

Prof. Washington said:

"From whence came our new citizen? What is he? And what is his mission? It is interesting to note the negro is the only citizen of this country who came here by special invitation and by reason of special provision. The Caucasian came here against the protest of the leading citizens of this country in 1492. We were so important to the prosperity of this country special vessels were sent to convey us hither.

"Shall we be less important in the future than in the past? The negroes are one-eighth of our population. Our race is larger than the population of the Argentine Republic, larger than Chile, larger than Peru and Venezuela combined—nearly as large as Mexico. If in proportion as we contribute, by the exercise of the higher virtues, by the product of brain and skilled hand, to the common prosperity of our country shall we not receive all the privileges of any other citizen, whether born out of this country or under the Stars and Stripes?

Duty to the South.

"You, of the great and prosperous North, still owe a serious and uncompleted duty to your less fortunate brothers of the white race South, who suffered, and are still suffering, the consequences of American slavery. What was the task you asked them to perform? Returning to their destitute homes, after years of war, to face blasted hopes, devastation, shattered industrial systems, you asked them to add to their burdens that of preparing in education, politics, and economics, in a few short years, for citizenship four or five millions of former slaves. That the South, staggering under the burden, made blunders, that in some measure there has been disappointment, no one need be surprised.

"And yet, take it all in all, we may, I think, safely challenge history to find a case where two races, but yesterday master and slave, today citizen and citizen, have made such marvellous progress in the adjustment of themselves to new conditions, where each has traveled so fast into the divine science of forgetting and forgiving. And yet, do not understand me that all is done, or that there are not serious wrongs yet to be blotted out.

Picture of the Future.

"Let the negro, the North, and the South do their duty with a new spirit and a new determination during this, the dawning of a new century, and at the end of fifty years a picture will be painted. What is it? A race dragged from its native land in chains, 300 years of slavery, years of fratricidal war, thousands of lives laid down, freedom for the slaves, reconstruction, blunders, bitterness between North and South. The South staggers under the burden. The North forgets the past and comes to the rescue. The negro in the midst teaching North and South patience, forbearance, long suffering, obedience to law, developing in intellect, character and property, skill and habits of industry. The North and South, joining hands with the negro, taking him whom they have both wronged, help him, encourage him, stimulate him in self-help, give him the rights of man, and in lifting up the negro lift themselves up into that atmosphere where there is a new North, a new South, a new citizen, a new republic."

W. P. Williams' Address.

Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio was down for the next address on "The Republican Party," but in his absence his place was taken by William P. Williams, a member of the club. He said:

"O, fellow-Republicans, a true party, an imperishable and eternal party, is one whose principles are true and righteous altogether.

"There may be aggregations of individuals rallying around certain central ideas held to be true and consequently desirable, but unless these ideas be absolutely true and just, such a party can have no fond hope of continued existence, and can enjoy power but temporarily, and only to abuse it.

"A true party are you, therefore, O Republicans cherish your magnificent traditions, stand fast by your grand conception of political right, and not more abiding are the eternal hills of God than is your guaranty of perpetuity.

"O, Republican party, you to whom the people always turn in the hour of national peril, thou pillar of cloud by day and pillar of fire by night, never more than now were the eyes of this people turned supplicatingly upon you. Never more than now did a bewildered Nation cry for intelligent guidance. And never more than now can you be implicitly relied upon to hear and heed that cry, and save the Nation as of yore.

"Such is your party, and such is your work. Up then and at it! Select your leader and move on to further glory."

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio was introduced by Mr. Allerton, who said:

"We have with us tonight another noble son of Ohio, a man of high attainments, a wise leader—the present Governor of that sister Commonwealth. He will address us on 'Republican Ohio.'

"I am honored in being privileged to introduce to you Gov. Asa T. Bushnell."

"I thank the President for his very complimentary introduction, and I assure you it gives me the greatest pleasure to be here to look into the faces of as many as I see of the representative Republicans of this, the greatest city in the Union. I remarked that there were a million and a half of them. I was corrected by the man who was with me, who said there were two millions, so that the city grew 500,000 in less than a minute. Well, I am not surprised at that in Chicago. I am not surprised at anything here. Why, they have two banquets a night here in Chicago. Down in Ohio we think one is about as many as we can get through with in one night, but this is my second one tonight, and I assure you they have both been most enjoyable.

"There was something said about the toast that I was to respond to being 'Republican Ohio.' Well, my friends of the Hamilton club, Ohio is Republican by a large majority. It has been Republican and will continuously be Republican. A man whom you expected to be here tonight, a favorite son of Ohio, bade me bring you greeting and express to you his great regret he could not be with you tonight, and I regret certainly as much as he does he was not here to see this splendid body of Republicans. I congratulate myself, however, at his absence, because possibly I may receive more attention by reason of his not being here.

Mention of Foraker.

"But I know it would have been his pleasure to address you. I know you would have had a magnificent speech from him. I have not mentioned his name because it is a familiar name to you all. I know you will at once know whom I refer to, and that is Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio [prolonged applause], a man recently elevated to the high office of Senator of the United States, and in the most distinguished manner of any man I know of ever having been elected to that high office, and that was by every vote of his party in the General Assembly, and that without a caucus. I do not think I have ever known of an instance of the kind before that comes as near to electing a United States Senator by the people.

"Now, my friends, I congratulate you, too, on the name you have selected for your club—the Hamilton club. Alexander Hamilton, the first of the Republicans, was one of the greatest financiers of this country. I think it is safe to say if he were now Secretary of the Treasury there would be no deficiency.

"Then we have another soldier, a leader in Ohio, a man whose record as a soldier is the same as the one I have related of Senator Foraker; a man who has been and is known the country over as a patriotic statesman and a gentleman always; a man who for the last twenty-five years has been a champion of protection to American labor—William McKinley of Ohio.

Parting Advice.

"Gentlemen, I think my ten minutes is up. I am certainly very happy to have had this opportunity of meeting you and I shall be glad to welcome you to Ohio any time, and I hope you will all come down and see me at Columbus. And now, let us endeavor to keep this country Republican. [Applause.] We have tried a Democratic national administration and it has not been very successful. Our Democratic friends, of course, are patriotic. They want the country to prosper and the people to be successful, but surely their politics have not tended it in that direction, and I think now it is the feeling—it has evidently been shown in many ways during the last few months—the people are satisfied with that trial, and are willing to go back and place the management of national affairs in the hands of the Republican party.

"Let us use our best efforts to keep the country Republican and again place the management of affairs in the hands of the Republican party, which for thirty years so cared for it that no country ever experienced so great prosperity in that period of time, in the paying off of the great war debt, and in the employment of our working people, and in the ways which you will recall just as well as I. Let us endeavor to make this country better and be citizens, with no civilization that does not make this country a better place for every citizen to live in today than it was yesterday."

President Allerton then introduced Bishop Cheney in the following language:

"I have the honor of introducing to you my friend, your friend, and the friend of mankind, who has spent his lifetime studying the words of God, until his soul is filled with charity and good will to all. With his masterly eloquence he has helped to build up many men and women to a higher manhood and womanhood. The Banquet committee has shown great wisdom in selecting to address us on "The Patriot," our fellow townsman, Bishop Charles Edward Cheney.

Bishop Cheney Speaks.

Bishop Cheney said:

"Your courteous invitation to meet with you this evening was coupled with the request I should respond to the sentiment, 'The Patriot.' A few evenings ago, it was my lot to be an interested listener to a discussion participated in by the representatives of various creeds of the question, 'What is the essential element in religion?' Perhaps my interest in that debate and the enlightenment there received has led me to ask of myself, 'What is the essential element of patriotism?' I can only answer it from my personal point of view.

"Precisely as (had I taken part in the symposium alluded to) I should have said that the essential element in religion is self-sacrifice for God and man, so should I say that, rising high above all petty definitions, patriotism is the spirit of sacrifice of one's self for the highest good of the Nation.

"But do not dream the only patriot is he who carries a gun. Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, never drew a sword in bloody battle. But when, to meet the desperate needs of the army in the field, he drew without stint upon his private resources and gave up his private business to toil like a slave for his country, and when with the final victory he found himself transformed from a millionaire to a pauper—not George Washington himself deserves a higher place in the roll of American patriots.

"We need patriots of this sort in the critical times which are upon us. Who is the patriot of this year of grace, 1896?

Patriots of 1896.

"The patriot of 1896 is he who is willing to sacrifice ease, comfort, time, energy, influence, to go out into the arena of public affairs and grapple with the evils which we all acknowledge have been developed upon our free government.

"The patriot of 1896 is the man of business who will sacrifice his money-getting to devote to the problems of national, State, and municipal politics the sagacity, the integrity, the spirit of untarnished honor that have made his own business a success.

"The patriot of 1896 is he of the higher education, scholarly instincts, and trained powers of mind who sacrifices to his country's good his own repugnance to soil his hands with public duties.

"The patriot of 1896 will be he who, when he finds his attractive theory has turned a surplus to a deficit, has made the smoke to cease to float from a thousand factory chimneys, has stopped the wheels of trade, and filled the land with beggared because unemployed workingmen, will fling his lovely theory to the winds, a sacrifice to the country and the interests of its starving toilers.

"The patriot of 1896 will be he who stands ready to sacrifice his individual popularity. Our air is filled with rumors of foreign war. The Senate of the United States rings with appeals to the fiercest passions of human nature. It has become popular to inveigh against Great Britain as our implacable foe.

"I do not hesitate to say in the presence of men who sway so largely our public opinion:

What Waits to Be Done.

"Let us in time of peace prepare for war. Let us build up our industries by augmenting our revenues till the coffers of the Nation overflow. Let us create a navy second to none on the face of the earth. Let us fortify our seaports and the great cities of the lakes. Let us repeal the monstrous treaty that leaves Chicago and Milwaukee, Detroit and Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo at the mercy of a foreign power. But let us make haste slowly to embroil this Nation with the one great power of Europe which, under the trappings of a monarchy, is the only real republic on the other side of the Atlantic."

Albert J. Beveridge of Indianapolis was introduced by Mr. Allerton in the following words:

"As time rolls on and the great leaders of today who have kept alive in the hearts of the American people the principles of our forefathers pass away, it is gratifying to know we have young men coming forward with the same spirit of patriotism, devotion to the Constitution, and the principles of protection. I have the pleasure of introducing to you one of these young men, who will address you on the subject, 'The Father of Protection, Alexander Hamilton,' my friend Albert J. Beveridge of Indianapolis."

Speech of Albert J. Beveridge.

Mr. Beveridge said:

"We need statesmen; men who see beyond the hour! men who love the people so well they will stand for the people's real welfare even at the loss of the people's present favor; men who will stand for the right even against their own ambitions; men whose conscience is the pilot of their minds and whose minds are ballasted with sanity and sense; men who know enough to know prosperity cannot come by jugglery, by batting the ball of political advantage hither and yon, but only by toil, by honor, by merit, and by deserving; men who know money is a reality and not a fancy, who know gold is gold and silver is silver and wall paper is wall paper, no matter what you call them, and that brickbats cannot be made diamonds by act of Congress.

"We need men with common sense enough to know where there are expenses there must be revenue, and that revenue is raised only from a substance and not from a theory or a dream; men who know American rights can be better maintained by cannon than by bravado, who remember the old maxim, 'in time of peace prepare for war,' and, so remembering, will give us coast defenses more formidable than words. We need statesmen, Mr. Chairman, who far into the future see, and seeing thus are prophets—prophets who behold beyond the veil a greater America, a nobler future, a republic more glorious, and who for that future ever act.

"We need, Mr. Chairman, men like Alexander Hamilton, father of the Constitution, giver of the principle of national life, and therefore parent of the Republican party—Alexander Hamilton, who stands in American history with the Stars and Stripes wrapped round him—mind of Washington, soul of Lincoln, of Grant the inspiration, and of the republic's party—the Republican party—the inspired prophet and the priest.

Needs of the Land.

"What are the country's needs? Its credit is at stake. Does it need mystery in finance, does it need the sympathy of syndicates? The industry of the land has languished. Does it need either the fanaticism of free trade or the compromises of corruption? Aye, and the republic's future is at hand. Does it need men who look at the stars through microscopes, men who imagine the destiny of the republic already achieved? Does it need that strange mingling of theory and failure, of principle and piracy, of order and anarchy, of courage and cowardice, of statesmanship and stupidity, that compound of contradictions, that political paradox, whose portrait is the composite photograph of Wilson and Brice, of Cleveland and Hill, of Gorman and Altgeld and Bland—that strange combination called the Democratic party?

"No, gentlemen, for national honor we need national honesty; we need merely the Hamiltonian habit of adapting means to ends. For every debt we need the cash, and to raise the cash we simply need the revenue, and to raise the revenue we merely need a Hamiltonian tariff. For disturbed industry we need only settled conditions along Hamiltonian lines. And for the country's future!—for that great problem we need Hamilton's large logic, which takes the present as the premises and not as the conclusion, of the mighty syllogism of national destiny; we need the Hamiltonian vision which beholds every fortress on the imperial circle of this entire continent's coasts flying the flag of the republic. For the problem of the country's future we need statesmen who, like Hamilton, can read the country's destiny, and, reading it, act as Russia always acts, as England always acts, as Hamilton would act if he were here today—act, not for the party's present only, but for the republic's future also.

Remedies and a Toast.

"And so, for our three great problems, national honor, national prosperity, and national destiny, we need only the statesmanship of Alexander Hamilton; and, failing that supreme need, the county needs the party which hails him as its father and its guide.

"And now, gentlemen, I propose the sentiment: 'Alexander Hamilton, lord of the science of prosperity, of finance the crowned and sceptered king, master architect among the builders of the Nation, prophet and planner of the republic's future and of the great national party of the republic—the grand old party of our choice—the hero and the beloved.' Let us drink this glorious toast to the songs of the toilers echoing out of the prosperous past, and to the joy bells out of the future ringing; let us drink it to the music of national honor whose highest note he struck; drink it to our national life his wisdom made immortal; drink it to the sounds of the republic's bugles out of the distance blowing the coming of the Greater America, splendid daughter of Hamilton's splendid dreams."

A letter was read from President Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College, in the course of which he said:

"We love Hamilton's name, which we bear, because he was the nurse of this school, founded as an academy by Dominie Kirkland in 1793. We talk here a great deal about that great Federalist—and he was a wonder. He is one of the trio of the three greatest and most irreparable men of our history. As Americans we honor ourselves by acknowledging Hamilton, we shall do well to heed those fixed stars by which he steered us through those boisterous seas."

William H. Skaggs' Address.

William H. Skaggs of Birmingham, Ala., who took the place on the toast list assigned to ex-Secretary of the Interior Noble, was introduced and spoke as follows:

"If it be true the Hamilton club above all things is an American club then it is a monument to the memory of the illustrious patriot and able statesman whose name it bears and it should be the pride of every good citizen of this country.

"A solid compact or alliance, political or religious, wherever found—North or South, East or West—is contrary to the genius of American institutions, a standing menace to the liberties of the people. There is room for but one compact in this country. It should reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the gulf. Founded upon the organic law established by our fathers, its ensign should be the American flag and its security the noble hearts and strong arm of the American people. If the preservation of republican institutions or the cause of human liberty ever require it such a compact could reach from Bering Sea to the mouth of the Amazon.

"The new South marked an epoch in our history, but that period belongs to the past. The new South was born a little more than a decade ago, and with it came a patriot and a hero—a man well fitted for the execution of the great work incidental to the times. I cannot say whether he created the new South or was a creature of the times, but no more splendid type of American manhood ever proved his love for his native section and at the same time his devotion to the whole country than he who 'loved the two sections into peace'—the illustrious Grady. The new South came with Grady; it passed away with the smoke that rolled from the guns of the First Regiment of this great State when they fired a salute over the Confederate dead at Oakwoods Cemetery.

The New South.

"The new South belongs to the past. The new South has accomplished its work. All sections now unite in proclaiming the birth of the American South.

"The solid South has passed beyond the control of the Democratic party. The two factions of the Democratic party in the South are now engaged in a war to the death. Furnaces out of blast, cotton brought down below the cost of production, and labor idle have been object lessons more impressive than all the arguments of the last thirty years. White man accusing white man of stealing his vote has done more to purify the ballot than any election law that can be placed on the Federal statute books. Ballot-box stuffers have served their day. They are no more respected in the South than boodle Aldermen in the North."

At the Speakers' Table.

The guests seated at the speakers' table were:

Mr. Arthur Dixon,
Mr. Edwin Walker,
Mr. George E. Adams,
Mr. Edward F. Cragin,
Mr. Elden C. DeWitt,
Mr. Albert C. Barnes,
Mr. W. P. Williams,
Mr. Albert J. Beveridge,
Mr. W. H. Skaggs,
Mr. A. J. Canfield,
Mr. S. W. Allerton,
Mr. George B. Swift,
Rt.-Rev. C. E. Cheney,
Prof. B. T. Washington,
Mr. Robert Mather,
Mr. Frank D. Jackson,
Mr. Edward J. Judd,

Other Guests.

At the other tables were seated:

Mr. W. W. Tracy, Springfield, Ill.
Mr. Robert McMurdy,
Mr. P. L. Sherman,
Mr. Roger Sherman,
Mr. Alexander Sullivan,
Col. Smith,
Mr. John A. Henry,
Mr. J. J. Knickerbocker,
Mr. W. E. Oden,

Mr. William T. Hall,
Mr. Samuel W. Jackson,
Dr. Denslow Lewis,
Mr. John M. Hamilton,
Mr. H. Waldo Home,
Mr. E. L. Brand,
Mr. F. C. Vierling,
Mr. Julius Stern,
Mr. B. F. Smith,
Mr. William E. Freer,
Mr. A. A. Moll,
Mr. I. W. Butler,
Mr. James R. Mann,
Mr. John Sebastian,
Mr. A. E. Crowley,
Mr. John A. Gauger,
Mr. E. D. Seaton,
Mr. W. T. Fenton,
Mr. W. K. Haviland,
Mr. Harry E. Adams,
Mr. James E. Stubbs,
Mr. R. E. Jenkins,
Mr. C. B. Beardsley,
Mr. John C. Grant,
Mr. Ira Morris,
Mr. W. L. Tamblyn,

Mr. Charles J. Hamlin,
Mr. John M. Smyth,
Mr. T. J. Holmes,
Mr. E. B. Lathrop,
Mr. C. D. Crandall,
Mr. E. A. Bigelow,
Mr. John M. Roche,
Mr. John B. Foley,
Mr. E. G. Pauling,
Col. George V. Lauman,
Mr. John H. Johnson,
Mr. Arthur Edwards,
Mr. H. L. Fitch,
Mr. M. H. McCarthy,
Mr. William G. Eden,
Mr. William H. Cox,
Mr. Charles M. Sanborn,
Mr. Francis W. Parker,
Mr. Jesse Holdom,
Dr. M. O. Arnold,
Mr. Charles E. Pope,
Mr. Judson F. Going,
Mr. James H. Gilbert,
Mr. F. S. Humphrey,
Mr. M. Born,
Mr. S. H. Kirchberger,
Mr. Thomas J. Dixon,
Mr. Homer A. Stillwell,
Mr. George W. Dixon,
Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck,
Mr. A. H. Revell,
Mr. W. S. Towle,
Mr. M. V. Beiger,
Mr. Arthur A. Dixon,
Mr. Coleman S. Everett,
Mr. Warren Everett,
Mr. James Bradburn,
Mr. Charles Hughes,
Mr. James Ryan,
Mr. G. W. Hancock,
Mr. F. G. L. Logan,
Mr. J. O'Connor,
Mr. D. F. Crilly,
Judge Hanecy,
Judge Freeman,
Mr. A. L. Headburg,
Mr. P. L. F. Elting,
Mr. Joseph C. Braden,
Mr. O. B. Knight,
Mr. C. L. Harper,
Mr. G. W. Nickerson,
Mr. Marcus Pollasky,
Mr. M. W. Kozminski,
Mr. Frank A. Helmer,
Mr. Fred A. Smith,
Mr. Francis A. Riddle,
Mr. C. U. Gordon,
Mr. F. W. Upham,
Mr. E. H. Gray,
Mr. R. C. Givins,
Mr. Jacob N. Newman,
Mr. Ralph Metcalf,
Mr. George H. Martin,
Mr. A. F. Murray,
Mr. Hiero B. Kerr,
Mr. W. M. Crilly,
Mr. S. O. Blair,
Mr. Abner Smith,
Mr. H. D. Smith,
Mr. J. H. Comstock, Ontonagon, Mich.,
Mr. Edward Browne,
Mr. Adolph Kietel,
Mr. George Green,
Mr. Charles E. Piper,
Mr. Henry S. Towle,
Mr. C. D. Warren,
Mr. J. O. Curry,
Mr. George H. Curtis,
Dr. W. T. McCracken,
Mr. C. H. Brand,
Mr. Harry Hart,
Mr. Max Hart,
Mr. Silas Huntley,
Mr. Joseph Schaffner,
Dr. Emil G. Hirsch,
Mr. George P. Gore,
Mr. O. R. Keith,
Gen. G. W. Hunt,
Mr. George P. Gore,
Mr. James W. Gordon,
Mr. R. J. Gunning,
Mr. G. B. Haines,
Mr. E. E. Barrett,
Mr. J. W. McGraw,
Mr. Edward T. Towler,
Mr. C. E. Mabie,
Mr. E. L. Barber,
Mr. R. E. Sackett,
Mr. Harvey Sheldon,
Mr. S. M. Parish,
Gen. John McNulta,
Mr. G. P. Richardson,
Mr. Fred A. Washburn,
Mr. F. D. Turner,
Mr. W. S. Elliott Jr.,
Mr. R. W. Dunham,
Mr. J. B. Devlin,
Mr. J. M. Longenecker,
Mr. H. A. Ritter,
Mr. John G. Campbell,
Mr. Edward S. Elliott,
Mr. N. M. Waters,
Mr. William Brace,
Mr. Daniel J. May,
Mr. John Richardson,
Judge Horton,
Mr. John C. Everett,
Mr. C. S. Cutting,
Mr. Wm. J. Manning,
Mr. A. B. Williams,
Mr. Percy V. Castle,
Mr. N. W. Branson, Petersburg, Ill.
Mr. Homer J. Tice,
Mr. J. B. Chandler,
Mr. J. E. Brown, Chatsworth, Ill.
Mr. Frank Wells,
Mr. C. A. Sherman,
Mr. T. B. Palmer,
Mr. G. M. Chamberlain,
Mr. E. P. Sills,
Mr. G. W. Underwood,
Judge Neely,
Mr. W. A. Alexander,
Mr. W. H. Harper,
Mr. F. J. V. Skiff,
Mr. M. R. Sherman,
Mr. J. G. Moore,
Mr. S. B. Raymond,
Mr. W. W. Wheeler,
Mr. J. G. Egan,
Dr. W. L. Noble,
Mr. M. R. Wood,
Mr. Roy O. West,
Mr. Worth E. Caylor,
Mr. William F. Burns,
Mr. George N. Catterson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mr. John J. McKee,
Mr. A. E. Glennie,
Mr. J. C. Shaffer,
Mr. Walter Olds,
Mr. A. S. Thomas,
Mr. A. L. Thomas,
Mr. E. E. Noyes,
Mr. James Hitchcock,
Mr. C. W. Raymond,
Mr. H. W. Stillman,
Mr. J. R. Terhune,
Mr. W. E. Odin,
Mr. Edward Hogaboon, Hot Springs,
Mr. James V. Borden,
Mr. C. N. Martyn,
Mr. Frank Drake,
Mr. Albert F. Solbery,
Mr. S. Carson,
Mr. J. F. Talbot,
Mr. A. W. Clancy,
Mr. N. G. Hardy,
Mr. H. W. Hardy,
Mr. Perry A. Hull,
Mr. J. W. Akers,
Mr. Samuel Trude,
Mr. A. H. Heverard, Kalamazoo, Mich.,
Mr. C. K. Sherlock,
Mr. Fred L. Wilk,
Justice Severson,
Mr. Robert Ansley,
Mr. G. J. Corey,
Mr. James K. Andrews,
Mr. Fred H. Rawson,
Mr. W. Gray Brown,
Mr. H. R. Cody,
Mr. George S. Steere,
Mr. Arthur B. Cody,
Mr. C. H. Goodykoontz,
Mr. J. C. Pennoyer,
Mr. W. W. Winterbotham,
Mr. C. W. Greenfield,
Mr. D. J. Schuyler,
Mr. C. B. Ver Nooy,
Mr. W. L. Candee, New York City,
Mr. G. C. McKinlock,
Mr. W. D. Noble.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL ELECTION

Names of the Officers for the Ensuing Half Year.

The Building Trades Council held an exciting election last night at No. 199 Randolph street. The following officers were elected for six months:

President—John J. Mitchell.
Vice-President—E. A. Davis, Hoisting Engineers.
Recording Secretary—George W. Gary, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
Secretary and Treasurer—Fred Kitchen, Painters.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Barney Flynn.
Reading Clerk—J. Bookheimer.
Trustees—J. Cavanaugh, Stonecutters; Roger A. Brannon, Carpenters; E. Fairchilds, Junior Steamfitters.
Finance committee—Chris Hines, Edward Carroll, C. D. Qualy.

Bishop of Alaska to Preach.

The Rt.-Rev. P. T. Rowe, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Alaska, will conduct services at Grace Episcopal Church at 5 o'clock this afternoon and at 7 o'clock this evening.

SONS OF OHIO EXPLOIT.

DEEDS OF THE STATE RECOUNTED AT THE PALMER HOUSE.

Chicago Residents of That Commonwealth Give Their Annual Banquet, at Which One of the Principal Speakers Is Gov. Bushnell—Buckeyes Gathered on a Historical Farm the Only Decoration—Carried Away as Souvenirs—Names of the Guests.

Sons of Ohio last night cheered at the mention of the Governors of their native State and laughed derisively at a reference to Gov. Altgeld of their adopted State. It was at the annual meeting of the Ohio Society of Chicago in the women's ordinary at the Palmer House. After the dinner Addison Ballard, the President of the society, arose to make the opening address. "I wish to speak," said the President, "of the Governors of Ohio." The room rang with applause, which changed into contemptuous laughter when the speaker after a few moments' pause assumed a sarcastic smile and resumed. "And not the Governor of Illinois."

Of the Governors who were applauded, one, Asa E. Bushnell of Ohio, was present last night when the Governor of Illinois was laughed at.

Buckeyes furnished the decorations last night. Other societies, clubs, and organizations may flaunt many colored ribbons and streamers and banners at their meetings, but to the loyal son of Ohio there is more beauty and inspiration in a buckeye than there is in a whole stand of colors or yards of bunting.

Buckeyes as Souvenirs.

They were carried to the banquet by the guests and exchanged for keepsakes. They were at every plate and enthroned in the frosting of every cake. They were placed in little boxes and carried home as souvenirs, and even figured on the bill of fare in "Roast quail stuffed with buckeyes."

The buckeye was King, but sharing in his glory were two large cakes in front of the President's plate during the evening, which were cut into pieces and distributed in the souvenir boxes with the buckeyes. They were historical cakes, and together with the buckeyes formed a connecting link between two of the Governors of Ohio, Gov. Morrow, the sixth Executive of the Buckeye State, and Asa E. Bushnell, the present Governor, who sat at the banquet last night. The souvenir buckeyes fell from trees which grew on the old Gov. Morrow farm in Ohio, while the wheat from which the souvenir cakes were made came from the farm of Gov. Bushnell.

President Ballard, who related the history of the ancient buckeyes and the modern cakes, did not tell whose farm the quails which were stuffed with buckeyes came from, and the birds were eyed with suspicion until their youth had been effectually proved, and their birthplace was then attributed to the Bushnell farm.

Gov. Morrow's Descendants.

Four generations of the descendants of Gov. Morrow sat at the table last night. They were Mrs. Mary River and Dr. George Arthur Bevans, grandchildren of the Governor; William Spear, a great-grandson; and Mrs. Katie Cornell, a great great-grandchild. And some of the Morrow buckeyes and the Bushnell cake was carried home to two little Illinois "Suckers," who are three "greats" away from being Ohio "Buckeyes."

The members of the society met early in the parlors of the Palmer House and marched to the women's ordinary, where the banquet was served. Mr. Addison Ballard, the President of the society and of the evening, sat at the head table, together with:

Mrs. Addison Ballard,
Gov. Asa E. Bushnell,
Mrs. W. E. Busbey,
Col. George P. Jones,
Mark Hanna,
Miss Grace Busbey,
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Thoman.

The reception committee was made up of the officers of the society, who are:

Addison Ballard,
William Sooy Smith,
Joseph Medill,
Joseph P. Leake,
Erastus C. Moderwell,
Samuel Parker,
George P. Jones,
Anthony F. Seeberger,
P. E. Studebaker,
Henry J. Bohn.

The Entertainment committee consisted of:

George Anderson,
Dr. J. Austin Dunn,
L. D. Thoman,
A. H. Pickering,
W. H. Bowman.

After the dinner Mr. Ballard made the speech in which he drew the comparisons between the Governors of Ohio and the Governor of Illinois.

Continuing, he boasted of the fact of his having ten birthplaces, all in the Miami Valley. He then spoke eloquently of the life and services of Gov. Morrow, and told many interesting stories of his personal acquaintance with Ohio's old executive. He made reference to other Governors of Ohio, and eulogized Gov. Bushnell.

After a letter was read from ex-Gov. Foraker giving his reasons and expressing his regret at not being present at the banquet President Ballard introduced Gov. Asa E. Bushnell, who was warmly greeted.

Speech of Gov. Bushnell.

Mr. Bushnell said: "I cannot claim to have had as many birthplaces as your President claims, but if I had I should have selected them all in Ohio. My newspaper friends have been puzzled to know my motive in coming all the way from Columbus to Chicago to attend this banquet. I think if they were to see this magnificent spectacle of people who formerly lived in Ohio any explanations would be unnecessary. I thank you for the cordial greeting you have extended me and now I must say a word or two in regard to Ohio. The statistical and historical facts your President has related are interesting and many of them new to me, but I feel it my duty as the Chief Executive of the great State of Ohio to say something about the people of Ohio. You have heard the story of how some men are born great and others in Ohio, for Ohio has so many great men.

"A little over 100 years ago forty-eight sturdy settlers of Massachusetts landed at Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum River and there began Ohio. Since the election of the first Governor, Edward Tiffin, who was inaugurated in March, if I remember rightly, in 1803, Ohio has increased in population and in many other respects one hundred-fold, and at the same time has made our colonies, as those who have settled in the State of Illinois, instrumental in building up other great Commonwealths besides their own. In almost every city of this country of any size there can be found sufficient Ohio people to form Ohio societies, such as this one assembled here tonight. I congratulate the Ohio Society here on its organization in so great and progressive a city as Chicago.

"As Chief Executive of your former State I promise it shall be my endeavor to so administer the affairs of the State so you may have no cause to be ashamed of Ohio.

What Ohio Has Done.

"What State has given to the country three such great Generals as Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, and what State has given and has such statesmen as Sherman, Foraker, and McKinley. Sherman as a statesman and financier has a reputation extending beyond the boundaries of the United States.

"McKinley is a great statesman and one who has given years of hard service to the country.

"Foraker, who at the age of 16 enlisted in the army and served with honor, being mustered out at the age of 19, also has a brilliant record in the service of the Nation. Twice Governor of the State and now elected to the Senate in one of the greatest elections, great because he was elected by evry vote of his party in both houses without a party caucus. Just before I started for Chicago he talked to me by telephone, and said had not the interest of his client been so great he would have allowed the suit to go and would have come to Chicago anyway.

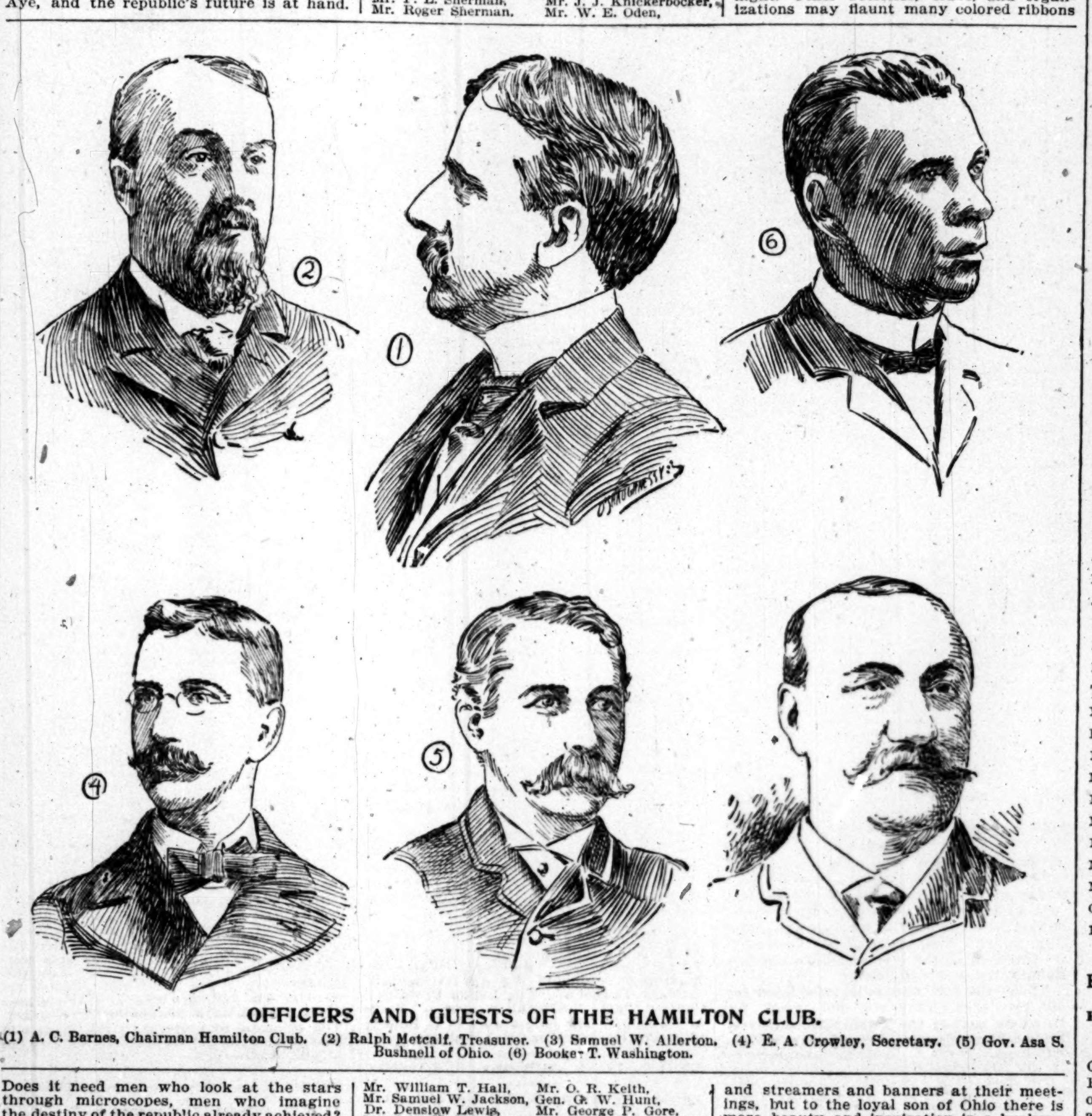
"The other Ohio statesman I mentioned is a candidate for President of the United States, William McKinley. I beg your pardon, Mr. President, I forgot for a moment this is not a political meeting. My voice has been attuned to political speeches for so long it is hard to forget politics. I will relate a story of another great Ohioan, Gen. W. H. Gibson. At the G. A. R. encampment at Columbus the veterans were marching along the road, and it was very hot, and some one suggested it would be a good idea to distribute fans, and accordingly fans were distributed, each fan having a picture of Ben Harrison, candidate for President, upon it. Some one said to him it was not a political gathering, and in order to avoid any ill feeling at the camp-fire in the evening it had best be explained to the old soldiers and ask them not to carry the fans. It was duly explained with the closing remark, 'But, boys, if you must holler, holler for Harrison.' So if you must holler, holler for McKinley."

After the Governor had finished speaking the toastmaster remarked so many elections were taking place any speech not a political one must be a sermon. It was then announced the historic cakes would be removed and cut so each guest might have a piece of them, and after this the dancing began.

Some of the Guests.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Addison Ballard,
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Busby,
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bohn,
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Crafts,
Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Corbus,
Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Dunn,
Mr. and Mrs. George J. Dennis,
Judge and Mrs. Peter S. Grosscup,
Maj. and Mrs. A. J. Harding,
Judge and Mrs. Eugene Cary,
Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Harris,
Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Highley,
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hambleton,
The Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Johnston,
Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson,
Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Baer,
Mr. and Mrs. John T. Shayne,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spear,
Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Bowes,
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Cameron,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jenkins,
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. William M. Jones,
Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Leake,
Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Lewis,
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Langston,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McSurely,
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Miksch,
Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Otis,
Mr. and Mrs. William Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Ripley,
Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Studebaker,
Mr. and Mrs. Leroy D. Thoman,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Washburne,
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wintermayer,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Wynne,
Col. and Mrs. George P. Jones,
Miss Thoman,
Miss Whitmer, Philadelphia,
Miss Conklin, New York,
Miss Spear,
Miss Anderson,
Miss Busby,
Miss Corbus,
Miss Jenkins,
Miss Lewis,
Miss Miksch,
Mr. Mark Hanna,
Mr. Abernathy,
Mr. Andrew,
Mr. Arter,
Mr. Clark,
Mr. J. J. Glessner,
Mr. J. G. M. Glessner,
Mr. Haskins,
Mr. Harnwell,
Mr. Smith,
Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Schroeder,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Jacobs,
Mr. Knight.



OFFICERS AND GUESTS OF THE HAMILTON CLUB.

(1) A. C. Barnes, Chairman Hamilton Club. (2) Ralph Metcalf, Treasurer. (3) Samuel W. Allerton. (4) E A Crowley, Secretary. (5) Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio. (6) Booker T. Washington.

EVANSTON COUNCIL DISCUSSES ODORS

Finds Gas Company Has an Injunction Against the Town.

At a special meeting of the Evanston City Council last night a report of Assistant City Engineer Moore was read in regard to the odors which have lately proven so unpleasant. Mr. Moore said he had examined the sewers near the mouth of the gas company's private drain and found there old waste which gave forth a vile scent. At the mouth of the electric light company's drain he found water flowing into the sewer which seemed heavily charged with gas and also gave forth noisome smells.

Mayor Dyche said the city had attempted to shut the gas company from the sewers several years ago from the same cause and the company had obtained an injunction against the city which had never been dissolved. City Attorney Baker was instructed to attend to the matter.

The annual appropriation bill was introduced. The summary follows:

Amount appropriated	$ 6,275
Resources other than taxes	78,734
Sale public improvement bonds	40,000
Amount by taxes for bonds and interest	11,738
General expenses	65,540
Probable deficiency	1,358
Grand total	$203,648

Ald. Mudge announced that in two or three weeks he would introduce an ordinance authorizing the issue of $40,000 of corporate bonds.

TROUBLE OVER A THEATER PARTY.

Young Men's League Withdraws from Church of the Epiphany.

By a unanimous vote the Young Men's League at a meeting last evening in the Ashland Hall, No. 583 West Madison street, severed all connection with the Church of the Epiphany, of which organization they have been an active factor for the last three years. The rector, the Rev. T. N. Morrison, and the President of the league, M. D. Talcott, who was the second member in the church, having served as vestryman, usher, Chairman of the Missionary Council, and in several other capacities, disagreed on account of a theater party given last December by the league.

The theater party caused a factional fight in the church, which resulted two weeks ago in a large majority of the league members, together with President Talcott, leaving the church.

The Nominating committee last night presented the following regular ticket to be voted upon by the league at their next meeting:

Vice-President—Robert Harris.
Secretary—Sager Berry.
Treasurer—W. K. Hodges.

HURLS SOME IRON AT MR. LECKIE.

James B. Thinks Somebody Wants to Do Him Bodily Injury.

James B. Leckie, promoter of the private watchman industry, thinks somebody wants to assassinate him. The reason for this peculiar idea is that some person, or persons, hurled two big bits of iron through the glass of a window of Mr. Leckie's home, in Monroe street, near Oakley avenue, last night. The aim was bad, however, and Mr. Leckie wasn't hurt.

Scott's Emulsion

stands for wasting, decreased vitality, impoverished blood. The combination of Cod-liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of lime and soda as prepared in it, is exactly what is needed for the above conditions.

THE HUB
N. W. Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

A Wonderful Clothing Sale!

Saturday morning will dawn upon the greatest Clothing Opportunity Chicago has seen for many a year—a chance so different—so vastly superior in every way to the usual run of special sales—that even a comparison must be left all out of the question.

The Hub's Finest $18, $20 and $25 Suits—

The Hub's Finest $18, $20 and $25 Overcoats—

An immense lot of nearly 2,000 garments—comprising some of the most perfect ready-to-wear clothes America has yet produced—will be offered you to-day—the choice for

$11.50

Unusual circumstances—have brought about this unusually deep cut—be wise and grasp the opportunity—for sales will come and sales will go—but it will be many months before another bargain like this will be within your reach.

Open to-night until 10:30 o'clock.

Identify Yourself

With a distinctive perfume. Use the same odor in all of your toilet requisites. If violet is your favorite use violet extract, violet soap, violet toilet water, violet powder.

When your friends associate the perfume you use with your own identity, you have discovered the art of using perfume properly.

The blending of different perfumes ceases to be perfume and becomes merely a smell.

The Auditorium Pharmacy handles all of the finest odors in the extract, the toilet water, the soap, the hair dressing, the powder.

Auditorium Pharmacy,
Wabash and Congress.
Mail orders promptly filled.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills Are Endorsed by Physicians and Druggists. They cause the kidneys to filter all uric acid and other poisons or impurities from the blood. Cure Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, Anaemia, Pimples, Bad Blood, Bright's Disease, Malaria, Backache, Kidney Pains, Dropsy, Pain in the Abdomen, Frequent Urination, Inflammation of Kidneys, etc.

"Gained So Much Strength and Comfort."

I have doctored all over the country and after taking the first three boxes of Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills, have gained so much strength and comfort, that I have been convinced of the great merit they possess, and would not do without them. FRANK ILIFF, Columbus, O.

Fifty cents a box. A valuable book mailed free. HOBBS MEDICINE CO. Chicago or San Francisco.

Even if gas was free, it would pay you to use
THE IMPROVED
Welsbach LIGHT
Gives three times the light with half the gas.
The Welsbach Commercial Co.,
Chicago Retail Department,
158 Lake Street.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.
82 STATE-ST.
Opp. Marshall Field's. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Opera and Field Glasses. Photographic goods.
EYES EXAMINED FREE.

HAYMARKET AND HOOLEY'S.
Two Grand Concerts—Tomorrow, Sunday, Feb. 2.
Sousa's Famous Band— Haymarket, Matinee 3 p. m. Hooley's, EVENING 8:15.
SEATS READY AT BOTH THEATERS.

COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
FLEUR DE LIS— MATINEE TODAY AT 2. DELLA FOX COMIC OPERA CO.
Tomorrow Night her great success—"The Little Trooper." Seats now on.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Popular Matinee Today. MR. TIM MURPHY As Maverick Brander in HOYT'S TEXAS STEER.
Tomorrow Night—Wm. Hoey in "A Globe Trotter." Advance sale [illegible]

HE DEFIES JUDGE PAYNE.

COMMISSIONER M'NICHOLS ANSWERS BRIBERY CHARGE.

Returns from St. Louis and Declares if the Judge Has Made Any Such Statements as Are Credited to Him He Says What Is Not So—The Jurist Is Calm and Reiterates the Charges—He Is Under Obligations, However, to Do Nothing Further.

What the outcome of the McNichols alleged bribery case will be seems at present uncertain. The Commissioner will not say whether he intends to bring action against Judge Payne for defamation of character; the Judge is virtually handicapped by pledges to his informant; and there is no likelihood of the present grand jury taking up the case today. As a result, the charges bid fair to remain unanswered or unexplained for weeks unless the matter is brought before a Judge of the Criminal Court and a special grand jury is impaneled. The need of the hour seems to be somebody to take the initiative.

Commissioner McNichols returned to the city yesterday morning and at once issued a public statement, of which the following is the essential part:

"I was born in this city thirty-seven years ago and until now no man has questioned my integrity. I understand that Judge Payne wishes a reply from me. My response is that if Judge Payne or any one else pretends to know of any effort of mine to influence a grand juror, in any way, in any case, he is saying what is not so, and I challenge Judge Payne to tell this community in what case and in what manner I have been guilty of this alleged and mysterious wrong."

Made Against Advice.

This statement, which by many was taken as a mere bluff, was made public contrary to the advice of some the Commissioner's best friends, who urged him to eliminate the objectionable language. It was received by Judge Payne with quiet dignity, and was answered with little more than a reiteration, in nowise qualified, of the original charges. Judge Payne said:

"I have been shown by representatives of the press a statement of Mr. Thomas J. McNichols in denial of my charges. He states that I make no specific charge. He is mistaken. My charge is that on the 9th of December, 1895, he accepted a sum of money for purposes of bribery and corruption in connection with a murder case; that a part of that money was paid to him by check for the sum of $300 drawn upon the Hibernian Bank to the order of 'Currency,' which bears the indorsement of his firm."

The Judge refrained from calling names or indulging in invective. He added in explanation of what might seem backwardness on his part in not taking active measures to bring to justice for the public good an alleged criminal that the information against McNichols came to him as a citizen and from individuals whose names he was under pledge to screen unless it became necessary by process of law to disclose them. This the public is led to understand is the sole reason why the Judge does not tell the whole story of the corruption charged. The reiteration of the accusation, it is said, speaks in itself for the facts Judge Payne claims to have, and which the grand jury or Commissioner McNichols can have the moment the step is taken to free Mr. Payne from his pledges.

Mr. McNichols was shown Judge Payne's answer to his challenge.

Says He Isn't So Positive.

He read it carefully and merely added: "He isn't quite so positive as he was."

"On the contrary, he makes the same charges without qualification, and practically invites you to give him a chance to tell all he knows without breaking his pledges. Will you bring action against him?" was asked.

"I'm not prepared to say what I shall do," was the reply. "I have refused to explain the Malloy check and everything else about the case, and I don't want to be made to say anything except what I have said in my open letter."

McNichols attended a meeting of the Finance committee of the County Board yesterday afternoon, and was hailed as the most popular of the county officials. He responded cheerily to the greeting, but hurried away the moment the meeting adjourned. He manifestly wished to avoid being questioned.

The grand jury, it is said, will meet this morning for the sole purpose of closing up its business preparatory to dismissal. The jury chosen for the present month will not be impaneled probably before two weeks from Monday, or about the 15th. Even if McNichols should bring a suit for libel it is not unlikely the case would be deferred for months. Those who wish the alleged corruption run down for the safety of the public are therefore strenuous in their advocacy of a special grand jury.

McNichols' Latest "Statement."

Commissioner McNichols late last night issued another statement to the public in which he says:

"Where is this Honorable Judge's tribunal? Is not this grand jury, having among its members a number of Chicago's most prominent citizens, a fit tribunal? If not, then this Honorable Judge has the power to call a special grand jury to pass upon this matter. Is not this enough? Then this Honorable Judge may, if he sees fit, challenge the present State's-Attorney and have a special State's-Attorney appointed to prosecute this particular case.

"Until now he has told the newspapers I sought to corrupt a grand juror or jurors, and now, after I brand his statement as false, he says: 'On the 9th day of December, 1895, I accepted a sum of money for purposes of corruption and bribery in connection with a murder case,' but that he will not tell the public what it is all about unless I—Thomas J. McNichols sue him—John Barton Payne. Does this protector of the public purity value his purse more than the interests of the people of the State whom he claims particularly to represent? Have we fallen so low that the purest Judge on our bench will conceal a crime?"

J. P. ANDERSON OUT OF JAIL.

One of the Alleged Slayers of Pucik a Free Man Again.

Turning State's evidence was a wise move on the part of John P. Anderson, indicted with George Gough for the murder of George Pucik in the Dunning Asylum for the Insane on Aug. 9, 1895. Anderson walked out of the County Jail last night practically a free man. By order of State's-Attorney Kern Anderson was released upon his own recognizance in a bond of $1,000. The bond was signed in Judge Goggin's court.

"We have no evidence against him," said State's-Attorney Kern in speaking of Anderson's release. "We used him as a witness to convict Gough, and as long as we cannot convict Anderson why keep him in jail?"

Among other indictments dismissed in Judge Goggin's court yesterday by order of State's-Attorney Kern were four against John, alias "Major," Sampson; Tony Lynch, alias Tony Allen; John Harrington, and Charles Tindall. They were indicted fourteen months ago for alleged election-day rioting in November, 1894.

HAND BOOKMAKERS ARE ARRESTED

Found in Rear of Saloon Soliciting Bets on the Races.

Detectives McCarthy and Loftus of the Central Police Station arrested four hand bookmakers yesterday afternoon and locked them up at the Harrison Street Station charged with vagrancy. The men make a business of standing in the down-town alleys at the rear of prominent saloons, it is said, and offer to make bets on the races, getting their returns from the tickers. C. Hill and K. Hubbard were found soliciting business in the rear of Powers & O'Brien's saloon, No. 170 Madison street, George Richardson was found back of Chapin & Gores' Monroe street saloon, B. Schram was in the rear of the Oriental saloon, No. 124 La Salle street.

CURE KNOWN HERE YEARS AGO.

Dr. Ingals on the Reported Discovery of a Japanese.

Local medical men do not enthuse over the alleged discovery by a Japanese physician of a cure for cancer. It is said the same, or a similar cure, was "discovered" and used twenty-five years ago by American and French scientists. Carbolic acid injections form a part of the treatment for cancer in many hospitals, and several Chicago physicians have gone a step further and secured good results by injecting a combined solution of lactic acid and carbo[illegible] acid. There is a promi[illegible]t man in Chica[illegible] today who was cured of cancer in the throat two years ago by this treatment. The case was reported in the proceedings of the American Laryngological Society.

In speaking of the case yesterday Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, a member of the society, said:

"I remember the case as one of peculiar interest. At present the case is considered practically cured. I know of another case where the life of the patient was prolonged at least two years by the same treatment. I believe the discovery of the Japanese doctor was first heard of here twenty-five years ago. I have great faith in it as a palliative, but not as a positive cure."

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR GEN. DUCAT

Bishop McLaren Reads Solemn Requiem Words at Rosehill.

Funeral services for Gen. A. C. Ducat were held yesterday afternoon in the chapel at Rosehill Cemetery. Bishop McLaren officiated. There was no singing. Out of consideration for the age of many of the mourners the services were made as short as possible, as the weather was so disagreeable.

The party of immediate relatives consisted of the widow, her son, Lieut. Arthur Ducat, U. S. A., and her daughter Kitty, the wife of Lieut. C. R. Stivers, U. S. A. George M. Lyon, Gen. Ducat's business partner, was also one of the mourners. The pall-bearers were:

Gen. Wm. Sooy Smith, Maj. G. L. Paddock,
Gen. John McArthur, D. C. Waller,
Col. C. W. Davis, R. N. Trimmingham,
Charles F. Grey, Judge Eugene Cary.

Among the members of the Loyal Legion who were present at the funeral were:

Gen. Walter Robbins, Capt. C. A. Smith,
Gen. Joseph Stockton, Capt. J. J. Abercrombie,
Col. H. W. Jackson, Maj. W. A. McLain,
Col. Francis Blackner, Capt. William Vocke,
Maj. George Mason, Lieut. W. J. Hemstreet,
Col. A. N. Watterman, Lieut. S. S. Frowe,
Capt. H. B. Freeman, Col. W. B. Keeler,
Col. E. D. Swain, Capt. George Farnham,
Capt. R. H. Mason, Capt. W. L. Cadle.

Among the members of the Underwriters' Association were:

Thomas Goodman, Wm. H. Cunningham.
James Moore,

INQUEST IN HENRY M'GILL CASE.

Verdict Is the Suicide Was Due to Despondency.

Deputy Coroner McHale held an inquest yesterday on Henry McGill, the young man who shot himself Wednesday night at No. 191 South Green street. The jury returned a verdict of suicide through despondency.

George McGill, brother of the suicide, said: "The report Henry killed himself by reason of remorse at having run over a boy a few days ago is entirely false. He was a driver for Arthur Dixon, but never had an accident of this kind. The origin of the report may lie in the fact two or three months ago his team, tired of standing at a freight depot near the barns, walked away, returning to the barns. At no time did the team even break into a trot.

"Going into the barn a man whose view was interrupted by an umbrella he was carrying was knocked down and his clothes badly soiled, but he was not hurt at all.

"Nor was the shooting caused by despondency over Mrs. McGill's condition. She is sick, but the doctor told Henry only a day or two ago her condition was not nearly as serious as has been reported. To all of us the cause of the suicide is a mystery, which I do not think will ever be cleared."

WEST SIDE MERCHANTS ORGANIZE.

They Will Try to Have the Twelfth Ward Improved.

At an enthusiastic meeting of some of the leading merchants of the Twelfth Ward held last evening at No. 944 West Madison street a permanent organization was effected. Its object will be the improvement of public property in that ward. The organization will be known as the Twelfth Ward Business-Men's Association.

The first work of the association will be to insist upon the improvement of West Madison street west of Center avenue. W. H. Durrant was Temporary Chairman and the following officers were chosen:

President—Samuel Harris.
First Vice-President—F. R. Lawler.
Second Vice-President—F. T. Swanwick.
Secretary—I. Frankenstein.
Treasurer—T. V. Wooten.
Attorney—P. J. O'Shea.

President Harris on assuming the chair said few small country towns have streets in a worse condition. He favored asphalt paving.

Other addresses were made, all urging the immediate improvement of West Side property.

THINK MISS M'DONALD SLAIN.

Unable to Find a Trace of the West Pullman Girl.

Miss Alva McDonald of West Pullman, who disappeared on Monday, has not yet been heard from and her parents fear she has been murdered. Monday afternoon the young woman went to the West Pullman Bank, four blocks from her home, where she cashed a check for $26. She left the bank as soon as the money was paid to her and started home, but has not been seen or heard from since. The girl's family and the police have made careful search for her without avail.

WILL USE $1,000 TO AID THE POOR.

Twenty-second Ward Philanthropic Branch Civic Federation Acts.

Arrangements were made at a meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Philanthropic Branch of the Civic Federation yesterday afternoon in ex-Judge Vincent's office to combine the interests of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards and to employ an agent to secure positions for their poor. For this purpose $1,000 will be raised, half in the Twenty-second Ward. As soon as the funds can be collected the work will begin under the supervision of the Bureau of Charities.

VETERAN CORPS ANNUAL SESSION.

It Will Be Held in the Armory on Monday, Feb. 10.

The annual meeting of the Veteran Corps, First Regiment, I. N. G., will be held in the armory on Monday evening, Feb. 10. At the last two meetings of the corps there were no new applications for membership, and the Secretary thinks this is a sad state of affairs, and urges members to secure recruits. He argues that one a month should be added to the corps, as there are many discharges in that time. New officers will be elected at the meeting.

ATTACKS A WOMAN WITH AN AX.

Police Looking for Frank Rossa, a Possible Murderer.

The Harrison street police are looking for Frank Rossa, an Italian, charged with attempted murder. It is alleged he beat Mamie Rosina, No. 347 Clark street, with an ax, as a result of which she is at the County Hospital in a serious condition, and may die. Rossa has been living with the woman for two weeks. Yesterday morning they quarreled, and she said she would no longer live with him. Rossa struck her three times on the head, three times on the right arm, and inflicted a deep cut on the left hand.

MARZEN JUROR IS TAKEN SICK.

Necessitates the Temporary Postponement of the Trial.

Herz Zejen, a juror in the Marzen murder case, is sick at the Hotel Le Grand, threatened with typhoid-fever. His home is at No. 91 Erie street. Owing to Zeien's condition there was no session of court yesterday afternoon. During the forenoon session John Meyer and Ald. Henry Stuckart testified of Marzen's sudden display of wealth after the disappearance of Fritz Holzhuetter.

Crusade Against Beer Bottlers.

The Englewood police yesterday morning commenced a crusade against the beer bottlers who have failed to obey the recently passed ordinance imposing a license fee of $250 on persons pursuing that occupation. The following were arraigned before Justice Schulte: James O'Connell, Louis Logsdon, Bernard McGeokin, Paul Derschan, Hans Salweg, Martin Goss. Continuances were asked and the cases were set for hearing next Friday.

Will Preach in Trinity Church.

The Rev. Albert Mann of Delaware, Professor of Biology in the Ohio Wesleyan University, will preach to morrow morning and even[illegible] in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Ch[illegible] Indiana avenue, near Twenty-[illegible]reet. His theme in the morning [illegible] "Believing the Unknowable," and in [illegible]vening, "Infidel Science and Christian-

THEIR LIVES IN DANGER.

PARENTS OF ROGERS PARK CHILDREN AFTER THE SCHOOL.

Residents of That Suburb Say Pupils Are Compelled to Sit in a New Building Before the Plaster Is Dry—There Is No Playground and the Only Place for Recreation Is in the Street—Forced to Dodge Teams and Electric Cars.

Parents of school children in Rogers Park are out on the war path because the Board of Education has compelled pupils to attend a newly built school before the plaster on the walls is dry. They also say the school building is located in a dangerous place, and a petition asking the board to abandon the building is largely signed by residents of the suburb.

The trouble began a week ago, when, on account of the crowded condition of the two public schools in the suburb, the Board of Education leased a new two-story frame flat building at Clark street and Lunt avenue for those pupils who could not be accommodated at the other schools. The new building, it is asserted, was hardly completed when the pupils were ordered to attend school there. The walls were in a damp condition, and it is said many of the pupils transferred there have contracted serious colds and a few are confined to their beds from the same cause. According to the petition a large stove is placed at one end of the room, and while the children sitting in its vicinity are overheated the ones at the end of the room are shivering.

The principal objection set forth in the petition is the dangerous location of the building which is being used as a school. It is located in Clark street and has no yard whatever. This street is the main thoroughfare in Rogers Park, and is crowded at all hours of the day with teams and electric cars. On account of their being no play ground the children are forced during recess to either play in the streets or on the sidewalks.

Rogers Park has two public schools, one at Greenleaf street and Ashland avenue and the other in Lunt avenue. It was on account of the crowded condition of the school the flat building was leased. The citizens assert there is plenty of room on the grounds of the schools for an addition to be built, and they fear if some action is not taken immediately the present arrangement will become permanent and no addition made to the school building.

J. Harrison White of Greenleaf street is one of the objectors. He said yesterday: "The parents of the children attending the new school in my opinion are justly indignant. Not only is the building so damp it is unfit for occupancy, but the location is dangerous for small children. Many of the pupils are complaining of colds, and Gracie and Wilber Roberts of Lunt avenue, two little friends of mine, are confined to their beds for the same cause. The building, I understand, was leased until next June. It is a flat building and fully unfit for school purposes. What the people of Rogers Park want is an addition to the Greenleaf avenue school building."

Principal J. H. Smith of the Rogers Park schools says he is acting under orders from the Board of Education in transferring the scholars. He says he had no choice whatever in the selection of the new location. Several petitions protesting against the change and asking the Board of Education to build proper additions to the Greenleaf school building have been prepared by Mrs. T. P. Gildersleeve, No. 4403 Ashland avenue, and copies of these have been placed in the drug stores of the suburb.

ASKED TO INSPECT THE CARS.

New Equipment for the General Railway Company.

President Bonney of the Chicago General railway company sent out invitations yesterday to 500 railroad men and city officials to inspect the new trolley cars recently purchased by his company. Supt. Bowen of the City railway company was not forgotten. On the back of the invitation sent him Mr. Bonney wrote the following:

"You will find tickets inclosed good for one ride each. They are not good for transfers east of the Twenty-second street bridge. You will not need crowbars or sledgehammers. The car will not go down-town or to the Lexington Hotel"

The new cars are forty feet long, vestibuled, and will comfortably seat sixty persons, while twice that number can be carried. Aside from the increased length over the old cars the principal difference lies in the arrangement of motors. Two motors of fifty horse-power each furnish power sufficient to drive the cars at a speed of forty miles an hour. McGuire bicycle trucks are used, two large and two small wheels on each of the two trucks. The small wheels are toward the center, and act as supports, the gearing being wholly in the larger wheels. Ten of these cars are nearly completed for the road.

One year ago Mr. Bonney sent out invitations to prominent railroad men including the officials of the City railway company, to take a ride on one of the cars of the General railway company over the Twenty-second street bridge, east on Twenty-second street to Wabash avenue, and then downtown over the tracks of the City railway company.

When Mr. Bowen received his invitation he marshaled 300 men and met the car just east of the Twenty-second street bridge, and smashed it to bits. A lawsuit is now pending.

MORE POWER THAN THE CZAR.

Judge Dunne the Subject of Attorney Bottum's Sarcasm.

A motion to quash an indictment against Thomas Lonergan, a West Van Buren street druggist recently indicted for alleged violation of the pharmacy laws, occasioned an exchange of sarcasm between Judge Dunne and Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum yesterday.

"I will not hear this motion because I understand the case is now pending before Judge Goggin," said Judge Dunne. "Besides, the opinion of this court relative to the pharmacy indictments has been published and is known. The court still holds prosecution of these cases should be by civil process, and before indictments are procured druggists should at least be given a hearing. In any event this court has the right to say something about what cases shall be tried or shall not be tried before it."

"If your Honor so holds, or if any other Judge in the county so rules, it seems to me it is the assumption of more powers than those possessed by the Czar of Russia," observed Mr. Bottum.

"Well, I leave this court tomorrw, and I decline to take up any more motions," decided the court, and the proceedings dropped.

STUDENTS WILL NOT BE STAMPEDED

Fire in the Old Athenaeum Building Lacks Sensational Features.

The feature of a fire which broke out in the basement of the old Athenæum Building yesterday was the entire absence of confusion while 350 students in the business college up-stairs filed out of the building.

At 10 o'clock some workmen in the packing-room of the American Desk and Seating company, Nos. 18 and 20 Van Buren street, struck a lighted gas jet, breaking it from the wall. The gas which poured out ignited, and in an instant the basement was ablaze.

Engineer Semphill's first thought was for the scholars up-stairs, and, sending a man to turn in an alarm, he hastened to the school rooms and told Prof. Barrett the building was on fire. Discipline made itself felt and the students passed down-stairs without any crowding or jostling.

The Fire Department extinguished the blaze in a few minutes with damage not to exceed $500.

KENWOOD SEES AMATEURS ACT.

Society Folk of That Section Have Fun on the Stage.

All Kenwood enjoyed an amateur dramatic entertainment last night given by a number of its own society people at the Kenwood club. It was the first appearance on any stage of the Kenwood Dramatic Corps. Under the direction of H. Stanley Davies two one-act comedies by J. Baldwin Buckstone, "The Rough Diamond" and "Popping the Question," were given.

WILLIAM CAGNEY CATCHES A THIEF.

Boy Grabs the Robber's Coattails and Hangs On.

Justice Richardson told 14-year-old William Cagney, No. 25 Elburn avenue, he could help him get on the police force when he became of age.

While William was walking down South Water street Thursday afternoon he saw Matt Smith jump on Barney Tellet's wagon, steal a tub of butter valued at $16, and run away with it. The boy gave chase and at La Salle street caught the man by the coattails and endeavored to hold him back. Smith dropped the tub of butter and endeavored to throw the little fellow off.

Police Officer McCormick placed Smith under arrest and he was held to the Criminal Court.

BURGLARS HAVE A POOR NIGHT.

Thieves Make a Light Haul in the Raid on the West Side.

Burglars had a profitless night on Thursday last in the neighborhood of Garfield avenue and Dayton street. Attempts upon four different dwellings netted them not more than $50, which the craft regard as poor pay for a night's professional services.

At A. H. Lockwood's home, No. 351 Dayton, a pearl ring was the only booty secured. At C. G. Stowell's home, No. 459 same street, the owner was awakened by the sound of raising a window and scared the thieves. At the home of Gustav Pick, No. 209 Fremont street, the thieves selected Mr. Pick's new derby on the hall rack, but were apparently alarmed and left before getting anything else.

A few doors away is the residence of A. C. Johnson, the South Water street commission man. Two Gordon setters in the basement failed to deter them in their purpose, and prying open a window on the first floor the men obtained entrance to the house. An old-fashioned gold watch, two plain gold rings, and a diamond-set ring were obtained in the room of Mr. Johnson's young daughter, who was awakened by the barking of the dogs, and, seeing the figure of a man bending over her bureau, called out to her supposed brother, "Ed, what are you doing here?" No answer. The girl was now wide awake, but before she could realize the condition of affairs the intruders ran down-stairs and escaped.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. PROGRAMS.

Events Scheduled to Take Place There During Next Week.

Franklin C. Wells, M. D., formerly Professor of Materia Medica in the Beirut College, Syria, and now of Chicago, will address young men at the West Side Y. M. C. A., No. 542 Monroe street, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Prof. E. T. Harper continues his lecture studies on Genesis. The fourth in the series will be given tomorrow, 3 to 3:45 p. m.

Young people of Leavitt Street Congregational Church gave a reception to the members of the West Side Department Thursday evening. The following persons participated in the program:

Miss Alice R. Deal, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Howe.
Miss Fay,
Mr. S. W. Fowler, Mr. R. Carrier,
Miss G. Howe,

An exciting game of basket ball will be played tonight between the Ravenswood and West Side teams at the gymnasium of the latter.

The membership contest between the Silverites and the Goldbugs is arousing much enthusiasm among the members. Up to date Coin's followers are ahead. The Goldbugs, however, are in secret session and some surprises are in store for the Silverites.

TO REPRESENT THE WEST DIVISION.

Result of the Irving Literary Society Oratorical Contest.

First honors in the Wilson oratorical contest of the Irving Literary Society rested with Walter M. MacIntosh yesterday afternoon at the West Division High School. Mr. MacIntosh will be the representative of the school in the inter-high school contest in March, which will be the second annual test. Prizes to the amount of $300 are offered.

In the contest yesterday Mr. MacIntosh chose for his sugject, "Suffrage." The cash prizes of $7, $5, and $3 respectively were given Charles Clark, Frank Comerford, and William Vaughan. The full list of speakers and subjects follows:

"The Monroe Doctrine," Edward Wallace; "Columbus, the Uncrowned King," Albert Brickwood; "Reform—Our Nation's Need," Frank Comerford; "Suffrage," Walter M. MacIntosh; "Should We Aid Armenia?" William Vaughan; "The Liquor Problem," Charles Clark; "Armenia's Appeal," Bernard Murphy. The judges were C. D. Lowry, G. A. Powles, and Miss Clara Walker.

ENGLE IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

Victim of Robbers Threatened with Pneumonia in Addition.

Adolph Engle, the aged German who was assaulted Thursday night at his home, No. 38 Rees street, was in a serious condition yesterday morning in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Two of his ribs on the left side were broken, his neck black and swollen, and his face cut and bruised. The attending physician said yesterday morning if pneumonia, which was threatened, developed Engel's condition would be critical. Lieut. Smith yesterday morning detailed four detectives to bring in Downe's accomplice. Ellen Heinke of No. 107 Vine street and Minnie Boyle of No. 41 Bissell street, alleged to be accomplices of the two men who robbed Engle, protested their innocence.

MAY RESUME WORK ON THE TUNNEL.

Government Asked to Permit Dumping Inside the Breakwater.

If the government can be persuaded to grant the request of the Chicago officials work will shortly be resumed on the shore inlet tunnel off Chicago avenue. Operations were recently abruptly checked by the Federal officers because of the dumping of dirt inside the breakwater. Commissioner Kent conferred with Collector Russell and yesterday arranged for resuming work if the Federal officials consent. Commissioner Kent asked permission for the contractors to dump the dirt excavated inside the breakwater, as it is now too dangerous for scows to go to the dumping ground outside the five-mile line, promising it will be taken out later and the ground thoroughly dredged.

DOG CANNOT SERVE TWO MASTERS.

"Dandy" Gets Isaac Rosenberg and Emil Wilson Into Court.

A quarrel over a black and tan dog named "Dandy" resulted in Isaac Rosenberg and Emil Wilson appearing before Justice Richardson yesterday. The dog was in court.

Wilson told the court the animal was his, that it had strayed from his house several weeks ago, but he finally located it at Rosenberg's house and swore out a search warrant. Rosenberg declared the dog was his property.

His Honor finally concluded that it was a civil action and threw the case out of his court. Rosenberg was allowed to keep the dog and in the meantime Wilson says he will swear out a writ of replevin.

INITIATED INTO THE SIGMA NU.

Greek Letter Men Have a "Swing" at the Great Northern.

Sigma Nu fraternity of the University of Chicago held an initiation and banquet last night at the Great Northern Hotel. Six men were initiated. They were:

John F. Hagey, Arthur T. Pienkowsky,
Edward R. Branson, Frank H. Fowler,
Arthur W. Smith, C. N. Crewdsen.

Thirty members sat down to the banquet after the initiation. Among them were:

J. P. Rafferty, J. A. Crum,
T. C. Rafferty, Rawson Bennett,
A. M. Belfield, A. S. Humphreys,
E. C. Wheeler, W. R. Sibley,
C. T. Brown, M. J. Yoran,
H. R. Gillespie, J. H. Hell.
W. R. Hornbaker,

SAY THEY PAY FARE, THEN WALK.

South-Siders Complain of Action of Chicago City Railway Company.

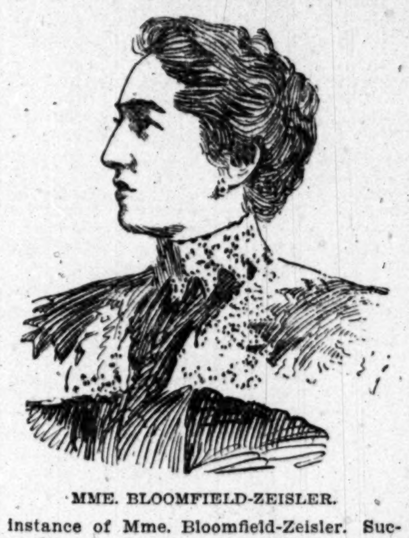
Persons whom business or employment requires to ride on the Halsted street cars beyond Root street going south or Fortieth street going north complain loudly of their treatment at the hands of the Chicago City railway company. The company has stopped running its cars between the streets named after 8 a. m., they say, and passengers are obliged to walk the two blocks and then wait from five to twenty-five minutes for a connecting car. Women and children, of course, are the principal sufferers.

Estate of Fanny A. Getchell.

The will of Fanny A. Getchell, who died in New York City, Dec. 30, 1895, was admitted to probate yesterday by Judge Kohlsaat. The value of the estate of the testator is placed at $40,000, of which $30,000 is in personal property. Edward F. Getchell, a son, is appointed executor, and he, Charles H. Getchell, Fannie Tichener, and Helen A. Kimball, the children, are the sole devisees.

AMUSEMENTS.

The first appearance with the Chicago Orchestra of Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler since her return from abroad took place yesterday afternoon. The demonstration was of a character seldom granted. The reception of the eminent pianist on the occasion of her return to the concert-room last autumn after an absence of two seasons was a notable one. Yesterday afternoon, however, the enthusiasm was of a character that only one other pianist within recall, Paderewski, can awaken. Yet the outburst was more explosive on the part of the audience in the instance of Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler. Succeeding the first movement of Rubinstein's D minor concerto, the number for which the pianist was noted in the program, the applause delayed the performance. After the final movement Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler was repeatedly recalled and greeted with waving of handkerchiefs. Finally the Scherzo from Litolff's Concerto No. 4 was given with orchestral accompaniment. Succeeding this the applause remained continuous until Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler was obliged to return to the instrument for a second additional number, a Rubinstein Barcarolle.



MME. BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER.

Assuredly the playing of the eminent pianist yesterday afternoon was electrifying. The prodigious power and breadth with which the opening movement, Moderato Assai, was given proved astounding. Particularly so in the case of one apparently so frail in physical build. But in this first movement the identity of sex became lost in that of the artist. The womanly charm of sympathetic gentleness was fully present in the succeeding Andante. In this movement all of the pianist's charm of delicacy, singing quality of tone, and sureness in passage work were allowed full play. The final movement was given with admirable impetuosity and an eminent degree of power considering the demand on resource of the opening movement.

There is first of all in Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler's work intensity. She is above all a dramatic player forgetful of her own personality in the spirit of the composition. Full of nervous power and emotional there is never lack of balance. Intelligence dominates, and there exists always the self-command necessary to coherence. In classifying the temperament of Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler one would be tempted to place her with Mme. Bernhardt. There is the same passionate intensity and forcefulness. She gains her effects with the same irresistible impulse that governs the work of the actress and she infuses them with the fire of life.

The orchestra partook of the general enthusiasm and played the accompanying score with splendid effect under Mr. Thomas' direction. The program was a fine one, noble in selection, and comprising the three names: Schumann, Rubinstein, Schubert. The symphony No. 10, in C major, by the last named composer, constituted the second half of the concert. Schumann's op. 52, overture, scherzo, and finale, constituted the first orchestral number, and one that has not been played in Chicago orchestra concerts for a considerable period. The musicians were in fine mood and quick in response. The audience was one of the largest of the season, notwithstanding the weather. The program of yesterday's rehearsal will be repeated in the concert of this evening at the Auditorium.

SOCIETY.

The last of the informal dances of the Entré Nous club took place last night at Bournique's. Dancing began at 9:30 o'clock. Supper was served at midnight. Seventy-five couples participated. The floor committee consisted of

Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, Mr. E. Burton Holmes,
Mr. C. E. Chapman, Mr. Burton Smith,
Mr. Harry Treat, Mr. H. Higinbotham.
Mr. James Heyworth,

Miss Anna Morgan held the first of her studio receptions Saturday from 4 to 7 o'clock. John Vance Cheney gave an informal talk on poetry and read several of his unpublished poems. Miss Lillian Bell will appear at the second reception, Feb. 8, and will read one of her own stories.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Barnett will give a dinner this evening in honor of the approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Mae Barnett, to James C. Wood Jr. The marriage will take place Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, at the Church of the Epiphany and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. The reception lasts from 8 to 10 in the evening.

Miss Lillian Bell gives a breakfast this morning to Mr. Edward Bok of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Edson Keith gives a luncheon Thursday, Feb. 6, at which Mme. Blauvelt will sing and Johanna Hess Burr will play.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Brown Mantonya, No. 374 Dearborn avenue, gave the last of a series of dinners Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Mantonya will go to Florida in March.

Mrs. S. N. Nickerson will give a Japanese dinner in the near future.

Mrs. Charles B. Pope, No. 2835 Michigan avenue, gives a luncheon Monday. Miss Booth will read a paper, Mrs. Remmler will sing, and Johanna Hess Burr will play. Mrs. Pope entertains at a musicale Feb. 13, at which Mr. Ferguson and Mrs. Hess Burr will give a recital.

Mrs. Franklin Head gives a musicale Feb. 12. The following artists will appear: Miss Losey, violinist; Mr. George Ferguson will sing, and Mrs. Johanna Hess Burr will play.

Mrs. Henry Blair gave a luncheon on Thursday.

* * *

Mr. John W. Doane, with a party of friends, left in his private car yesterday for California. Among the number were:

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, Mr. Arthur Caton,
Mr. John De Koven, Canon Dumoulin, Toronto, Canada.
Mr. N. B. Ream,

In California the party will be the guests of Mr. F. O. Sprague.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon Marsh of Evanston leave for California next week, to be gone until April 1.

Mrs. Harold Peck and her daughters will sail for Europe Feb. 7. They have taken a villa at Cannes, France.

Mrs. John M. Clark has returned from Boston.

Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon is visiting Mrs George Plamondon in El Paso, Tex.

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Among those who have taken boxes for the Seeboeck concert at Steinway Hall are:

Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mr. Arthur Bissell,
Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. M. Warfield.
Mrs. J. C. Walker,

Miss Stickney, No. 162 Rush street, gives a musicale Feb. 8. Mr. George Ferguson will sing, accompanied by Johanna Hess Burr.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Anna Conn., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lewis, to Mr. George P. Williamson of New York.

Mrs. B. F. Ayer, No. 99 Pine street, will give a drive whist party Feb. 12.

Stockdealer Block Is Arrested.

Frankfort, Ind., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Solomon Block, the Buffalo stockdealer, who is charged with swindling Indianapolis firms out of cattle and hogs to the extent of $6,000, was arrested on a Clover Leaf train at 3 o'clock this morning. Block's alleged crime was committed last November. When arrested he was on his way to Buffalo from St. Louis with seven carloads of cattle.

Cornell Banquet Tonight.

The Cornell University Alumni Association of Chicago will give its nineteenth annual banquet this evening at the Auditorium Hotel. Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio of the class of 1869, the first class to graduate, will be the guest of honor. He is the first of the alumni of the university to reach the United States Senate.

HEARD IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Banquets in honor of Alexander Hamilton at the Auditorium and in honor of the State of Ohio at the Palmer House last night brought several visitors to Chicago yesterday. Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio was one of the earliest and went directly to the home of J. J. Glessner, No. 1800 Prairie avenue, his business partner. Gov. Bushnell was ready to talk politics and boom McKinley.

"Prospects for Republican success were never better," he said, "and no matter whom the party may nominate for President he is going to be elected. We of Ohio, of course, are for our favorite son, McKinley, and think his chances good. Reports of a split in the ranks of the party in Ohio are unfounded. Foraker is in favor of McKinley and will be a delegate-at-large from Ohio."

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A. J. Beveridge is at the Leland and came as a guest and orator of the Hamilton club. Mr. Beveridge being an Indiana man also had a favorite son to boom and Harrison was evidently his choice, although he was not talking politics.

* * *

Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, President of the University of Illinois, was at the Palmer House yesterday, leaving in the evening for a tour around the northern part of the State in the interest of the systematization of the public school system of the State with the State University at its head.

* * *

At the Auditorium preparations for the Ladies' Home Journal exhibition of original drawings by famous illustrators drew a number of local visitors.

To Establish a Bank and Factory.

Decatur, Mich., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Dee Brothers of Dowagiac will establish a private bank at Buchanan, with a capital of $500,000, and build a factory for the making of heating stoves and ranges.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Remember assignee's sale stock of desks, chairs, of A. H. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash.

Children's photos taken by Stevens, McVicker's Theater, are beautiful; 15 cabinets, 3 styles, $3.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Coughs—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage to alleviate coughs, sore throat, hoarseness, and bronchial affections. Sold only in boxes.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty with Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Ginger Tonic the best cough cure.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 111 Randolph street, agents.

Chicago's expert physicians and specialists are Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn-st. Diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered.

Sweet Moments Cigarettes are the best. Try a package. Sold by all dealers.

Ladies are greatly benefited by the use of the tonic, Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois, clearing and colder, winds becoming northwesterly.

Indiana and Lower Michigan, rain, southwesterly winds.

Wisconsin, generally fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

Upper Michigan, rain in eastern, clearing and colder in western portion, variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Missouri, clearing in the early morning, cooler, northwesterly winds.

Iowa, fair and slightly cooler, northwesterly winds.

Minnesota, fair, westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours	Direction of wind
Bismarck, N. D.	30.22	14	20	Clear	Tr.	N.W.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.12	40	40	Clo'dy	.01	S.
Boston, Mass.	30.40	30	32	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Cairo, Ill.	30.02	56	58	Clo'dy	.04	S.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.38	22	30	Clear	....	N.W.
Chicago	29.94	44	44	Foggy	.12	S.W.
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	52	52	Rain	.08	S.E.
Cleveland, O.	30.06	40	40	Clo'dy	.01	S.E.
Davenport, Ia.	29.96	44	46	Clo'dy	.06	S.W.
Des Moines, Ia.	30.06	36	46	Clo'dy	.12	N.W.
Detroit, Mich.	30.04	36	36	Rain	.06	S.
Dodge City, Kas	30.18	38	42	Clo'dy	....	N.
Duluth, Minn.	29.90	30	34	Foggy	.02	S.
El Paso, Tex.	30.10	44	46	Rain	.30	E.
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	64	66	Foggy	....	S.
Grand Haven	29.94	36	38	Foggy	.10	S.E.
Green Bay, Wis.	29.92	36	36	Clo'dy	.12	S.E.
Helena, Mont.	30.18	34	42	Clear	....	S.W.
Huron, S. D.	30.18	26	26	Clo'dy	Tr.	N.W.
Indianapolis	30.02	52	52	Rain	.02	S.E.
Jacksonville	30.28	60	74	Clear	....	E.
Kansas City	30.08	42	50	Clo'dy	Tr.	N.
Little Rock	30.02	56	60	Rain	.24	E.
Los Angeles	30.14	58	70	Fair	....	W.
Marquette	29.90	36	36	Rain	Tr.	S.E.
Memphis	30.00	58	58	Rain	.72	E.
Montreal	30.06	6	8	Clo'dy	....	N.E.
Nashville	30.08	58	64	Rain	.40	S.
New Orleans	30.10	68	76	Clo'dy	.01	S.
New York City	30.36	34	38	Clo'dy	Tr.	S.E.
Omaha	30.14	30	42	Clo'dy	.02	N.W.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.20	26	26	Clo'dy	.02	S.E.
Palestine	30.00	58	60	Clo'dy	.70	N.E.
Pittsburg	30.14	46	46	Rain	Tr.	S.E.
Pueblo	30.28	34	42	Clo'dy	.01	N.E.
Rapid City	30.24	28	38	Clear	....	E.
San Francisco	30.20	54	56	Fair	....	N.W.
St. Louis	30.02	56	56	Foggy	Tr.	S.
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	38	Clo'dy	.12	W.
Salt Lake City	30.38	36	40	Clear	....	W.
Springfield, Ill.	29.98	52	54	Clo'dy	.04	S.W.
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	50	52	Clo'dy	.02	W.
Washington	30.32	40	44	Rain	.01	E.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 37 above; 9 a. m., 38; 10 a. m., 37; 11 a. m., 37; 12 m., 37; 1 p. m., 38; 3 p. m., 41; 6 p. m., 46. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.53; 6 p. m., 29.37.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived, steamer Britannic, Liverpool.

BREMEN—Arrived, steamer Aller, New York, via Southampton; Weimar, New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
John Henricks, Mary Bauer	28—26
Clemeny Hinz, Maryanne Kubula	36—26
Andrew Rooney, Anna F. Caughan	45—27
Kazimer Armanovike, Amela Laskowna	30—20
Edward N. Blair, Emma Kootzman	21—19
Arthur D. Bevan, Anna L. Barber	34—27
Jan Martynus, Maryanne Bunk	28—26
Vaclav Staral, Katarina Simoncio	27—21
William H. Templeton, Emma Lee	49—37
Jan Witck, Maryanna Bugierska	28—26
Lugwig Janz, Attelia Grunow	29—23
Marvin Bauer, Lillian Guenther	21—18
Wincentz Karzyczewski, Helena Klimowicz	28—23
Daniel O'Connor, Katie O'Connor	28—24
Ignatz Wieklinski, Martha Hebel	23—23
Wojoieck Przybylski, Antonina Mroz	22—18
Josef Klasek, Meri Prasil	27—24
John Dorsch, Julia Glowinska	22—19
Mikodem Smiechoski, Adami Czaszewicz	33—33
Charles Goodman, Carrie Mandelbaum	31—22
Harvey R. Willard, Minnie E. Pomeroy	23—19
Edward Weichinger, Anna Neja	32—25
Vaclav Kodera, Antoina Korousova	28—20
John H. Garrard Mannie J. Shauer	24—24
John Sawica, Julia Barnas	25—18
John Dillenbach, Myrtle Hornbeck	23—19
Henry Freil, Louise Kropp	39—27
John Smithies, Mary A. Warrington	49—34
George W. Appleton, Katharine Edwards	27—30
Robert Stoewsand, Emma Kraabe	22—18
John Houser, Annie Ruml	27—20
Alfred A. Anderson, Augusta E. Sand	23—21
Henry Vuylslick, Mary Mace	25—21
Albert Koseck, Annie Dorman	37—28
Edward Halvorson, Annie Johnson	40—40

DEATHS.

BUCKLEY—Nora Buckley, beloved wife of the late Laurence Buckley, Jan. 31, 1896. Funeral Monday at 9:30 a. m. from her late residence, 315 W. Congress-st. Carriages to Calvary.

GREENE—Friday, Jan. 31, 1896, at the residence of Mrs. Henry C. Smith, 4163 Lake-av., Arthur E. Greene, son of the late Charles H. and Kate H. Greene. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. Notice of funeral services hereafter.

GRUDA—Percival Gruda. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill, from late residence, 651 W. Superior-st.

HOWARD—Jan. 29, 1896, Mary E. [nee Keogh], widow of the late John H. Howard, of typhoid pneumonia at residence, 1059 Taylor-st. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 1, at 9 a. m., to St. Charles' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

JAGGARD—On Jan. 30, at Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, of acute appendicitis, William Wright Jaggard, M. D. Funeral services at the residence of Charles E. Pugh, Overbrook, Philadelphia, 2 p. m. Monday, Feb. 3.

KREGER—Jan. 31, Elizabeth Antoinette, wife of C. A. Kreger [née Hamilton], aged 32 years. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1 p. m., from her late residence, 1135 West Adams-st., to Waldheim.

MATTHEWS—At Denver, Colo., Jan. 28, 1896, Helen, oldest daughter of O. A. and Nellie V. Matthews, aged 12 years. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 2, 9:30 a. m., from family residence, 520 West 60th-st. Burial at Rosehill.

McGRATH—Jan. 30, 1896, at her residence, 400 Superior-st., Mary Mulford, wife of John McGrath, and daughter of Mrs. James S. Gibbs.

McKAY—Susan McKay, eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary Gillespie, and sister of Mrs. William Rafferty, aged 23 years and 4 months. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1 p. m., from parents' residence, 502 S. Fairfield-av., by carriages to Graceland.

MELZER—At Michael Reese Hospital, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1896, David Melzer, aged 70 years and 5 months, beloved father of Isaac and Henry D. Melzer and Mrs. Theodore Podolski. Funeral from the residence of daughter, 4237 Ellis-av., Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock sharp. Friends will please omit flowers.

MOORE—Memorial services of Eugene H. Moore, late of 826 Congress-st., at Western Avenue Methodist Church, corner Monroe, Sunday at 1:30 p. m. Private burial at Forest Home.

MONSER—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Katharine Medary, Melrose Park, Ill., Jan. 31, 1896, Mrs. Flora Woodward Monser, aged 80 years and 7 months. Interment at Galena, Ill.

NIBLOCK—Harry Isaiah Niblock, son of the late James G. Niblock, aged 26 years. Burial private at Rosehill. Erie papers please copy.

PERRY—Frank Wells, beloved son of the Rev. and Mrs. P. W. Perry, of consumption at Phœnix, Ariz., Jan. 26, 1896, aged 25 years and 4 months. Funeral at Western Springs, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 2, 1:30 p. m.

SUNDERLAND—Jan. 30, at his residence, 3732 Forrest-av., George Sunderland, aged 52 years. Funeral Saturday at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Olivet.

TIERNEY—Jan. 31, Mary Tierney [nee Reed], beloved mother of Mrs. Capt. Robert Brown and Mrs. J. Burns. Funeral Monday at 9:15 a. m. from residence, 390 Park-av., to St. Malachy's Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

TOOMEY—Jan. 30, 1896, at 4500 Wallace-st., Johanna Toomey, aunt and housekeeper for the Rev. M. J. Dorney, aged 70 years. Funeral Monday at 10 a. m. to St. Gabriel's Church, thence to 49th and Halsted-sts. depot and by cars to Mt. Olivet.

WHELAN—Robert Whelan, beloved husband of Henrietta Walker Whelan. Funeral Monday, Feb. 3, at 9:30 a. m., from late residence, 3215 Prairie-av., thence to St. James' Church, and thence by C., M. and St. P. railway.

WOODS—Enoch Woods, Thursday morning, at 6432 Harvard-av., aged 88 years. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 2, at 2:30 p. m., First Presbyterian Church, corner 64th-st. and Yale-av.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A FINELY ILLUSTRATED LECTURE WILL be given before the Hyde Park Travel Class on Monday, Feb. 3, at 2:30 o'clock. Topic: "St. Peter's and the Vatican."

AUDITORIUM HOTEL BANQUET HALL.
OPEN THIS MORNING
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL'S
COMPLIMENTARY EXHIBITION OF
Original Drawings
By Famous Artists.
IN AUDITORIUM HOTEL BANQUET-HALL
Michigan-av. (entrance on Congress-st.)
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
Feb. 1st to 8th, inclusive, (Sunday excepted). From 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. daily. Concerts Morning, Afternoon, and Evening by the
ROYAL HUNGARIAN GYPSY BAND
ADMISSION BY TICKET, FREE
Tickets can be obtained, free, at
McClurg & Co.'s, Wabash-av. and Madison-st.
Thurber's Art Store, 210 Wabash-av.
Buck & Rayner's Pharmacy, State and Madison-sts.
Thayer's Pharmacy, Ogden-av. and Madison-st.
Schefer's Pharmacy, State and Division-sts.
Graves' Pharmacy, 35th-st. and Grand-blvd.
AND AT THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
Home Insurance Building, Adams and La Salle Streets.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Theodore Thomas, Conductor.
Soloist: Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler.
Friday Afternoon, January 31, 2:30.
Saturday Evening, February 1, 8:15.
RESERVED SEATS | Afternoon, 25c to $1.00. Evening, 25c to $1.50.
On Sale at Box Office and Inter-Ocean Office.

AUDITORIUM—24TH SEASON OF THE
APOLLO CLUB.
MONDAY NIGHT,
"FAUST."
Tickets at Auditorium Box Office.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
HENRY E. DIXEY.
Matinee Today—SEVEN AGES and THE LOTTERY OF LOVE. Tonight—Farewell Night—AN EVENING WITH DIXEY. Scenes, Specialties, Songs, Dances, Imitations, Recitations from ADONIS and THE SEVEN AGES.
PRICES: 15c - 25c 50c - [illegible]
Mat. Tomorrow Rice's
—1492—

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. Prices—10, 20, 30 Cents.
Macart's Monkey and Dog Comedians. O'Brien Brothers.
Smith & Fuller. Imogene Comer.
George Fielding. McAvoy & May.
Versatile Three—3. Gertie Gilson.
Charles Diamond. Comedy Trio—3.
Felix & Cain. James Walbrook.
Frank Appel. Daily & Hilton.
Lulu Wentworth. Mlle. Pasquelena.
Allan Waas.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee Today.
"Peck's Bad Boy" Great Fun. Superb Specialties
Next week—"SLAVES OF GOLD."

ALHAMBRA THEATER—Matinee Today.
BOBBY GAYLOR "IN A BIG CITY"
Sunday—George W. Monroe, "A Happy Little Home."

THE SCHILLER—Ira J. LaMotte, Mgr.
MR. WALKER WHITESIDE,
LAST TWO TIMES. Matinee Today. Tonight at Eight. HAMLET
Tomorrow Evening—EDWARD HARRIGAN.
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3.
CHICAGO MARINE BAND
The Famous T. P. BROOKE, Conductor.
Greatest Popular Music Band in the World.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Tonight—Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Engagement of
OTIS SKINNER
Today at 2—VILLON THE VAGABOND.
Tonight—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Beginning Sunday—Last Week—OTIS SKINNER.

HOPKINS.
HOPKINS—SOUTH SIDE. State and Congress sts.
Only 10, 20, and 30 Cents.
Clotilde Antonio & Great Star
VAUDEVILLE ATTRACTIONS.
A TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
WEST SIDE—Sam'l of Posen.

HOOLEY'S—Matinee Today at 2. Evenings (except Sunday) at 8:15.
Mr. NAT C. GOODWIN
Presenting for this week only, A GILDED FOOL.
Next Week—IN MIZZOURA and DAVID GARRICK.

McVICKER'S—Evenings at 8.
Matinee Today at 2—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.
THE PRINCE OF MAGICIANS.
FREDERICK BANCROFT,
In Spectacular Production of Magic, including Many Specialty Features.
Next Sunday—MR. CRESTON CLARKE as Hamlet.

THE LINCOLN.
Matinees Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday.
GUS HEEGE IN A Yennine Yentleman.
Next Sunday—"ALABAMA."

SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY—LAKE FRONT.
LADIES' SIX DAYS BICYCLE RACES.
Second Regiment Armory—Lake Front.
SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE.

Madison-st., near State. Tel Main 2198.
Only burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances every day, 2 and 8. SAM T. JACK'S ADAMLESS EDEN CO.
Emma Warde, Banks Winter—40 Artists of Burlesque and Specialty.

HAVLIN'S—J. J. COLLINS, Less. and Manager.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
William Calder's Players in
THE SPAN OF LIFE.
Next Sunday—AN AMERICAN HERO.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

SENATE WILL VOTE ON SILVER THIS AFTERNOON.

Belief That the Finance Committee's Substitute for the House Bond Bill Will Pass by a Safe Vote—Senator Hill Reserves the Right to Make the Usual Parliamentary Motions—Senator Vilas Makes a Speech in Defense of the Administration.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—After a week of sparring for wind an agreement was reached by the Senate this afternoon to take a vote on the free coinage measure at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The silver Senators expect to have no difficulty in carrying through the bill by a majority variously estimated at from three to thirteen, the probable figure being about half way between those extremes. The sound money men among the Republicans do not propose much of a fight beyond merely putting themselves on record, but Senator Hill has made up his mind to exhaust every parliamentary device to side-track the measure.

His first intention was to prevent a vote until after the bids for the pending loan were opened on next Wednesday, it having been intimated that the passage of a free coinage measure by the Senate might have an unfavorable effect on foreign bids. To oblige Senator Jones of Arkansas, who has charge of the bill, Hill finally agreed to have a vote taken tomorrow. He will, however, interpose several collateral motions designed to lead off some of the weak-kneed silver men, if there be any such. There will be motions to postpone indefinitely, to lay on the table, etc., but the debate will be limited, and unless there should be some decided change in the arrangement the silver bill will be out of the way before the Senate adjourns tomorrow night.

The honest money Senators say that the passage of the measure will have no unfavorable effect, as it was long ago discounted. Everybody in this country and all the well-informed financiers of Europe understand perfectly well that the Senate is controlled by silver cranks, but that the House, representing the most recent appeal to the people, is overwhelmingly against free coinage.

Only Two Days for Bids.

There now remains practically only two days in which to make bids for the bonds, Monday and Tuesday of next week, as the bids are to be opened on Wednesday, so that the foolish action of the Senate will not have as much influence as it might have had if the silver men had not spent their time in idle speeches and pushed the bill to a vote some weeks ago.

When the Senate convened today it was technically a continuance of the sesison of Thursday, as a recess was taken last night. The silver bond bill therefore had immediate right of way, with Mr. Vilas [Dem., Wis.] entitled to the floor.

"It will," said Mr. Vilas, "doubtless never be necessary to discuss this bill as it came from the House. But it may be said that it deserved its fate. Strangled by silver. It was but the fraudulent pretext of response to the exigency which it professed to meet, and to the reasonable suggestions of the President, which it denied, while it avowed their wisdow. With the exception of a provision for emergency certificates—which ought to stand in the permanent statutes—the House bill contained nothing commendable; everything else was but mockery of the legislation demanded by our fiscal conditions. And so again, as a year ago, partisanship or imbecility, or both, has stricken Congress with paralysis, and the rescue of business prosperity from its recurring peril has been thrown upon the Executive."

A Sham and a Fraud.

Declaring that the bill as it came from the House was a mere sham and fraud, Mr. Vilas proceeded to show that the Senate amendments made it worse than the original measure.

"It was a bad stock," he asserted, "though it has been budded with a worse scion. The best hope is that both will shrivel and die in the desert air of the Senate."

He said he had hitherto concluded that it was the wisest policy to sit quiet and allow the silver advocates to do the talking, as they were in the habit of doing at the ratio of about 16 to 1, but he had heard it asked why the opponents of free coinage did not justify their faith in debate.

He divided the silver advocates into three classes: First, those who were interested in silver mining; second, heavy debtors; and third, those who believe in the principle of bimetallism. Of the first class he said that they were few in number but wonderfully potential; of the second that they might "deserve sympathy if they didn't shock it." The third class he regarded as honestly mistaken, and to them he addressed his argument.

He traced the past legislation in the interest of silver to the theory of protection, which he characterized as vicious and wicked. The Senator then proceeded to a review not only of silver legislation, but of silver production and silver coinage in the United States, showing that the production was small before the civil war.

Bimetallism Never Proposed.

He declared that from the beginning practical bimetallism had never been proposed to Congress. He declared that Senators Teller and Wolcott as champions of silver had based their contentions upon a protective foundation.

Referring to the claims of the debtor class, saying that at best they asked to have something taken by law from one class for another class, he claimed that a free coinage law would be especially hard upon pensioners—an unspeakable and unparalleled outrage. Indeed, such a piece of legislation would be, to sum up, a genuine shame.

Mr. Vilas' speech was a vivid picture of Democracy, menaced on the one hand by Federalism rejuvenated in the Republican party, and on the other by that "portentous cloud of a party never known in the days of Democratic justice, charged with wild, fantastic theories of social disorder and wilder schemes of remedy, threatening should it grow apace no one can foretell what violence of social tempest."

After reciting the glories of the old party of Jefferson and Jackson, the Senator concluded:

"This party will continue on its great career, yielding neither on one side or the other to the reactionary forces of old absolutism, or red fires of anarchy."

Senator Tillman Revives.

The talk of the bond issue last year brought Mr. Tillman of South Carolina to his feet for the first time since his recent sensational speech.

Mr. Vilas had readily yielded to several Senators, but in response to Mr. Tillman's request to put a question the Wisconsin Senator abruptly declined to yield further, saying it interrupted the course of his argument. There was a momentary awkward pause with Mr. Tillman still on his feet and then Mr. Vilas yielded to the question.

"What was the price of bonds on the market on the day of that bond sale?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"I decline to chase down that will-o'-the-wisp," responded Mr. Vilas. "I have already answered that and I refer the Senator to the Record."

"But would it not be well to have the facts right here?" pursued Mr. Tillman.

"No," answered Mr. Vilas, "having answered that question I do not care to be diverted from my present argument by pursuing those incidental inquiries."

"Then you decline to answer it?" added Mr. Tillman, as he sat down and Mr. Vilas proceeded.

Mr. Vilas closed shortly before 3 o'clock and the skirmishing at once began as to fixing a time for voting on the bill.

When the Senate session was resumed at 7:30 o'clock there were twelve Senators present, but this number gradually swelled to twenty-two as the evening progressed. Mr. Pascoe concluded his speech begun during the afternoon.

Mr. Palmer of Illinois gave notice of an amendment to the pending measure, declaring it to be the policy of the United States to maintain the parity between the gold and silver dollars and to maintain the equal power of gold and silver in the markets and in the payment of debts, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the discretion vested in him so as in his judgment to better advance and promote the policy thus declared.

At the close of Mr. White's speech the Senate took a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

SCHWEDER CASE BEFORE OLNEY.

Release Will Be Demanded from Germany if Properly Naturalized.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Secretary Olney has received a communication from an attorney of West Hammond, Ill., in which it is said William Carl Johann Schweder of Cook County has been impressed into the German army despite the fact that he has been naturalized and is a citizen of the United States. Nothing, however, has been heard from the legation at Berlin on this subject, but if it can be proved that Schweder is a bona fide citizen of this country his release will be at once demanded.

Treaties with most of the European powers and the United States provide that citizens or subjects of these powers who have become naturalized citizens of the United States and have resided therein uninterruptedly for five years shall be held to be citizens of the United States. Austro-Hungary, Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Darmstadt, the North German Union, and Wurtemburg are parties to this treaty, while Belgium, Denmark, Ecuador, and Great Britain recognize citizenship whenever acquired under the laws of the United States. According to the treaty with Germany a naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration; saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country.

A record of every citizen of Germany is kept from the time of his birth, and wherever such a citizen may go he is required to keep the nearest German Consul advised of his movements. As soon, however, as such a person takes out naturalization papers, information to this effect must be sent to the mother country at once with a view to guarding against any molestation in the future. It frequently happens, however, that a citizen of Germany neglects to perform this duty, and if he is amenable to the military laws of that empire and should pay a visit to his former home he is liable to be put in the army and made to serve out his term. Whenever it is represented that he is a duly naturalized citizen of another country and the papers are produced to prove this assertion he is given his discharge but ordered to leave Germany.

A statement of the facts in Schweder's case will be prepared at once and sent to the American Embassy at Berlin, and it is the expectation that he will be released at once from his involuntary term of enlistment.

OLEOMARGARINE MUST BE MARKED.

New Treasury Regulations Requiring Plain Lettering in Effect Today.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Treasury regulations relating to the packing, exportation, and exposure to sale of oleomargarine will go into effect tomorrow and will be vigorously enforced hereafter by the Internal Revenue Bureau officials. Ever since the manufacture of oleomargarine began to reach large proportions many of those engaged ni the business have been engaged in endeavoring to conceal the true nature of the article in the packages by means of various designs, devices, and illustrations suggesting that it was some sort of genuine butter.

Tresury officials depended for a time on the laws governing the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine to prevent this custom on the part of those engaged in the business of making oleomargarine, but the subterfuges resorted to became so glaring that it was determined to take summary action by which the public might be saved from further imposition.

Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau accordingly addressed Collectors of Internal Revenue concerning the marking, branding, and labeling of tins or other inner packages or devices containing oleomargarine for exportation in which it was declared the government brand "oleomargarine" must stand conspicuously by itself. Use of the word "butterine" was also prohibited and no trade-mark, label, brand, picture, illustration, or other advertising device would be permitted. Many retail dealers throughout the country have been under the impression that they would be allowed to continue the custom of using private labels and devices as they might see fit. After tomorrow, however, no manufacturer of oleomargarine will be allowed to ship any of the article marked other than in conformity with law and regulations. Retail dealers will be given a reasonable time, possibly a few days at the most, to dispose of the stock they have on hand marked with the former devices, and then they will also be brought up to a rigid observance of the law and regulations.

BIG BILLS WILL PASS THIS WEEK.

Pensions, Military Academy, and Consular Appropriations.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—On Monday the Senate will begin the consideration of the deficieney appropriation bill, and on Tuesday the pensions, military academy, and consular and diplomatic bills will be reported. Senator Allison predicts that these four great appropriation bills will be out of the way by the end of the week. This indicates that the leaders of the Senate have decided to adopt the program begun in the House of disposing of the appropriation bills with unusual rapidity, so as to clear the decks for an early adjournment of Congress.

As a matter of fact, both House and Senate are further advanced in the disposition of the appropriation bills than has been the case for many a long year, and the chances are exceedingly good for carrying out Mr. Reed's cherished scheme of concluding all necessary business with unusual rapidity and adjourn. The Republican leaders in both branches of Congress, in view of the mixed condition of things in the Senate, and the necessarily hostile attitude of the president, believe that they can best earn the thanks of the people by doing business rapidly and demonstrating that the Republicans know enough to adjourn and go home when they have no more business on hand.

ROUTINE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

District of Columbia Appropriation Bill Passes After Objection.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The House today confined itself to routine business. Most of the session was devoted to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The regular attempt was made to have all the expenses of the District government paid by the District, but the motion made by Mr. De Armond [Dem., Mo.] to effect this was ruled out on a point of order. The District bill carries $5,417,960, $353,423 less than the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year. It was expected that A. J. Rosenthal, who contested Miles Crowley's seat from the Tenth Texas, would address the House today in support of his claim, but he waived the privilege accorded him, and the resolution of the committee confirming Mr. Crowley's title to his seat was adopted.

DEFICIT STILL HEAVY IN JANUARY.

In Spite of an Increase in Receipts Over Those of Last Year.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The forthcoming monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures for January will show the aggregate receipts to be approximately $29,237,670 and the expenditures $32,696,830, leaving the deficit for the month about $3,459,160 and for the seven months of the present fiscal year about $18,853,867.

The receipts from customs during the present month will amount to about $16,380,796, from internal revenue $11,041,401, and from miscellaneous sources about $1,815,472. This is a decrease of about $1,000,000 in the receipts from customs as compared with January, 1895, and an increase of about $2,000,000 in the receipts from internal revenue.

As compared with last month there is an increase of over $4,000,000 in the receipts from customs and a decrease of nearly $1,750,000 in the receipts from internal revenue. The pension payments this month amount to about $9,980,000, a decrease from last month of about $1,386,000.

Republican Caucus Adjourns.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—At the Republican caucus this afternoon no decisive action was taken on the proposition to attempt to reorganize the Senate by electing Republican officers. It was deemed best to adjourn the caucus for a week, because it would evidently be unwise to precipitate a fight over patronage until the tariff bill and the appropriation measures were reported to the Senate. Senator Jones of Nevada is expected to vote to report the bill at the meeting of the Finance committee on Tuesday, as the free coinage measure will then be out of the way and there will be no excuse for further delay.

Belva Lockwood May Practice.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Acting Secretary Reynolds has ordered a suspension of operation of his recent order disbarring Belva A. Lockwood, once a Presidential candidate on the Equal Rights ticket, from practicing as an attorney before the Pension Bureau. Mrs. Lockwood has given assurance that she will refund the fee alleged to have been improperly received.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

REPORT ON GREAT LAKES.

SENATOR BRICE ADVOCATES THE BUILDING OF DAMS.

Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce Prepares an Elaborate Paper on the Subject—Views of Many Engineers of Repute Given—Disagree on the Effect of the Chicago Drainage Canal—Dredging Far Too Expensive a Method.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Senator Brice from the Committee on Inter-State Commerce has prepared an elaborate report in regard to the feasibility of regulating the waters of the great lakes in order to maintain their level at practically a uniform height. The committee recommends the passage of the resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for all the information he may have about the subsidence of the waters of the great lakes in the last few years, and to what extent the deepening and widening of natural channels have contributed to that result. The Secretary is also directed to report whether it will be practicable to maintain the waters of the great lakes at a unform level by a system of dams or other works, and if so, to furnish an estimate of the kind of dams required, the probable cost, and the time necessary for their construction.

Senator Brice recites the fact, upon good authority, that for every foot of dredging in the connecting channels below a depth of sixteen feet the government has paid about $5,000,000.

In the solution of the problem dependent upon the construction of the ship channel from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, which is now being considered by the International Waterways Commission, there are certain other matters which must be taken into consideration.

Variation in Levels.

The report notes first that the levels of the lakes are not always the same, changes being caused by storms, barometric influences, rainfall, evaporation, and the deepening or widening of connecting channels; secondly, the report says: "The Chicago drainage canal, which, when completed, will have an outflow of 5,000 cubic feet a second, with ultimate capacity of 10,000, being a canal of 200 feet width and 22 feet depth, will no doubt reduce the level of the lake somewhat, but how much is not certain, as the engineers do not seem to be able to agree on that question."

Leaving the Chicago canal out of the problem, the report continues with the statement that the lake levels are subject to great fluctuations, it being reported that once by reason of an up-the-lake wind the Niagara Falls ran dry, while the fluctuation of from seven to eight feet has often been caused in a couple of days at the end of Lake Erie. In 1895 the water in the lakes reached the lowest recorded level with the possible exception of 1819.

Senator Brice quotes the letter just received from William Pierson Judson, the civil engineer, in which the statement is made that while during the last three months of 1895 the lakes have been lower than at any time since 1819, the low stage has only been half a foot more than in several former years, in fact, the low level of 1819 was reached in 1845, 1848, 1872, 1873, and 1891, each low stage being followed by a period of high water, which has kept the average nearly unchanged. Mr. Pierson says that the demand for action to raise the lakes results from deeper vessels and not from lower levels, but that the demand is growing and pressing, and must be met. The report quotes a number of papers and reports on the subject of the regulation of the lake levels, many of which have been printed before, but have not been combined in a shape to be used by committees of Congress.

Views of Engineers.

In addition to these Senator Brice has been in correspondence with a number of engineers and officials of the Lake Carriers' Association and the International Deep Waterways Association, receiving a number of letters which contain valuable suggestions and have not been printed hitherto.

An unpublished letter from Maj. W. L. Marshall, the engineer in charge of the government works at Chicago, says: "I thoroughly believe the control of the levels of the Great Lakes is the most necessary and important question that now arises and will soon confront the corps of engineers demanding almost immediate solution. I am firmly of the opinion that it is absolutely essential that the War Department embark in a thorough investigation of the physics and hydraulics of the Great Lakes and their outlets, including continuous and careful measurements of currents, discharges, and slopes in connection with gauge readings and accurate surveys, especially of outlets, artificial channels, etc.

"To control the levels of the Great Lakes, then, there must be, necessarily, extensive damming by wing dams of the outlets excavated, when the excavations are so extensive as to modify channels to the extent demanded, or else single dams of considerable height at the foot of the slopes effected. To control the level of Lake Superior there must be a dam at the rapids at Sault Ste. Marie. To control the slopes between Huron and Erie (the improvements now in contemplation) there may be required extensive wing dams in the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, depending upon the lengths and extent of the excavations. To control the levels of Erie there may be required dams in Niagara River, which may also control the levels of Michigan and Huron."

Information from Special Surveys.

Col. T. P. Roberts, Chairman of the Engineering committee of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal, writes that while it is necessary to secure information from special surveys at points where dams may be proposed, it seems entirely possible to control the level of the lakes within certain prescribed limits, and that this result may be effected at a cost much lower than that necessary to secure an increase of even one foot in depth in the various harbors where dredging is now demanded. In regard to the effects of the Chicago works Col. Roberts speaks significantly as follows:

"It is agreed by the majority of engineers no trouble exists in regard to improving the depths of Lake Superior by means of controlling works on the St. Mary's River, and, in my opinion, from Lake Superior vastly more stored water could be drawn than the demands of the Chicago drainage canal will ever make on Lake Michigan for a water supply. I fully agree with Mr. Cooley and others in this point. At the same time a careful survey is demanded to settle the points involved satisfactorily to the minds of the people. Even the engineers are quarreling among themselves. The fact is, no one can expect to know everything about the phenomena to be witnessed on the Great Lakes. Some writers, it is true, think they know everything, but when two omniscient beings wrangle over an idea what is the common herd to do?"

Impounding Lake Superior Water.

D. Farrand Henry of the American Society of Engineers in discussing the different remedies says that a movable dam above the rapids in the St. Mary's River impounding in Lake Superior the excess of water in a wet season and letting it flow off during the low stage would no doubt benefit the St. Mary's River, but as it would have to spread over the vast area of Lakes Michigan and Huron it could have but little immediate effect upon the lower rivers. A dam in the St. Clair, he says, would raise Lake Huron and benefit the passage through the Delta, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River, but as there would have to be a lock it would be a greater drawback than benefit to navigation, and it would cost more than the expense of dredging at the flats. He believes that a dam in the Niagara River built below Black Rock and costing not over $1,000,000 would do good service, but require frequent repairs.

Joseph R. Oldham, the civil engineer of Cleveland, O., suggests that in addition to building dams or other works in the connecting channels the rainfall of the lake region may be increased and he urges that Congress should elaborate a large and systematic scheme for replanting trees on all available land bordering on the great lakes.

Senator Brice summarizes these letters by saying that with one or two exceptions every one with whom he has been in correspondence believes in the feasibility of regulating the lake levels by a system of dams or other regulating works at or near their outlets, and all agree that the probable cost will be much less than will be required to secure like results by continued dredging of harbors and channels.

The report recommends the adoption of the bill authorizing the International Deep Waterways Commission to spend $10,000 in an inquiry as to whether it is practicable to control the waters of the lakes at all seasons by a dam in the Niagara River and other works in the Detroit River, the St. Clair, and the Sault Ste. Marie.

Chicagoans Before the Committee.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—With a view to securing an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of the Calumet River a committee of Chicagoans will appear before the Rivers and Harbors committee early next week. Members of the Chicago delegation in the House of Representatives received telegrams this afternoon from Chairman Counselman of the committee, in which it was asked that a day be fixed for a hearing on this subject. Illinois Congressmen who were interrogated on the subject declared their intention to help along the work of improving the Calumet River by every practicable means, as the commercial interests of Chicago demanded this being done as speedily as possible.

Objection to Detroit Bridge.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—As nearly as can be learned the bill for the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River will not get on well in the House. The opposition of the Lake Carriers' Association has been particularly effective among the Representatives and they are inclined to believe that the bridge as now planned would be a serious obstruction to navigation. On the other hand the railroad influence in the Senate is so strong that it seems likely the bridge bill will be favorably reported by the Commerce committee there.

Mr. Davis Will be Repaid.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Ex-Director-General George R. Davis, who has been here more or less for some time, and is interested in various projects before Congress, has been successful in inducing the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to report favorably on the item of $18,000 designed to defray the expenses of the final report on the World's Fair.

Lake Men at the Capital.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Among the lake men who were at the Capitol today to protest against the large tows of raft which obstruct navigation in the narrower channels on the lakes were Capt. Robert Young and Capt. Frank Loftus of Chicago.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: William H. Cannon, to be United States Marshall for the Western District of Wisconsin. Postmasters—Elizabeth Wolf, Peshtigo, Wis.; Arthur A. Maynard, Crown Point, Ind.

Republican Senator from Delaware.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today decided to report in favor of seating Mr. Dupont [Rep.] as Senator from Delaware. The committee divided on strict party lines, being five for to four against.

Reed Has a New Gavel.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Speaker Reed has received a new gavel, which is made from the wood taken from the house where Blaine lived as a boy in Brownsville, Pa.

Money for New Bonds.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The Merchants' National Bank today sent in a bid for $75,000 of the $100,000,000 national loan. This makes $125,000 that the local banks have bid for, the Delaware County National Bank having sent in a bid for $50,000 a few days ago. The Union National will probably buy $100,000 worth of the bonds through brokers.

SUIT AGAINST FORESTERS' COUNCIL.

Certificate-Holders Begin an Involved Action in Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Certificate-holders in the Independent Order of Foresters today entered action in the high court of justice against Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Ranger, and the Executive Council of the order.

The plaintiffs seek to compel the defendants to repay to the Supreme Court $100,000 deposited by them with the Court of Chancery in England, and $50,000 deposited by them with the insurance department of the State of Wisconsin; to have repaid to the Supreme Court $88,000, part of the endowment funds of the order, said to have been improperly and illegally diverted by the defendants; and also the interest earned by endorsement fund since Sept. 1, 1893; for an injunction to prevent the defendants from further improperly or illegally depositing or diverting any of the funds and to prevent the holding of the general meeting of the order outside of Canada; to have declared invalid the constitutional changes made at the general meeting in Chicago in 1893 and in London, Glasgow, and Belfast in August last year; and the amendments to the constitution of the order so far as they affect the general laws purporting to have been passed at these meetings; for an injunction to prevent the defendants from investing more than $100,000 of the funds of the order in real estate, including sums already invested, and from investing any part of the endowment fund of the order in real estate; also to recover from the defendants so much of the endowment fund as they have already invested in land; for an account and for an injunction restraining the defendants, the Supreme Court, from acquiring or holding directly or indirectly real estate in Ontario or elsewhere exceeding in value $100,000.

The defendants are sued personally as well as in their capacity as members of the Executive Council.

Thistles Will Entertain.

An athletic entertainment and stag will be held at the Thistle Cycling club's rooms, No. 120 S. Western avenue, tonight. The management has secured the best boxers and wrestlers in the city and a merry time is anticipated. The club has extended an invitation to all the cycling clubs holding membership in the A. C. C.

Appointed Law Lecturer in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 31.—Irwin Brown of Albany, N. Y., the editor of the Albany Law Journal and for many years lecturer at the Albany Law School, has been chosen to succeed the late Charles Theodore Russell as lecturer at the Boston University Law School.

Marquettes Will Go to Rockford.

The Marquettes will take a flying trip to Rockford today and play the crack indoor baseball team of that city tonight. The Marquettes and East Ends play at Callahan's Hall tomorrow.

Austin Defeats Lake View.

The Austins defeated the Lake Views in indoor baseball at Library Hall, Austin, last night by 11 to 2. The batteries were: Austin, Davis and Morris; Lake View, Pollard and Porter.

Requested to Charter a Train.

Bill Bradburn received a telegram from Dan Stuart yesterday assuring him the fights would take place as advertised and requests Bill to charter a train for the Chicago sports that intend going to the fights.

Not a New Game.

Football has been played in England for more than 500 years.

TO KEEP A DAY OF REST.

SABBATARIAN MOVEMENT IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Kinswomen of Officials from the West and Southwest Make a Determined Stand in Favor of an American Sunday—Object to the Laxity of Observance Introduced by Members of the Diplomatic Corps—Society Is Formed and a Pledge Taken.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The attempt to reform Washington society to the extent of securing observance of Sunday took another step forward today when the entire board of officers of the auxiliary met and considered plans for pushing its work. The main work to be done is to convert society from its habit of entertaining on Sunday.

Washington years ago caught the ways of the diplomatic circle in which Sunday is a favorite day for entertaining. But the capital has been growing continental in its ways of spending Sunday within the last three years. Last year the climax was reached when one of the European legations celebrated the birthday of the ruler of the country it represented by a large invitation tea, to which all official Washington society was invited. Some members of society were shocked and sent their cards on Saturday, the day before. Still others threw a sop to their consciences and sent cards on Sunday. But a large number of people went, and the whole affair shocked Washington's church element.

This was the climax to the frisky dinners and late Sunday night dances that had been going on, and when Mrs. Hamlin, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hamlin of the Presbyterian church on Connecticut avenue, invited women to lend their influence to secure a proper observance of the holy day, there was a large response from women in official society.

Organized in December.

An organization was formed in December and officers elected at a meeting held in the parlors of Miss Morton, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture. Miss Morton was elected President. Among the Vice-Presidents are Mrs. Hoke Smith, wife of the Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Postmaster-General; Mrs. Justice Harlan, and the wives of Senators Teller, Cullom, and Frye; Mrs. John W. Foster, who is known as the friend of the diplomatic circle, and Mrs. Gen. Breckinridge. Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice, was one of the first to respond to the call, and Mrs. Shiras, also of the court circle, was another.

It is claimed that already a change has taken place in society since the big public meeting was held in December, and the leaders believe that many society women who would this season have given dinners, parties, and entertained on Sunday night have been deterred by this movement. It is said that the wife of a foreign Minister was persuaded by a member of the auxiliary that she ought to rest on Sunday instead of giving formal dinner parties, and that when the wife pleaded to her husband, the Minister, her need of rest he was willing to give up the Sunday night entertainments, but he does not know that the auxiliary took a hand in running legation affairs.

Miss Morton, the President, said: "I have never attended a formal dinner on Sunday since I came here. There is plenty of need in Washington for closer observance of the Sabbath, if it is put on no other ground than that of health."

Mrs. Cleveland in Defense.

It is said Mrs. Cleveland has defended Miss Morton's stand. The Olneys give dinners on Sunday night scarcely less formal than the regular invitation dinners of week day nights. Mrs. Olney says:

"It is the only night which Mr. Olney can have free, and he likes to have friends about him. I simply write little notes asking the few people to come in to dinner on Sunday night. I have never, I believe, but once sent out formal invitations. And if there were important persons in town whom Mr. Olney wanted I'm sure three or four more would make no difference to him. We have always been accustomed in Boston to doing as we do here."

Mr. Olney's Sunday night dinners have made some of the good persons in Washington inclined to criticise him, especially as he comes from Boston. Mr. Olney was saying to Miss Morton at a White House dinner: "Well, what are you good people going to do to us if we don't stop eating Sunday nights? Now what can you do to us, pray?"

Mrs. Cleveland came to Miss Morton's rescue with: "Mr. Olney, you must not tease Miss Morton. She has the courage to live up to her convictions, and that is more than many men have."

Mrs. Smith says: "I was brought up a strict Presbyterian, and never go out except to church on the Sabbath. As for giving a dinner on Sunday, why, I was brought up not even to cook a dinner on Sunday. I don't know what society does on Sunday, because I don't go, and Mr. Smith does as I do."

Postmaster-General's Wife.

Mrs. Wilson, another one of the Vice-Presidents, says: "I find many of my friends receiving on Sunday, and I simply can't visit them and have to send my cards on Saturday. There is room in Washington society for all the work that can be done on securing greater observance of Sunday."

Among the Sabbatarians is mentioned Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, who it is said on every Sunday afternoon gathers her family and servants together for instruction in the Bible. It is also said that Mrs. Leiter has preferred to offend friends by declining Sunday dinner invitations rather than interfere with what she considers the proper observance of the day.

At today's meeting in Mrs. Morton's parlor great interest was manifested in the declaration of principles which the members are to sign as a pledge. The ladies will sign a pledge which says:

"We will do all we can to resist by precept and example whatever tends to undermine Sunday as a day of rest and worship, and we will use our influence to create a right sentiment on all aspects of this Sunday question, especially with reference to traffic of every kind on that day, Sunday entertainments and amusements, neither giving nor attending them, and we will recognize the rights of those in our employ to as great a part of the day for rest and worship as it is possible for us to give, and we will have only such literature for our children and households as will conserve to their highest spiritual good."

Committees from Churches.

Committees are to be appointed in each church and every woman will endeavor to persuade her friends that dinner parties on Sunday, card parties, and dancing over the nose of Sunday midnight is not the desirable thing. The Cabinet is divided on the subject. Mrs. Carlisle is quoted as saying "Let people do as they please, each for himself."

The Vice-President's wife, Mrs. Stevenson, has written a letter saying that she wants to throw her influence against Sunday entertaining and regretting that her health prevents her taking any active part in the work.

Parlor meetings are to be held later in Cabinet households and in the parlors of other prominent society women.

We'll Give You

A RAZOR Guaranteed to be best quality steel.

If you send us { 60 Coupons, or 2 Coupons and 60 cents.

OR,

WE WILL SEND A 3-BLADE

PENKNIFE

also guaranteed to be best quality steel, For { 50 Coupons, or 2 Coupons and 50 cents.

You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

BLACKWELL'S GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO.

SEND COUPONS WITH NAME AND ADDRESS TO

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

THE GOUT WATER.

PHYSICIANS AT HOT SPRINGS

Use Buffalo Lithia Water Personally and Prescribe It for Others

In Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Nephritic Colic, Calculi, Etc., Etc.

Its Value in Bright's Disease,

Especially in Gouty or Rheumatic Subjects.

"A Natural Table Water and the Best of All."

Dr. JOHN ATTFEILD, the celebrated London chemist, says:

"Buffalo Lithia Water is strongly commended by its remarkable purity."

Dr. ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, M. A., LL. D., professor of materia medica and general therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, &c.:

"Buffalo Lithia Springs, of Virginia, contain well defined traces of lithia, and is alkaline. This is used with great advantage in Gouty, Rheumatic, and Renal Affections.

"It is the best table water known to me, and I have some experience of them all."

Dr. ALGERNON S. GARNETT, Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, **HOT SPRINGS, ARK.**:

"My experience in the use of

Buffalo Lithia Water

is limited to the treatment of **Gout, Rheumatism,** and that hybrid disease, **'Rheumatic Gout'** (so called), which is in contradistinction to the **Rheumatoid Arthritis of Garroa.**

"I have had *excellent results* from this Water in these affections, *both in my own person and in the treatment of patients for whom I have prescribed it.* Of course, the remedial agent is its contained **Alkalies** and their solvent properties.

"Hence it is a **prophylactic** *as well as a* **remedy in Nephritic Colic** *and forming* **Calculi,** *when due to a redundancy of* **Lithic Acid.**"

The late Dr. WM. F. CARRINGTON, Resident Physician, **HOT SPRINGS, ARK.,** Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Surgeon Confederate States Navy, Medical Director Army of Northwestern Virginia:

Buffalo Lithia Water

has signally demonstrated its remedial power in **Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Uric Acid Gravel,** and other maladies dependent upon the **Uric Acid Diathesis.**

"*It not only eliminates from the blood the deleterious agent before it crystallizes, but* **dissolves** *it in the form of* **Calculi,** *at least to a size that renders its passage along the ureters and urethra comparatively easy.*"

Dr. T. B. BUCHANAN, Resident Physician, **HOT SPRINGS, ARK.:**

"*Send me five cases.*

Buffalo Lithia Water

Spring No. 2. I have made use of this Water for **Gout** *in my own person and prescribed it for patients similarly suffering with the most decided beneficial results.* I take pleasure in *advising* **Gouty** *patients to these Springs.*"

Dr. G. W. LAWRENCE, Resident Physician, **HOT SPRINGS, ARK.:**

"I prescribe

Buffalo Lithia Water

with great confidence in **Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and Rheumatism.**

"When traveling it is my habit to use this water *as a guarantee for getting a pure water.*"

DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of University of New York, wrote: "For the past four years I have used **Buffalo Lithia Water** in the treatment of chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys occurring in Gouty and Rheumatic subjects with marked benefit."

Buffalo Lithia Water is for sale by Druggists and Grocers generally, or in cases of one dozzen half-gallon bottles, $5.00, f. o. b., at the Springs.

Descriptive pamphlets sent free on application.

Proprietor,
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

MUNYON

His Wonderful Cures Win the Public's Confidence.

10,275 Vials of His Remedies Sold During the Past Three Days.

DRUGGISTS SOLD OUT.

The Demand Unprecedented, Proving That the People of Chicago Know a Good Thing When They See It.

A TALK ABOUT COUGHS AND COLDS.

Prof. Munyon's representative was seen at the Sherman House last evening, and in the course of conversation remarked: The weather has been unseasonable during the last few days, and thousands of people in this city are prostrated with colds.

Many of them, no doubt, will think—"only a cold!" Truly a little thing to make a fuss about. But did you ever stop to consider that a cold is the beginning of most diseases? It is the starting point of pneumonia, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, kidney troubles, and numerous other diseases. Speak of a cold and you should finish thus:

Colds, catarrh, coughs, bronchitis, La Grippe, pneumonia, and consumption, many long periods of sickness, could be prevented by prompt attention to a cold. Munyon's Cold Cure is within the reach of all; costs but 25 cents, and is guaranteed to break up any form of a cold in a few hours and will positively prevent pneumonia. A cough, continued the professor's representative, is a wise design of the Creator to warn us back from the grave. It shows you that the bronchial tubes are becoming diseased and that bronchitis is beginning. From bronchitis to consumption is but a step.

We do not pretend that we can effect a cure where there are tubercles on the lungs, or where the patient is in the last stage of consumption, but do emphatically say that Munyon's La Grippe and Cold Cure will reduce inflammation of the air tubes and check at once diseases of the lungs, acting marvelously as a soothing and healing balm upon the parts affected.

Munyon's Cough Cure is a positive cure for every form of cough where the lungs are not covered by tubercles.

Rheumatism Cured.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedily cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago, and all rheumatic pains in the back, hips, and loins. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used.

Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness, and lack of energy.

Nerve Cure.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless or sleepless nights, pains in the head, and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves, and tones up the whole system. Price, 25 cents.

Kidney Cure.

Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins, or groins from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to pass water, dark-colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine, and diabetes. Price, 25 cents.

Catarrh Cure.

Catarrh Positively Cured—Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that positively cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Cure and a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Tablets. The catarrh cure will eradicate the disease from the system and the tablets will cleanse and heal the afflicted parts and restore them to a natural and healthful condition.

La Grippe Cure.

Munyon's La Grippe Cure is the most scientific preparation extant for this dangerous and insidious disease. It never fails, it attacks the root of the complaint and allays inflammation. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, and all liver diseases.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes.

Munyon's Pile Ointment cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Price, 50 cents each.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities from the blood.

Ask your druggist for free copy of Munyon's Guide to Health, and treat yourself at home with harmless remedies that contain positive cures for all diseases. Sold by all druggists, mostly 25 cents a bottle.

If you are in doubt, call and be thoroughly examined. Not a penny to pay for examination and advice.

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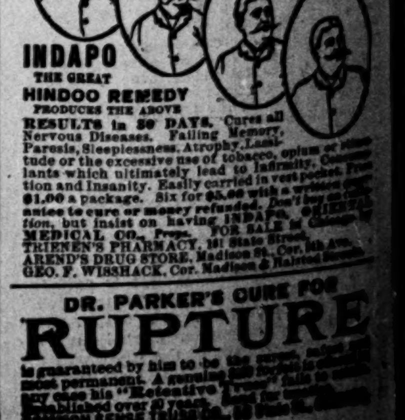


INDAPO THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS in 30 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases. Failing Memory, Paresis, Sleeplessness, Atrophy, Lassitude or the excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1.00 a package. Six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't buy an imitation, but insist on having INDAPO. [illegible] MEDICAL CO., Props. FOR SALE in Chicago by TRIENEN'S PHARMACY, 161 State Street, [illegible] ARENDS DRUG STORE, Madison St., [illegible] GEO. F. WISSHACK, Cor. Madison & Halsted Streets.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR RUPTURE is guaranteed by him to be the surest, safest and most permanent. A genuine [illegible] "Retentive Truss" [illegible] established over 40 years. [illegible] COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., [illegible]

UNYON

Wonderful Cures Win the
Public's Confidence.

5 Vials of His Reme-
es Sold During the
Past Three Days.

GGISTS SOLD OUT.

Demand Unprecedented,
ing That the People of
hicago Know a Good
Thing When They
See It.

LK ABOUT COUGHS
AND COLDS.

Munyon's representative was seen
herman House last evening, and in
se of conversation remarked: The
has been unseasonable during the
days, and thousands of people in
are prostrated with colds.
f them, no doubt, will think—"only
Truly a little thing to make a fuss
But did you ever stop to consider
ld is the beginning of most diseases?
starting point of pneumonia, rheu-
neuralgia, catarrh, kidney troubles,
merous other diseases. Speak of a
you should finish thus:
catarrh, coughs, bronchitis, La
pneumonia, and consumption, many
ods of sickness, could be prevented
pt attention to a cold. Munyon's
e is within the reach of all; costs
nts, and is guaranteed to break up
of a cold in a few hours and will
prevent pneumonia. A cough,
the professor's representative, is
sign of the Creator to warn us back
grave. It shows you that the
tubes are becoming diseased and
nchitis is beginning. From bron-
consumption is but a step.
not pretend that we can effect a
re there are tubercles on the lungs,
the patient is in the last stage of
tion, but do emphatically say that
La Grippe and Cold Cure will re-
mmation of the air tubes and check
iseases of the lungs, acting marvel-
a soothing and healing balm upon
affected.
's Cough Cure is a positive cure
form of cough where the lungs
overed by tubercles.

Rheumatism Cured.
's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed
heumatism in any part of the body.
muscular rheumatism can be cured
one to five days. It speedily cures
pains, sciatica, lumbago, and all
c pains in the back, hips, and loins.
fails to give relief after one or two
d almost invariably cures before
e has been used.

nach and Dyspepsia Cure.
's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure
forms of indigestion and stomach
uch as rising of food, distress after
hortness of breath, and all affec-
the heart caused by indigestion,
the stomach, bad taste, offensive
ss of appetite, faintness or weak-
omach, coated tongue, heartburn,
pains of the stomach, constipation,
faintness, and lack of energy.

Nerve Cure.
's Nerve Cure cures all the symp-
nervous exhaustion, such as de-
pirits, failure of memory, restless
ss nights, pains in the head, and
It cures general debility, stimu-
strengthens the nerves, and tones
ole system. Price, 25 cents.

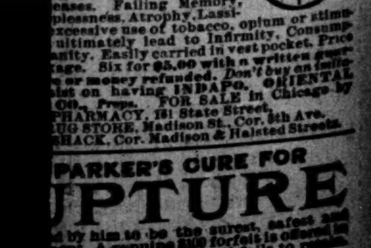
Kidney Cure.
's Kidney Cure cures pains in the
s, or groins from kidney disease,
the feet and limbs, frequent desire
ter, dark-colored and turbid urine,
in the urine, and diabetes. Price,

Catarrh Cure.
Positively Cured—Are you willing
50 cents for a cure that positively
rrh by removing the cause of the
If so, ask your druggist for a 25-
of Munyon's Catarrh Cure and a
ttle of Munyon's Catarrh Tablets.
rh cure will eradicate the disease
ystem and the tablets will cleanse
he afflicted parts and restore them
al and healthful condition.

La Grippe Cure.
s La Grippe Cure is the most sci-
paration extant for this dangerous
ous disease. It never fails, it at-
root of the complaint and allays
ion. Price, 25 cents.
s Liver Cure corrects headache,
, jaundice, constipation, and all
ses.
s Cold Cure prevents pneumonia
s up a cold in a few hours.
s Cough Cure stops coughs, night
ays soreness, and speedily heals
s Female Remedies are a boon to
s Headache Cure stops headache
inutes.
s Pile Ointment cures all forms of
s' Asthma Cure and Herbs are
to relieve asthma in three min-
re in five days. Price, 50 cents
s Blood Cure eradicates all im-
om the blood.
r druggist for free copy of Mun-
e to Health, and treat yourself at
harmless remedies that contain
res for all diseases. Sold by all
mostly 25 cents a bottle.
e in doubt, call and be thoroughly
Not a penny to pay for examina-
dvice.

PEN ALL DAY.

ASHINGTON-ST.



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in 30 DAYS. Cures all
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ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consump-
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PARKER'S CURE FOR
UPTURE
[illegible]

FIGHTERS DO NOT SPEAK.

TROUBLE BEGINS THROUGH MATCHING OF BURNS AND SMITH.

Julian Wanted Stelzner to Fight One of the Men—Sporting and Newspaper Men Condemn Fitzsimmons and His Manager for Objecting to Weldon's Match-Making—Maher Will Fight "Denver Ed," Win or Lose—Fighters Arriving Fast.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—There is a very decided coolness exchanged between John J. Quinn and Martin Julian and Maher and Fitzsimmons. They pass each other without speaking now. The trouble started over the local Bill Smith match, which Quinn secured for Maher's man, Burns, while Julian was after the match for Jack Stelzner, Fitzsimmons' training partner. All the fighters except Leeds will be here Monday morning, the two bantams in charge of Vendig arriving tomorrow. On the recommendation of Richard K. Fox Barry will train with Dixon and Walcott, whose camp will be located at Ysleta, twelve miles below this city, and Murphy will go into training with Maher and Marshall at Las Cruces, New Mexico. It is understood Leeds will want to go into Fitzsimmons' camp in Juarez. Today Dan Stuart appointed Lou Houseman of Chicago official timekeeper for all the contests. Glori wires from Newark, N. J., that he will leave for El Paso with his man Leeds next Tuesday, while Tom O'Rourke wires from New York that he will leave for El Paso with Dixon and Walcott tomorrow morning.

Newspaper men here condemn the action of Julian and Fitzsimmons for objecting to Harry Weldon matching Denver Ed Smith against the winner of the big battle. Many of the sports here who have seen "Bright Eyes" work predict that he will prove a surprise to Walcott when they meet in the ring. "Bright Eyes'" upper cut with both hands is a wicked thing in force and swiftness of movement. Rain kept all the pugilists locked up in their quarters today. Fitzsimmons visited El Paso at 10 o'clock this morning and stated most emphatically to your correspondent that he had not been arrested by the Juarez authorities, but that his visit to the Mayor's office yesterday morning was strictly of a social nature.

The Western Union people are in a dilemma. They want to be able to send out bulletins from the ringside, but Dan Stuart declines to tell them where the ring will be located. John Quinn came down from Las Cruces tonight and announced that he was here to accept Denver Ed Smith's challenge and to say that, win or lose, Maher would, the day after his battle with Fitzsimmons, fight Smith for $5,000 a side. Quinn says Julian talked very foolishly about Harry Weldon, who was a square sporting man. Buck Connelly, Smith's backer, will be here tomorrow.

The Iron Mountain and Texas Pacific officials are confident the fights are coming off. They have made investigations on their own account, which have resulted in their making arrangements to run a special to El Paso from Chicago. This train will come through without change, leaving Chicago at 11 o'clock a. m. on Feb. 11 and reaching here at 6 o'clock p. m. on Feb. 13. The big fight comes off the afternoon of Feb. 14. Dan Stuart has made arrangements with the Iron Mountain by which the rate of fare by that route will be one fare for the round trip. Bissell Wilson, whose Chicago office is at No. 111 Adams street, and who is district passenger agent of the Iron Mountain, has looked over the ground here and has made extensive preparations for transporting the crowds from the North and Northwest which he expects will come to see the fights.

"CON" DOYLE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Whipped by a Colored Man, but Gets a Draw.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—"Con" Doyle of Chicago and Prince Steele, a colored man of this city, met in the ring about six miles from Peoria early this morning for a finish fight. For the first six rounds honors were about evenly divided, but in the seventh Steele had slightly the best of it, and in the eighth nearly put his adversary out. He had matters his own way in this round and smashed the white man right and left. He struck him a terrific blow in the nose, and followed it a moment later with another in the mouth, knocking two teeth out. Then came several on the neck and in the face, and Doyle wanted to throw up the sponge. His seconds refused to allow him to do so, and in the minute rest following they succeeded in getting Steele to consent to a draw. Steele could easily have won had he insisted on the fight being continued.

SULLIVAN NOT OUT OF DANGER.

Erysipelas May Set In—Wants No Financial Aid.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan passed a restless night, as the wound in his head pained him greatly. He sent for Dr. Dixon during the night, but the response was not as quick as John L. thought it should be, so he discharged the physician and sent for another. Dr. Walter Ryan attended him today.

The latter says the symptoms of internal injury have disappeared, and that the only danger lies in the possibility of erysipelas. Sullivan insists on having his wife with him continually. He has received numerous telegrams from all over the country, some of them offering financial assistance if needed. To the latter he replies that he has plenty of money and owes nobody a cent.

Gloves for Peter and Bob.

Charles T. Essig, who measured Fitzsimmons' and Maher's hands for their fighting gloves during their recent visit in Chicago, received a telegram from Dan Stuart yesterday requesting him to forward the gloves immediately. The gloves have been on exhibition at Spalding Bros.' for the last few days, and according to the opinion of experts are beauties. Essig forwarded the fighting tools, as requested, yesterday afternoon.

ENGLAND DOES NOT UPHOLD HIM.

Dunraven's Actions Criticised by His Own Countrymen.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY BALLARD SMITH.]

London, Jan. 31.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Lord Dunraven has been on a visit to the Prince of Wales at Sandringham for several days and stated at his bachelor quarters here that he will not return until tomorrow. At 10 o'clock, the hour that the report of the New York Yacht club was received in the London telegraph office, Sandringham is closed. Until Parliament meets, a fortnight hence, very few yachtsmen will be in London, and those found in the clubs tonight are not representative men. Such as are here, however, say that the report has been long discounted, it being assumed ever since the publication of his pamphlet and unofficial statement of the New York case that he could not possibly prove his allegations. Therefore, as repeatedly stated in this correspondence, leading English yachtsmen have severely criticised his wisdom, if not indeed his character as a sportsman, in practically making a charge of fraud against the New York Yacht club when he could not substantiate it. This, they said, put him, and incidently the Royal Yacht Squadron, in an attitude of making faces merely because beaten.

The fact is widely commented on here that even if Defender had sailed on a foot longer water line and had been handicapped accordingly she would still have beaten Valkyrie in the first race by some eight minutes. This is indeed proof that additional ballast would obviously have prejudiced Defender's chances under the probable atmospheric conditions on the night additional ballast is said to have been fraudulently smuggled aboard. It has been duly accepted here as overwhelming proof among yachtsmen who have kept themselves informed concerning the controversy that Lord Dunraven and his friends were hasty in making charges even if their entire good faith in the matter were admitted.

As heretofore stated in these dispatches Lord Dunraven is anything but a popular man either in yachting or in English political circles. His petulant resignation from the Salisbury government a few years ago gave him a bad reputation among politicians and, like personal eccentricities, have cost him popularity among sportsmen. Arthur Glennie's prominent connection with him in the international contest was from the first resented among members of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Since that gentleman is not here recognized as a representative English yachtsman Lord Lonsdale's invitation to Dunraven to join the party at Lowther Castle was much commented upon at the time as unwise under the circumstances. In the public press, as generally in private discussions, his charges have been deplored as one cause of American hostility to England in the Venezuelan question.

LORD DUNRAVEN MADE A MISTAKE.

Yacht Committee Decides So—New York Newspaper Scored.

The committee appointed by the New York Yacht club to investigate Lord Dunraven's charges against the Defender in the late cup race has sent out a lengthy statement covering the case in full. It handled the case carefully and judiciously, and sums up Dunraven's charges as follows:

Upon a careful consideration of the whole case the committee is unanimously of the opinion that the charge made by Lord Dunraven, and which has been the subject of this investigation, had its origin in mistake; that it is not only not sustained by evidence but is completely disproved; and that all the circumstances indicated by him as giving rise to his suspicion are entirely and satisfactorily explained. It deems it, therefore, but just to Mr. Iselin and the gentlemen concerned with him, as well as to the officers and crew of the Defender, that the committee should express emphatically its conviction that nothing whatever occurred in connection with the race in question that casts the least suspicion upon the integrity or propriety of their conduct.

And the committee is not willing to doubt that if Lord Dunraven had remained present throughout the investigation, so as to have heard all the evidence that was introduced, he would of his own motion have withdrawn a charge that was so plainly founded upon mistake, and that has been so unfortunate in the publicity it has attained and the feeling to which it has given rise.

In conclusion the committee scores a certain New York paper for publishing adverse comments of its proceedings in the following language:

The committee cannot take leave of the case without expressing its regret that a part of the evidence should have been surreptitiously obtained by a New York newspaper owned by one of the oldest members of the club, and published with comments very adverse to one of the parties, on the morning of the 20th of January. It had deemed it important, under the peculiarly delicate circumstances of this case and the interest it had excited both in England and the United States, that no part of its proceedings should be laid before the public, or become the subject of discussion, until the whole evidence and its conclusions upon it could be made known in both countries. Its request to this effect was so obvious in its propriety that it was most honorably observed by all the many persons who had access, in a greater or less degree, to the proceedings of the committee. It was therefore in spite of the committee's efforts, in opposition to its well understood wishes, and in disregard of the best interests of the yacht club, that this premature and imperfect publication was made.

E. J. PHELPS,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
W. C. WHITNEY,
A. T. MAHAN,
G. L. RIVES.

FOR CHAMPIONSHIP HONORS.

Monster Athletic Meeting at Madison Square Garden Tonight.

The monster athletic carnival which has been the talk for the last month will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York, under the auspices of the New Jersey Athletic club tonight. This meeting promises to eclipse anything that has heretofore been given, and it will be the first athletic games held in the garden in several years.

At the last meeting of the A. A. U. the Board of Governors granted to the New Jersey Athletic club the privilege of holding the two-mile steeplechase and the ten-mile run, scratch, for the championships of America. In the ten-mile run Tommy Conneff, the holder of the world's amateur record for one mile, will start and will endeavor to break the indoor record and the American record as well. It is believed that Conneff, in fine shape, can create new figures from six miles to ten. His principal opponents will be C. H. Bean, the five-mile champion of New England, James Rushworth of Boston, and others. In the two-mile steeplechase such well-known distance men as A. B. George, the English champion; E. Hjertberg, the American ex-champion; George Orton, the present champion; George Jarvis, Andrew Walsh, Gabe Hollander, and others will try.

The events open to all amateurs are as follows:

Fifty yards run, handicap; 440 yards run, handicap; 1 mile run, handicap; 220 yards hurdle, handicap; standing hop, step, and jump, scratch; running high jump; 220 yards run, handicap; 880 yards novice, scratch; 1 mile walk, handicap; standing broad jump, handicap; ¼ mile novice for schools of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and New York; 1 mile bicycle race, handicap, under L. A. W. rules and sanction.

Rules of the A. A. U. to govern the athletic events and of the L. A. W. the bicycle events.

WOLSEY PULLED UP BLEEDING.

Lady McCann Will Have to Remain in Her Stable.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 31.—Imp. Wolsey, the favorite in the fourth race, pulled up bleeding after running a quarter in the fourth race here today. Lady McCann will not be permitted to start again on account of her in and out running. The summaries:

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Lady McCann, 104 pounds [Nostrand], 5 to 2, won; Festival, 107 [Penn], 5 to 1, second; Chicot, 105 [J. Hill], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. The Sculptor, Adam Johnson, Trixie, Dobbins, Anna McNairy, Alto June, Rachel McAllister, imp. Connemara, and Blitzen also ran.

Second race, ½ mile—Anger, 103 pounds [J. Hill], 7 to 10, won; Parmesan, 107 [Penn], 3 to 1, second; Clematis, 101 [A. Barrett], 5 to 1, third. Time, :52. Ida May, Attie H., and Thomas Paine also ran.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—B. O. Reed, 109 pounds [Newcom], 15 to 1, won; Marden's Pet, 107 [Feeney], 15 to 1, second; Laverne, 109 [Ham], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¾. Nevada Boy, Nectar, Lyndhurst, Montevideo, Venice, Tom S., Tony Day, and Atelier also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Roosevelt, 103 pounds [Caywood], 5 to 2, won; Judge Debouse, 93 [Gatewood], 6 to 1, second; Midstar, 104 [Ham], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:50. Dutch Arrow, Gleesome, and Jamboree also ran. Imp. Wolsey, the favorite, was pulled up bleeding in the first quarter mile.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Evanesca, 111 pounds [Tabor], even, won; Rosalind III., 101 [J. Hill], 10 to 1, second; Gladiola, 105 [Thorpe], third. Time, 1:10¼. Sisseretta, Arsenic, Minerva, Tagliona, Sister Rosalind, Helen H. Gardner, Royal Nettie, and Prudent also ran.

Pooling on New Orleans Races.

First race—Ban Johnson, $15; Panout, $12; Royal Choice, $8; field, $6.

Second race—Cossack, $15; McKee, $10; The Rook, $7; Trixie, Barney Aaron Jr., $6 each; field, $5.

Third race—Bird Catcher, $15; Miss Clark, $8; Lynnette, $7; Red John, $6; Saybrook, $5; King Michael, $4; field, $4.

Fourth race—Robert Latta, $20; Dr. Work, $15; Bowling Green, $12; imp. Monarch, $10; Sauterne, $8; field, $7.

Fifth race—Conductor Cox, $10; Mary Nance, $6; Sir Archer, $5; Julia, Minerva, $4 each; field, $3.

Domino May Pull Through.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 31.—Domino, the great race-horse, is much better today, but those in charge of the racer are still apprehensive of the result.

Gamblers Will Test the Bill.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—The pool-room men are pleased with the action of the Judiciary committee on the anti-pool-room bill. They believe it unconstitutional and will put it to the test of the Court of Appeals. They hope in this way to extend their lease of life, temporarily at least.

Belle Plaine Bowling Contests.

The Belle Plaine Athletic club's monthly bowling contests for a gold medal are becoming interesting. December's contest, consisting of six games, was won by W. E. Probeck, but according to conditions he must win the January and February contests to become the owner of the medal. This month's games end tonight, with Dr. W. H. Marble in the lead, with an average of 214. Last Thursday night's games resulted as follows:

Ward	169	137	Lark	140	149
Mess	167	158	Gall	174	213
Probeck	186	190	McCable	193	112
Franke	179	175	Nessler	220	231
Schumacher	162	150	Fink	155	123
Blum	176	133	Marble	174	234
Knill	237	179	Hartwig	215	197
Bronson	171	200	Stelle	168	181
Total	1,447	1,322	Total	1,439	1,440

Billiard and Bowling at the Plaza.

Meier and Shrob lead in the billiard tourney now in progress at the Plaza Hotel, each having won a game. Mansfield has won two and lost one. Warren, Decker, and Mendius have each won and lost a game. The other five contestants are among the also ran. The tourney will continue during the present month. The two return games at tenpins between the Kinsley and Plaza bowling clubs will be played on the latter's alleys on Monday night.

Sutton and Pagin Tonight.

George Sutton, the Canadian billiard expert, and Harry Pagin of Chicago will engage in a 100-point cushion carrom game at Louis Bensinger's room tonight, the latter offering a purse for the contest. Sutton will concede Pagin 30 per cent, and as the latter generally puts up a stiff game, it looks as if the Canadian was up against it, as it were.

Jules Posts a Forfeit.

Jules Franks, who claims the title of champion bag-puncher of Chicago, posted $10 in Charles T. Essig's hands yesterday as a forfeit to meet Rusk in a bag-punching contest for $100 a side. Rusk won the championship at a recent competition given by the Chicago Athletic Association, in which Jules did not compete. The men will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon and probably arrange a match.

IOWA BOYS MEET DEFEAT.

CENTRAL'S BASKET BALL TEAM IS TOO SPEEDY FOR THEM.

Outplayed at All Points by the Champion Y. M. C. A. Seven — Visitors' Team Work Ragged and Throwing Inaccurate—Locals Put Up a Strong Game — Referee Sloan's Decisions Not Approved Of and He Is Hissed—Today's Game.

A large and noisy crowd saw the crack basketball team from the University of Iowa defeated by the Y. M. C. A. boys by the crushing score of 11 to 4 in the Central Y. M. C. A. gymnasium last night.

The Iowa men came to Chicago for the purpose of playing a return engagement with the University of Chicago this afternoon, and engaged in last night's game for practice. It proved rough practice, indeed. Their team work was ragged and their throwing lacked accuracy, though they played a wonderfully fast game, Hutchinson being particularly quick in his passing. The home team played "foxy," working well together. Kellogg's throwing was especially fine, and Buss threw the hardest goal of the game. Some of Referee Sloan's decisions called forth the disapproval of the crowd, and at one time Director Ehler was compelled to stop the game until the hissing ceased. He made a speech to the crowd in which he said that if the jeering was repeated the guilty ones would be ejected from the house.

The Y. M. C. A. men introduced a novel feature in the shape of a little darky mascot decked out in all the colors of the rainbow. During the intermission this diminutive specimen of the African race amused the crowd by showing them how to throw goals, and was rewarded by a shower of small coin which will keep him in cigarets for a month. The teams lined up as follows:

Iowa City.	Positions.	Y. M. C. A.
Miller	Forward	Baumgartner
Cerny	Forward	Haser
Hutchinson	Center	Reynolds
Bailey, Capt.	Center	Kellogg
Donohue	Center	Buss, Capt.
Howell	Guard	Swett
Freeman	Guard	Seyl

Referee—Sloan. Umpires—Wikel and Van Osdel.

Goals from field—Kellogg [2], Buss [3], Cerny [1].

Goals from fouls—Kellogg [6], Hutchinson [3].

Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

The game between the Iowa boys and the University of Chicago this afternoon will be the first intercollegiate game of basketball ever played in Chicago. A number of the Chicago boys saw the game last night, and in the light of the outcome spoke very hopefully of their chances this afternoon. In the language of one enthusiastic student: "The farmers won't get within sight of a goal." The visitors are quartered in Divinity Hall at the university, and have been allowed to practice in the 'varsity gymnasium that they may become accustomed to its geography. H. F. Kallenberg, last year's physical director at the University of Iowa, and E. P. Ruggles, this year's instructor, accompany the team of seven men.

Arrangements are being made at the university to accommodate a large crowd, for basketball is becoming a recognized college sport, and is becoming popular at the university.

The teams today will be as follows:

Chicago.	Positions.	Iowa City.
Hubbard (Capt.)	Forward	Cerny
Mullen	Forward	Miller
Peabody	Center	Bailey (Capt.)
Alschuler	Center	Hutchinson
Van Osdel	Center	Donohue
Wilbur	Guard	Freeman
Garrey	Guard	Howell

Breitenstein Was Not Bluffing.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Pitcher Breitenstein was not bluffing when he announced a few weeks ago his determination to play ball with the Chester, Ill., team in the Southern Illinois League. Manager Diddlebock today was prepared to offer a $2,400 a year contract, but to his intense surprise, Breitenstein positively refused to discuss the matter at all, saying he was under contract to the Chester club and intended to play there. Diddlebock has engaged Pitcher Jacob Ford of Shamokin, Pa.

Barnie's Case Settled.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The long standing suit of Billie Barnie, ex-manager of the Baltimore baseball club, against Hanlon and Vonderhorst for an interest in the club and a share of the profits has been compromised and the case withdrawn from the courts. The exact amount paid Barnie is not divulged. He expected to invest the money he received in the Toronto franchise, but Al Buckenberger got ahead of him.

Wilmot Failed to Show Up.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—William Niles, the Pittsburg club's extra third-baseman, has been loaned to the Grand Rapids club. Minneapolis also wanted Niles. Manager Walter Wilmot two weeks ago wired that he would be here on Jan. 20. He neglected to come, however, and the Pittsburg club manager decided to drop all negotiations with him.

HELEN BALDWIN FALLS BEHIND.

Loses Four Laps—Farnsworth Breaks the Record—The Standing.

Miss Farnsworth and Miss Anderson overcame Miss Christopher's lead of five laps in the women's bicycle race yesterday afternoon and the score stood Farnsworth and Anderson 247 miles and 7 laps each to 247 miles and 4 laps made by Miss Christopher. This is a new figure, the former record for thirteen hours being 232 miles and 8 laps. Miss Farnsworth made a splendid sprint to win this record from Miss Anderson and crossed the tape first by half a lap. Much surprise was caused by the fact that Miss Baldwin was not close to the front at the finish. When the hot pace was started Miss Baldwin's legs had been so cramped by her tights that the circulation of the blood was impeded and it was necessary to cut them just above the knees. The delay cost her four laps. Referee Anderson was asked to restore the lost laps by many friends of Miss Baldwin, but will probably not accede to the request.

When Miss Christopher finished her fourteenth hour last night she had made 266 miles and 12 laps. Her score for the day was 57 miles and 10 laps.

The attendance yesterday, especially at night, was the largest since the race began.

The management has decided to enter the same girls in a two-hour race for the championship of the world tomorrow afternoon and evening. In one squad will be Misses Baldwin, Farnsworth, Anderson, and Christopher; in the other Misses Allen, Glaw, Williams, and Peterson. For the finals today in the six-day race Miss Peterson and Miss Christopher will change places, so that the four who have shown the greatest speed and endurance will all be in the same squad.

Farnsworth and Anderson covered 58 miles and 14 laps in their three-hour spin today, beating the best three-hour record by nine laps. Farnsworth finished first in the afternoon and evening, thereby securing the records.

FIRST SQUAD.	13th hour.	14th hour.	15th hour.
Christopher	247— 4	266—12	285— 9
Williams	225— 5	243—14	261—14
Glaw	242— 1	261—10	280— 7
Allen	242— 9	262— 1	280—14
Hokenson	218—13	235— 7	235—14
SECOND SQUAD.	13th hour.	14th hour.	15th hour.
Baldwin	247— 3	267— 1	286— 4
Farnsworth	247— 7	267— 5	286— 8
Anderson	247— 7	267— 5	286— 8
Peterson	233— 6	252— 6	268—10

The best previous record for fifteen hours was 266 miles and 10 laps. Hokenson quit the race for good yesterday after riding seventeen miles.

Peoria's First Bicycle Show.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The first bicycle display ever given in Peoria is now in progress at the Y. M. C. A. rooms and will continue to tomorrow night. More than thirty different manufacturers of wheels are represented with large displays. The affair is a much larger event than originally intended. Some of the displays are the same as given in Chicago and New York. There are many other representatives present from Chicago and other cities, and the exhibition is a big success.

ESCAPES, IS FIRED AT, AND CAUGHT.

Clarence Murphy, Charged with a $60,000 Embezzlement, in Custody.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31.—Clarence Murphy, alias C. F. Clarke, was arrested today.

He is wanted at Salem, Mass., for the alleged embezzlement of $60,000 two years ago from the Salem Savings Bank. He was taken to the detectives' room in the City Hall to be questioned, and while there succeeded in making his escape.

He was pursued by policemen, fired at, and finally recaptured.

E. BURTON HOLMES AND MOROCCO.

Lecture for the Red Cross Society at Handel Hall.

An evening on the plains and deserts of Morocco and in the heart of the dead cities there was afforded a cultured audience by E. Burton Holmes at Handel Hall last night. The lecture, which was illustrated, was given under the auspices of the Chicago branch of the Red Cross Society, and in consequence the Armenian fund was increased. The patronesses were:

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson,
Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth,
Mrs. George Sherwood.
Mrs. John C. Coonley,

Tangiers, the White, was first visited. Here the Moor and Christian meet, and when it was left behind for further travel Mr. Holmes said: "We bid adieu to all civilization now."

He then guided his audience by caravan over a roadless land into the interior, and pictured an empire carpeted with flowers. Then he realistically described life in the dowars; the arrival at an inhospitable capital; and Fez, the last stronghold of a dying civilization.

He referred to the beggars by whom he was constantly accosted, and explained, when they had taken money from a Christian they regarded it as unclean, and atoned for accepting it by loud and prolonged prayers in public places.

END IS HASTENED BY A STRIKE.

Gates Electric Manufacturing Company Makes an Assignment.

The Gates Electric Manufacturing company, having an office at No. 1140 Monadnock Building and a rented factory on the fourth floor of a building at Harrison and Clinton streets, made a voluntary assignment to the Chicago Title and Trust company yesterday. The creditors are principally employés, who have not been paid for three weeks past. They struck Wednesday for money due them, which precipitated the failure. Eastern houses are also creditors to a limited extent. Liabilities are estimated at $10,000 and assets nominally at $17,000, consisting of machinery, stock, tools, and accounts receivable.

J. Holt Gates is President and Manager of the comopany, W. F. Camp Jr., Secretary and Treasurer; Adolph Lissau, Superintendent, and Otto Lissau, Electrician. Mr. Camp has been in Arizona for some time on account of his health. Poor collections are said to have caused the failure.

Judgment by confession was entered in the Superior Court against Peter O'Connor and in favor of the Philadelphia and Reading Iron and Coal company for $10,458. An execution was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, but no levy was made.

Mary Jacobson, a milliner, No. 181 Wabash avenue, made an assignment in the County Court to Nils S. Wallen. The assets are $1,200 and the liabilities $3,000.

FIRM OF BOSTON BROKERS FAILS.

Assets of Staynor & Co. Believed to Be Practically Nothing.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—A member of the firm of George H. Staynor Jr. & Co., the brokers who suspended today, says the liabilities will not exceed $30,000. The assets are believed to be practically nothing.

John T. Kelly has brought a bill in equity against the Third National Bank, the Eagle Bank, the Whitman Bank of Whitman, and the Dedham Bank to restrain them from making use of any collateral deposited by Smith & Stoughton, shoe manufacturers who failed last week. This action was taken so that the assets of the firm may be divided among the general creditors.

G. A. ANDERSON DIES AT QUINCY.

Was a Leader of Democracy and a Former Member of Congress.

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—George A. Anderson died at his home today. He was 42 years old, was the leader of the "young Democracy" of this district, and was a member of Congress in 1884 from the old Twelfth District and Adams County, and a candidate in several conventions since. He died at 3 this afternoon of cancer of the stomach. He was born in Hancock County. He had been City Attorney of Quincy and was one of the most popular and prominent Democrats in Illinois. He leaves a widow and four children.

Funeral of Moses Wolf.

Funeral services were held yesterday for the late Moses Wolf at the family residence, No. 3939 Ellis avenue. The officiating minister was Rabbi Stolz of the Isaiah Temple. The pallbearers were Messrs. Smith, Albert Wolf, Goldstein, Goodman, and Dryfies. Interment was in Rosehill.

James H. Pollock.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—James H. Pollock, a pioneer of Racine County and a retired farmer, died at his home here today aged 72 years. He settled in the Town of Yorkville, Racine County, in 1850, and was a continuous resident there up to a few years ago.

Mrs. Nancy Stevens.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Nancy Stevens, the oldest resident of Will County, died in this city, aged 82 years. She came to Joliet in 1831, locating on a farm which has since become city property and where she had lived sixty years.

E. W. Purdy.

Independence, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—E. W. Purdy, one of the best-known and wealthiest residents, died at his home this noon of Bright's disease. He was one of the earliest settlers and Vice-President of the Commerical State Bank.

Mrs. J. S. Clough.

Maroa, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. J. S. Clough died here this morning, aged 93 years. She was one of the pioneer settlers in this township, coming here in 1856. She was born in England.

Mrs. Carleton.

Hudson, Mich., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Carleton, mother of Will Carleton, the poet, died at her home here this morning.

BEESON'S NAME FORGED.

ANOTHER GENERAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY DEAL IS FOUND.

Man Comes Here from Niles, Mich., and Finds His Name Forged to a Petition Giving Consent for 2,358 Feet in Fifth Avenue, Near Thirty-seventh Street, Which He Does Not Own and Never Did—Many Forged Consents Being Found.

L. H. Beeson, who came from Niles, Mich., purposely, stirred up a new tempest of excitement yesterday over the General Electric railway company's franchise. Somebody had informed him his name was signed as owner to one of the frontage petitions, giving consent for 2,358 feet in Fifth avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, which he does not own at all and never did.

Mr. Beeson went to the City Clerk's office, got the petition, examined the signature, and at once pronounced it forgery. Mr. Beeson said he had received a number of requests from the promoters of the enterprise for his signature, but never paid any attention to them.

An interesting incident was developed in connection with Mr. Beeson's name. It so happens that Fifth avenue, where this property is located, never has been opened as a public thoroughfare. So when John Moody, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, who examined the petitions, ran across the signature, he at once made out a petition and had it placed on records in the Recorder's office, showing, should the city at any time want to open the street, Mr. Beeson had given his consent.

It appears that since the ordinance granting this franchise was passed, forging signatures for 8,000 feet of frontage have been discovered, and in the name of those whose frontage has been thus falsely pledged, it is said steps will be taken to secure an injunction against the company building its proposed road.

More Forged Signatures.

Nearly forty owners of property fronting in Princeton avenue have made affidavit that their signatures were forged and that they never gave consent to the construction of such a railroad. These affidavits are in the hands of E. W. Atkinson of the Opera-House Block, their attorney, and he has been instructed to prepare a case for presentation to the courts. Among the signers of the affidavits are Dr. Patrick Dougherty of Princeton avenue and Garfield boulevard, who has a frontage of thirty feet on Princeton avenue. William Busse, who was from the first one of the active opponents of the franchise and is a member of the committee of property-owners, found his name forged as consenting to a frontage of 125 feet. Christopher Grogan, owning fifty-four feet frontage; Eugene Geary, owning thirty-one feet, and August Landeen, owning thirty-seven feet, have also made affidavit that their signatures to the petition were forged and that they never consented to the construction of the railroad on Princeton avenue. In all the frontage represented by those making affidavits exceeds 2,000 feet and this may be increased, as more property-owners are to be heard from.

Use a Dead Man's Name.

In one case William McDougal, the name of a dead man, appears to have been forged. Mr. McDougal died four years ago, but as his will has not been probated his popesty is still recorded in his name. His widow has since married, and though she admits having signed the petition for the franchise she said she signed it as Mrs. McDougal Kelch.

The committee of the property-owners consists of F. A. Mondschein, President of the organization; B. F. Biederman, Secretary; Adam Rauen, William P. Kehoe, J. Lonergan, William Busse, N. Flanagan, Charles Swiberg, and Theodore Lowe. All these are actively engaged in the prosecution of the case, with the full coöperation of the protesting owners generally. This committee, organized before the passage of the General Electric ordinance, had procured enough of protests to defeat it, if opportunity to present them had been given.

A reward has been offered by George F. Hughes, attorney for L. H. Beeson, for such information as will lead to the conviction of the person who forged the name of Mr. Beeson.

LAUGH AT THE YERKES GRAB STORY

Jackson Street Idea Is Scouted by the Men First Quoted.

The story that Mr. Yerkes had resolved to grab Jackson street as far as Halsted was laughed at last night by the men quoted as having sprung it.

"I guess that notion grew out of an inquiry I lodged at Commissioner Downey's office relating to the delay by the Committee on Streets and Alleys West," said George Birkhoff Jr., Chairman of the Real Estate Board and member of the Illinois club's committee for keeping Jackson street free of railroads. "I called to learn why the committee had not met and reported back to the Council the measure making Jackson street a boulevard. A few minutes later I learned Chairman Keats had called a meeting of the committee for Monday at 2 o'clock. That satisfied me the matter was going ahead all right.

"I have no fear that measure will not carry. Mr. Yerkes does not want to put a line in Jackson street. It would be a bad investment, and if he is still working to secure signatures I am satisfied it is only to forestall the ambitions of the General Electric promoters. As for Aldermen knifing the ordinance making the street a boulevard we entertain but slight fears, as none opposing the people's wishes could hope for reëlection."

Commissioner Downey expressed a similar opinion. Delegations of property-owners will attend the Council committee meeting on Monday, and all diligence will be exercised to insure the measure proper treatment.

Supply of Coal Exhausted.

The 1,000 loads of coal for the poor given away by the Hub clothing house have been entirely disposed of, although applications for a supply continue to be received.

NEDERLAND
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
OF AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES BRANCH,
874 Broadway, New York City.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, JOHN D. KEILEY, AMOS T. FRENCH,
JAMES BROWN POTTER, CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD.

CONDITION ON DECEMBER 31st, 1895.

ASSETS.	
United States bonds, 1904 and 1907	$278,760.00
American railway bonds	93,459.92
Cash at bankers and on hand	57,252.91
Deferred and uncollected premiums	47,723.84
Accrued interest	1,540.08
	$478,736.75

Additional sound assets (not admitted) of $31,272.54 are not included.

LIABILITIES.	
Premium reserve	$171,370.00
Death claims, proofs not yet filed	13,000.00
All other liabilities	2,150.14
Surplus for policy holders' account	292,216.61
	$478,736.75
Surplus, 1894	$246,757.68

Gain in surplus, 1895, $45,458.93, or 18.43 per cent.

All investments are selected and held in trust by the Board of American Trustees.

BUSINESS FOR 1895.

Total Premiums during year	$ 301,549.13
Death Claims Paid	61,000.00
In Force on December 31st, 5,343 Policies	18,350,093.00
Which is a Gain Over 1894 of 3,430 Policies	10,887,593

L. I. DUBOURCQ, PRESIDENT U. S. BRANCH.

EDWARD A. FERGUSON,
GENERAL MANAGER WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
CHAMPLAIN BUILDING, - - - - - - - CHICAGO.

TO GAIN WEIGHT.

PALE, THIN PEOPLE USUALLY ARE DISEASED

The First Thing Necessary to Gain Flesh Is Rich Blood Then Proper Food for Both Body and Nerves.

An Honest German Woman's Experience and How She Gained Weight.

ANOTHER WOMAN 81 YEARS OLD CURED OF ERYSIPELAS.

From the Journal, Kirksville, Mo.

Henry Gehrke is a thrifty and prosperous German farmer living four miles south of Bullion, in this (Adair) county, Mo. Mr. Gehrke has a valuable farm and he has been a resident of the county for years. He is very well know hereabouts and well respected wherever he is known. Last week a reporter of the Journal stopped at Mr. Gehrke's and while there became much interested in Mrs. Gehrke's account of the benefit she had not long since experienced from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She said she wanted everybody to know what a great medicine these pills are, but as so many people are praising them nowadays, she modestly doubted whether her testimony could add anything to what others had already said of them. Her only reason for talking for publication about Pink Pills was that the people of Adair and neighboring counties might be convinced, if any doubted, that oft-published testimonials concerning Pink Pills were genuine statements from the lips of persons who have been benefited by the use of them. Speaking of her own interesting experience, Mrs. Gehrke said:

"A little over a year ago I was completely broken down. I had been taking medicine from a doctor but grew worse and worse until I could scarcely go about at all. The least exertion or the mere bending of my body would cause me to have smothering spells, and the suffering was terrible. I thought it was caused by my heart. When everything else had failed to relieve me and I had given up all hopes of ever being anything but a helpless invalid, I chanced to read some testimonials in the Farm, Field and Fireside, also in the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and the suffering of the people who made the statements was so nearly like the suffering I had endured that when I read that they were so greatly benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I did not hesitate to go at once and purchase two boxes. I took them according to directions and before the first box was used I felt a good bit better. Really the first dose convinced me that it was a great remedy. Before the two boxes were used up I sent my husband after three more boxes, so I would not be without them. When I had used these three boxes I felt like a different woman and thought I was almost cured.

"Since that time I have been taking them whenever I began to feel badly. When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I weighed only 113 pounds, and after I had been using the medicine for about six months I weighed 122 pounds. I have had a good appetite ever since I commenced taking Pink Pills, and instead of mincing along, picking up such food as I could eat even with an effort, I eat almost anything that comes on the table. I am not the invalid I was. I do not have to be waited upon now as if I was a helpless child, but I work all the time, doing the housework and ironing, and working in the garden without that dreadful feeling which comes over a person when they are afraid they are going to have one of those spells that I used to have.

"Work don't hurt me any more. I honestly believe that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would now be in my grave. I still have what the doctor calls bilious colic, but the Pink Pills have made me much better and the spells are not so frequent, and are nothing like as painful as before I began to use them. I would not be without the Pink Pills for that disease alone under any circumstances to say nothing of the other diseases for which they are especially recommended. I take pleasure in telling my neighbors the benefits I have received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and know of several who have taken my advice and have been greatly benefited by them."

From the Republican-Register, Galesburg, Ill.

Biggsville, twenty-nine miles west of Galesburg, Ill., on the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, is an old, quiet, little town. In earlier days it was noted as a good business point.

It was here that a representative of the Republican-Register found Mrs. Rhoda Talcott, 81 years of age, who told him, in the presence of her grateful daughter, Mrs. E. Sloan, the following story, which is given as nearly as possible in her own language:

"Yes, it is with great pleasure that I can give my testimony to the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Over thirty years ago I was taken with a chill and erysipelas set in. For sixteen weeks I was not able to walk a step. The physicians proposed to take off one of my limbs, but finally decided not to do so. It mortified in spots, which had to be cut or burnt out. After I was able to get about, with the use of crutches, every two or three months erysipelas would set in again, and I suffered intensely from it. I had a good many different doctors: Dr. Fitch of Sheridan, Ia.; Dr. Brown of Chanute, Kas.; Dr. Scraft of Burlington, Ia.; Dr. Trembly of Oakland, Cal.; Dr. Searle of Galesburg, Ill., and a doctor in Kansas City, but obtained no relief, and after treatment from all of these physicians, instead of getting better, began to get very much worse. The other limb broke out in two places, with sores about the size of a silver dollar. I could not sleep nights without the aid of morphine. My limbs were so badly swollen that I could not put on my shoes or walk a step without either having on a heavy bandage or a silk or rubber stocking. About a year ago I read of and was told by a neighbor about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I concluded, as a last resort, to try them, as I felt certain I could find no other relief. From the very first after I commenced to use the pills I began to improve, and since that time I have not been troubled at all. I would not have done without the Pink Pills for anything, as they have most certainly prolonged my life. My general health is much better than it has been for a good many years, and I am now 81 years of age. Have not only used the Pink Pills with success, but have recommended them to my friends who I thought needed such treatment, and several have tried them and found relief."

Mrs. Sloan said that just before commencing to use the Pink Pills she thought her mother could live but a very short time, and was most agreeably surprised after she had given the pills a trial.

Mrs. Talcott has made her home with her daughter for five or six years, and she can most cheerfully certify to the benefit her mother has derived from the use of the medicine.

The reporter also called on Mr. George Kelly, the son of one of the prominent hardware dealers in Biggsville, who has used the Pink Pills. He was troubled with pains in the stomach and back, and from the very first he commenced to get better, and now he is not troubled at all.

John McKee, the druggist in the village, stated that he had sold a great many of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that they most certainly give the best of satisfaction and have accomplished great results. Quite a number of the villagers are now using them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Let in the
Sunshine

of health. You can brighten your life, banish debility and gain strength and flesh by the use of

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine
TRADE MARK.

—the food drink. It is the ideal tonic, vitalizes the blood, unravels the snarls in your nerves, puts your brain in proper working order. Great nourishment for nursing mothers, consumptives and all sufferers from wasting diseases.

To be had at all druggists' and grocers.

Prepared by ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION,
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Send for handsomely illustrated colored booklet and other reading matter.

CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE
Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney
Complaint, Stomach or Liver
Ills, Nervousness,
Nervous Debility,
Sleeplessness, Lost Vigor.

Dr. Sanden's inventions for electrical self-treatment have cured thousands. If possible call at office for free test of these wonder-working body batteries; if not, let me send you a neat, illustrated book explaining all about them, and also containing several hundred testimonials from Chicago and vicinity. Free by mail on application.

Persons suffering the slightest weakness should read my book, "Three Classes of Men." Pocket edition free. Sealed by mail. Address

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First in News,
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First in the Hands of
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Bicycle Shoes For Men & Ladies
Equipped with Pratt Lace Fastener. All widths.
CYCLE SHOE CO.,
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$100—BICYCLES—$100
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Special Broughams, new, $700.
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.
Michigan Avenue.

SAY SCHOOLS ARE SHABBY.

TWENTY-FOURTH-WARDERS APPEAL TO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Want More Blackboards, Flagpoles, and Cleanliness, and, on the Ogden Building, a Mansard Roof—All but the Last Request Granted by the Committee—Carpenters and Painters Ask Reinstatement—Laugh Over a Peculiar Offer of a Site.

Robert C. Fergus, Chairman of the Twenty-fourth Ward Council of the Civic Federation, appeared yesterday before the Buildings and Grounds committee of the Board of Education to complain of the public schools in the ward.

He wanted blackboards, flagpoles, better cleaning, and in the case of the Ogden School a mansard roof and an assembly hall. He was promised everything he asked for except the improvements at the Ogden School, which were referred to the architect.

To a reporter for THE TRIBUNE Mr. Fergus said privately the people of his ward regarded their school facilities as both inadequate and deficient in convenience, comfort, and refinement. A great many wealthy taxpayers live there, he said, and they are almost ashamed to send their children to such shabby schools.

James Monahan, James Linehan, and Henry Skinner, a committee from the Carpenters' Union, appeared before the committee to intercede for the reinstatement of the sixty-two carpenters and painters lately discharged by the board on the recommendation of the Committee on Retrenchment. Mr. Halle told them the list would be revised to see if anything could be done. But he said there was nothing for the men to do, and they would have been dropped for this reason even if the Committee on Retrenchment had not recommended it.

As the School committee of the City Council had reduced by $26,000 the appropriation for the new Franklin School, and as it would be necessary to alter the plans and advertise over again for proposals for the building, the committee ordered the deposits of the parties who had sent in the former proposals to be returned to them.

Charles R. Collin, No. 121 Chestnut street, wrote a letter to Chairman Halle offering to sell to the board for school purposes for $4,000 a site at Ada and Fifty-seventh streets. He closed his letter as follows:

"Please let me know what you think about it, and if it is sold to city I will pay you the commission."

The letter created a laugh, Mr. Halle remarking, "We are not receiving any commissions here."

Another laugh was raised over a petition from the Auburn Park School for the ventilation of the German recitation room. "Refused," said Mr. Halle, "German is no more in need of ventilation than any other study."

FEARS NORMAL SCHOOL PROJECT.

Mr. Blount Gives Reasons for His Wish to Move Slowly.

"An insoluble mystery surrounds the Normal School project," said Mr. Blount of the Board of Education yesterday.

"For thirteen long years an invisible force has urged this transfer without any assignable reason. I refused to vote either way on the question in the board meeting on last Wednesday night because of the intimations which have come to me from several directions of some sinister design.

"For instance, an ex-County Commissioner, who was indicted years ago along with other Commissioners for boodling, made a long trip to my house the other night just to say to me, 'Young man, keep out of it,' and then disappear. I have an uneasy feeling about it as if there was going to be an after-clap."

It was rumored a month ago the County Board wished to get rid of this land so as it might revert to its original donors and in this way lay the foundation for some sort of speculation. Mr. Blount's idea is this rumor is in the main correct. He believes there are parties existing whose present imperfect claims to this land will be made solid and indefeasible the moment the County Board parts with it.

ALDERMEN CONSIDER SCHOOL SITES.

Refer Back to Board the One in Superior Street.

The School committee of the City Council met yesterday to consider the new school sites recommended by the Board of Education. The one in Superior street, near Ashland avenue, offered by E. S. Dreyer & Co. at $30,000, was the only one considered and the committee rejected it and decided the Board of Education should advertise over again. Several objections were made to ratifying this purchase.

Henry Furstenburg appeared before the committee and offered to sell a much larger site in Homan street, near Ashland avenue, for $30,160. The committee complained of E. S. Dreyer & Co. for offering their property first for $34,000 and subsequently reducing it slightly in size and offering it for $30,000. Finally the committee took the ground the Board of Education ought to submit to it all the bids it received.

Henry Schafer appeared before the committee to protest against the location of a public school within two blocks of the Lutheran parochial school in Superior street, but he met with no favor.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT REMOVES

Goes to Temple Building to Make Room for Torrens Clerks.

The office of County Superintendent of Schools Bright has been removed from the third floor of the Court-House to the ninth floor of the Temple Building, La Salle and Monroe streets.

Mr. Bright commenced to move last Monday morning and his new office is not yet in order. The change was necessary to make room for the clerks under the Torrens system.

Mr. Bright and his assistants are overjoyed at their improved surroundings and consider they have a new lease of life on account of the improved light and ventilation.

"Southern California Homes."

Orange and nut groves in the vicinity of Redlands at terms so moderate that all who desire may acquire an income-producing home. Our next excursion will leave Feb. 6. For particulars address Southern California Investors' Excursion company, Suite 549 Marquette Building.

Leland's Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Is in the land of sunshine and flowers, with plenty of oranges; has been remodeled and refitted; is now the most homelike and comfortable hotel in the South. Warren F. Leland as proprietor is a guarantee that the public will receive the best of care.

The best located hotel in Florida is the San Marco, at St. Augustine. Ask those who know. Hotel opens Jan. 9. The new managers will sustain its present enviable reputation. Burton & Spitler, proprietors.

GLADDEN LECTURE TERM IS ENDED.

Finishes with "The Church" as the Topic of the Evening.

Dr. Washington Gladden closed the Ryder series of lectures last night at Steinway Hall. His subject was "The Church." The series of lectures on "Social Facts and Forces" have brought out a large attendance of representatives of the trade and labor assemblies.

The unification of society through the agency of the Christian Church was the principal theme of the lecture last night. The mission of the church was discussed at some length with its present and past conditions and future possibilities with the work of unification.

"True integration at work which will hold us back from chaos and lead the world back safely into the orbit of peaceful progress" epitomized the mission of the church as it should be according to the views expressed by Dr. Gladden.

Princeton Alumni Meet.

Princeton Alumni held their monthly smoker at the University club last night. Plans for the approaching club dinner were discussed. At this time an attendance of Princeton alumni from all the large cities of the West is expected.

Hot Springs, Ark.

The elegant Hotel Eastman is now open for the reception of guests.

Many a liver howls from the alkaloids of coffee. Postum Cereal used at breakfast relieves the trouble.

Prince Victor, Carl Upmann's best 5c cigar. Sprague-Warner, wholesale distributors.

STORE OPEN SATURDAY TILL 9 P. M.

1896 Spring Hats Now Ready.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.
CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO.

1896 Spring Shirts Now Ready.

Our Annual Sale of Men's Fine Trousers.

A sale which each year has been acknowledged the great Trouser Bargain offering of the season and which this year we are determined to make the most remarkable sale of Trouser History. In this sale we offer the highest class, custom made, Fashionable Trousers that the world's best manufacturers and our great Tailor shops can produce. All cut in the new width of leg and shown in all the extra long and extra stout, as well as the regular, sizes. In fact, the grandest Trouser stock in America, from which we quote the following specimen bargains:

Men's fine Scotch Worsted Cheviot Trousers, Lot No. 8963—Reduced from $7 to....................	$3.50
Men's fine Scotch Worsted Cheviot Trousers, Lot No. 123—Reduced from $9 to....................	$5.50
Men's fine Scotch Worsted Cheviot Trousers, Lot No. 157—Reduced from $12 to....................	$7.50
Men's fine West of England, German, and French Worsted Trousers, Lots No. 8844 and 8797—reduced from $9 to....................	$5.00
Men's fine West of England, German, and French Worsted Trousers, Lots No. 6021 and 8936—reduced from $10 to....................	$6.00
Men's fine West of England, German, and French Worsted Trousers, Lots No. 6104 and 146—reduced from $11 to....................	$6.75
Brokaw Bros.' and our own fine makes of Men's Scotch Worsted Cheviot, West of England, German, and French Worsted Trousers, Lots 1339, 1338, 1273, 1279, 1275, 1276 and 1278—Reduced from $12 to....................	$8.75

1896 Spring Hats Now Ready.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.
CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO.

1896 Spring Shirts Now Ready.

Special February Sale Of Men's Fine Suits.

Gentlemen who are in the habit of wearing good clothes, well-made clothes, can have no hesitancy in saving money on their wearing apparel when there is no sacrifice of either style, cut, make or fabric. We propose to create more quick selling in our business suit department during the first week of February than we have ever had before in any one week. New, fresh goods just received within the past ten days. Professional Men, Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, and others will find here a great opportunity to buy handsome Tailor-made $20, $22, $25 and $27 Business Suits in the latest cut sacks, frocks and English walking styles for only $13.50. These are in just the shades and weights suitable for present and early spring wear, and were manufactured for our high-class trade.

$20, $25, $27 Suits Now Only $13.50
$20, $25, $27 Suits Now Only $13.50
$20, $25, $27 Suits Now Only $13.50
$20, $25, $27 Suits Now Only $13.50
$20, $25, $27 Suits Now Only $13.50

1896 Spring Hats Now Ready.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.
CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO.

1896 Spring Shirts Now Ready.

Our After Inventory Sale of Boys' Goods.

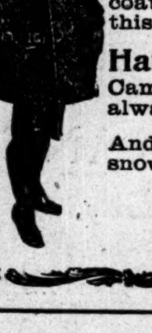
Our recent inventory revealed to us many facts that will be of service to us and of money saving to our customers in our business during the next few weeks. One of these facts was the enormous overstock in our Boys' Department. Brokaw Bros.' and our own goods have been equally sacrificed, as the specimen values below will witness. This is destined to make this year's annual Boys' Clearance the greatest boys' bargain event of our store's existence:

Boys' Oxford, Cheviot and Zephyr Blouses, sizes 4 to 14 years, worth up to $1.25—now reduced to....................	37c
Boys' or Girls' Imported Scotch Tam O'Shanters, in the new stylish plaid effects, worth up to $1.50—now reduced to....................	48c
Boys' very fine Unlaundered Star Waists, sizes 4 to 12 years, at the remarkable price of....................	50c
Boys' Twilled Sateen School Blouses, sizes 4 to 14 years—regular price $1.00—reduced to....................	62c
Boys' separate Knee Length Trousers, in good wear-resisting school fabrics, sizes 4 to 15 years, regular price $1.50—reduced to....................	67c
Boys' Pure Worsted Sweaters, in navy, tan or white, all sizes—regular price $1.50—reduced to....................	98c
Boys' Washable Galatia Suits, sizes 3 to 8 years—worth up to $4.50—reduced to....................	$1.19
Boys' Wear-Resisting Double-Breasted School Suits, sizes 4 to 15 years, two pairs of trousers with each suit, double knees and seats—was the best $5 suit in America—reduced to......	$3.45
Youths' Fashionable College Suits for every-day wear, fine tailor-made workmanship and fabrics—regular price $15—reduced to........	$9.00

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

All Boys' Wear in Winter weight—has

suffered a price-shortening that generally comes only at the end of the season. The prudent ones will take advantage of the opportunities. This is only a random selection:



Boys' Reefers—8 to 15 years—ulster collars—the finest of pure wool Chinchilla—navy blue—a comfortable Reefer, worth $10.00....................	6.00
Or velvet collars—the standard $6.00 cold weather coat—the last of our fourth supply this season....................	4.50
Hats and Caps—The entire assortment of our Camel's Hair Tams—in many colorings—always $1.50....................	75c

And an array of double band styles for wind and snow that does not exist elsewhere.

Boys' Outfitting Department.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.,
State and Madison-sts.

Our Marked Down Sale of Men's Sack Suits from..... $20, $18, $15, and $12 to $9.00.

Is making things lively in our Store—there is still a good assortment left—in all sizes from 34 to 44—there are a great many Suits in the following sizes: 34, 35, 39, 40, and 42. Every Suit is a desirable one. Don't wait until it's too late—come in today.

MEN'S TROUSERS $3.50 and $4 Worth $5 and $6.

Money refunded on all purchases that are not satisfactory

OPEN UNTIL 9 TONIGHT.

FRANK REED, ... Manager.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

Store Closing Notice.

To facilitate stock counting and to *rearrange* and *re-price* all overplus stocks and goods that we would *not* inventory, this store will close today at 4:30 p. m.
See Sunday's papers for particulars.

Something extraordinary is sure to happen.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

January's Accumulation of

Linen Remnants.

The residue of a January Sale in the greatest Linen Department on this continent is necessarily *very great.* We sold, during last month an enormous quantity of Linens cut from the piece—necessitating the accumulation of

A great collection of desirable Remnants.

These we offer today, and until sold, in our Branch Linen Dept., BASEMENT SALESROOM—*at prices so small in proportion to real values that the sale will undoubtedly (notwithstanding the large quantity of goods) be of short duration.* THE BARGAINS INCLUDE:

- Remnants of Table Linens,
- Remnants of Cream Table Linens,
- Remnants of Linen Sheetings,
- Remnants of Linen Pillow Casing,
- Remnants of Huck Toweling,
- Remnants of Glass Toweling,
- Remnants of Crash Toweling,
- Remnants of Twill Toweling.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
126 TO 132 MARKET ST. CHICAGO.

Sales for Week Ending Feb. 8th.

Tuesday, Feb. 4th.......Dry Goods and Carpets. including attractive lines of **Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.**

Wednesday, Feb. 5..............Boots and Shoes, including some good jobs in **Sandals and Croquets.**

Thursday, Feb. 6th........Clothing, Hats, Caps, including new consignments of **High Grade Custom Made Clothing.**

ON SAME DAY IN ANNEX.
Crockery, Glassware, Enameled Ware, and a very fine stock of **CUTLERY.**

ALSO ON SAME DAY
Fire Salvage Sale
Candles, Nuts, Ice Cream Freezers, Confectioners' & Bakers' Machinery, etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER

On Thursday, February 6, at 10 A. M.

We will sell at public auction, for account Fire Underwriters, at Salvage Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, the salvage of the

Confectioners' and Bakers' Supply Co.,
272 and 274 Madison-st., City,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Jobbers of Candies, Tools, and Supplies, consisting of

$10,000 Worth of Candies, Shelled Nuts of All Kinds, Confectioners' Chocolate, Powdered Cocoa, Cocoa Butter, Extracts, etc., etc.

$10,000 Worth of Ice-Cream Freezers, in Dickson's Improved, Mills, White Mountain, Seaman's, etc. Also Ironclad Packing Cans and Heavy Cedar Tubs.

$10,000 Worth of Confectioners' and Bakers' Machinery, Tools of Every Description, and Supplies.

All above are in nearly perfect condition.
The bulk of the stock will be guaranteed free from damage.

On Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.,
the salvage of
FRANKLIN HUBBARD & CO.,
Toledo, Ohio,
Wholesale Leather and Shoe Findings, Consisting of

2,500 Skins in French and American Calf, Kip, Kangaroo, Dongola, Kangaroo Calf, etc.
2,000 Sides of Oak and Hemlock Tanned Sole and Harness Leather.
2,000 Dozen Hemlock and Oak Cut Soles, Jumbo Blocks, Taps, etc.

Also a quantity of
Shoe Findings, in Thread, Brushes, Laces, Blacking Tools, and 500 dozen Cork Insoles.
Also
2 Bradbury Upper Machines, 6 Button Machines.
This stock is in almost perfect condition.
Stocks on exhibition day before sales.

SAMUEL GANS,
Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,
381, 383 and 385 West Madison-st.
Auction sale at our rooms
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.
OF FURNITURE, CHAMBER SETS, FOLDING BEDS, BRASS AND IRON BEDS, CARPETS, RUGS, OILCLOTHS, CHAIRS, ROCKERS, and General Household Goods.

PUT **FLESH ON YOUR RIBS.**
Good, Solid, Healthy Flesh.

AREND'S **DOUBLE** KUMYSS

Will do it. Drink 2 or 3 pints per day and your weight will increase ¼ lb. a day, 6 to 8 lbs. a month. Your mental and physical vigor will astonish you. No agents. Only at

AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Madison-st., cor. 5th-av.

Pianos, Organs.
Estey Camp
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

THE CHICKERING
IS the CONQUERING representative of the Piano producing world TODAY.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.,
220 Wabash-av., Chicago Representatives.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Season's Final Clearance of

Men's and Youths' Clothing

in "small lots" and "odd sizes."

At the close of the best and most satisfactory season's business ever enjoyed by our Clothing Department, there necessarily remains an accumulation of "broken assortments" in many of our most desirable lines of Men's and Youths' Suits, Overcoats, and Ulsters. To insure a *quick clearance* of these garments we have made the following unusual **reductions:**

Men's regular $22 suits,	$15
Men's regular $32 Suits,	20
Men's regular $20 Overcoats,	12
Men's regular $45 Overcoats,	30
Men's regular $22 Ulsters,	15
Men's regular $35 Ulsters,	20
Youths' regular $20 Suits,	$10
Youths' regular $25 Suits,	12
Youths' regular $18 Overcoats,	10
Youths' regular $20 Overcoats,	12
Youths' regular $20 Ulsters,	10
Youths' regular $22 Ulsters,	12

Men's Hats—for spring '96.

We are the first to show the approved blocks in Men's Derbys and Fedoras for the coming spring.

Our deservedly popular "Colbert" Hat—in new spring blocks and shades, $3

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

20% Reduction and more on.. **Winter Shoes.**

OUR ANNUAL FEBRUARY CLEARANCE SALE.

The above reduction (*extraordinary* when values and our always low prices are considered), beginning today, will apply to every pair of our

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Heavy Welt Shoes.—These are our regular lines of *thoroughly reliable* and *stylish* footwear—decidedly seasonable for some time to come and such as are worn by many throughout the entire year.

This remarkable price-lowering also affects, without exception, our entire stock of correctly made, substantial

Men's Shoes—Up-to-date in every respect—all styles in all sizes and widths.

Men wearing the narrow widths may take advantage of an opportunity for even greater saving in the form of **"several broken lines in finest shoes—marked at almost 50% off original price to close."**

MANDEL BROTHERS.

The crowning shoe sale...

Today phenomenal price possibilities—born of a determination to close the shoes in their respective season.

An immense lot of ladies' $4, $5, and $6 boots—thousands of pairs—many styles—fine footwear from Cans and Maison of Paris and the foremost American shoemakers—dull dongola—bright dongola—vici kid—French kid and patent leather—French, opera, and common sense heels—cloth and kid top—heavy and light soles—all sizes and widths in some styles, but not all styles in all sizes—these shoes have sold as high as $4, $5, and $6—Saturday any of them for $2.00. **$2**

Store closes at 4 o'clock Saturday—to complete the semi-annual inventory—to measure up and mark down—to rearrange and reprice all the lines to be discontinued—to get ready for

Marvelous merchandising Monday.

HOWARD'S
Gladimar
PREPARED
Welsh Rarebit
Perfect in flavor, never strings or hardens.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.,
Sole Agents for the West.

ECKHART & SWAN'S XXXX BEST FLOUR never fails to make the best bread. At Your Grocers.

FURS J. A. Bishop & Co., 209 State-st. S. E. cor Adams.

Vaughan's Seed Store
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

Consult Us.

We Test and Fit your Eyes. Spectacles and Eye Glasses. [illegible] Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes, etc. L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg. 1860—The Old Reliable—[illegible]

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO
PAGES 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES.

FINE ART IN THEFT.

How Office Blocks Are Systematically Looted.

TENANTS ARE HELPLESS.

Sneak Thieves Are Sharper Than All the Owners.

NO LIMIT TO THE BOOTY.

Anything Loose Is Considered Handy to Steal.

LIST OF THE RECENT ROBBERIES.

If industry combined with enterprise will bring success then the sneakthieves operating in Chicago are assured of a brilliant career. Nothing comes amiss with them and they are so ingenious in devising ways of "working" their victims that it is really a pleasure to be robbed by them.

Few office buildings have escaped the depredations of this gang. The agents and managers of the buildings are no match for the thieves. In many of the buildings detectives are employed, all have watchmen, and the elevator men, janitors, and all other employés are organized into a corps of special officers drilled in the art of watching for and catching thieves. Tenants are notified to instantly report any losses to the first employé of the building they can find. These employés are instructed in their duties when such reports are made, so that there may be no delay in the effort to catch the thief.

In addition to this no one, not even a tenant, is permitted to take any article whatsoever out of a building without first getting a written permit from the office of the building. This latter regulation caused a great deal of bad language when it was first enforced, but now the necessity for it is better understood people submit with a good grace.

Typewriters Are Good Booty.

Typewriters are particularly attractive to the sneak thief, for a good typewriter will sell for ready cash and bring a good price, too. The fact that a typewriter weighs thirty-five pounds and is an awkward thing to carry and difficult to conceal has not interfered with the operations of the thieves. Assistant Manager Dele at Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict is authority for the statement that an average of one typewriter a week is stolen from down-town office buildings. The firm has had some difficulty with the pawnbrokers, who had advanced money on machines. Through the efforts of this firm three typewriter thieves have been arrested within two months, and one of them is now doing time at Joliet for taking a machine.

Law books are also popular with the sneak thieves, as many a lawyer can testify. Law books are much easier carried than typewriters, and they offer a good return on the effort expended. Text books that are in demand by students will always bring at least half their original purchase price at the second-hand book stores. The average book is worth $5 and will bring $2.50. Many are much more valuable and, of course, bring proportionately larger returns.

Pocketbooks, usually the property of the young women who preside in the reception-rooms of doctors, are just as good as the cash and are particularly easy to obtain. The average woman has such implicit confidence in the honesty of mankind that she will place her pocketbook in the most conspicuous place in the office and then leave the room with the door wide open for half an hour at a time.

This One Has Nerve.

One instance was found yesterday in which a roughly dressed man walked into the office of Dr. Swan in the Venetian Building, in the absence of the doctor, and calmly started through the suite. Miss Blann, who is in charge of the office, asked who the visitor wanted to see. The reply was that he did not want to see any one. Miss Blann said nothing more and the fellow walked into the inner room to continue his investigations. Miss Blann's pocketbook was in the room when the fellow went in, but it did not stay there. It contained only $1.25 and some car tickets.

Miss Walsh, in the Champlain Building, has proved a particularly easy victim. Miss Walsh keeps a dressmaking establishment. With the innocent confidence of her sex she laid her pocketbook containing $30 on a table in full view of the entrance a few days ago. It did not lie there after a man came in to ask about the location of a dentist's office. A week later another man in search of information looked in. When he went away a bolt of cloth worth $30 went with him.

A milliner in the Columbus Memorial Building lost a hat. Another woman in the same building lost a pocketbook containing $50 and a diamond pin worth $75.

In McVicker's Theater Building a sneak thief walked off under the eyes of the janitor with a satchel belonging to Mrs. Woodworth, a patient of Dr. Keith. The satchel and its contents were worth $15.

Doctors seem to be the especial object of attention from the thieves. Dr. Wolgamott, in Masonic Temple, lost two overcoats in two weeks. Dr. Benson, in the Schiller Building, is out a table cloth, taken from his reception room.

This Is the List.

Here is a list of victims and their losses obtained in an investigation lasting only one afternoon:

Victims and articles.	Value.
CHAMPLAIN BUILDING.	
Miss Walsh, Room 1119, bolt of cloth	$ 30.00
Miss Walsh, Room 1119, pocketbook	30.00
Miss Ellen Classen, Room 1014, pocketbook	1.15
UNITY BUILDING.	
John C. Hendricks, Room 701, overcoat	$ 45.00
MASONIC TEMPLE.	
Dr. Wolgamott, two overcoats	$ 75.00
Two law school students, two overcoats	60.00
VENETIAN BUILDING.	
Miss Blann, Room 813, pocketbook	$ 1.25
COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BUILDING.	
Miss Wallace, Room 1407, pocketbook and diamond pin	125.00
Miss Clark, Room 1303, pocketbook	4.00
Mrs. Ward, Room 804, hat	9.00
M'VICKER'S THEATER BUILDING.	
Mrs. Woodworth, satchel	$ 15.00
STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING.	
Miss Hench, Room 733, typewriter	$100.00
James Turnock, Room 733, law books	26.00
Samuel Galloway, Room 733, law books	15.00
WOMAN'S TEMPLE.	
Jones & Culver, Room 423, law books	$ 90.00
PORTER BLOCK.	
George Costello, Room 10, overcoat, suit, and gold watch	$190.00
TITLE AND TRUST BUILDING.	
Francis Burton, typewriter	$100.00
MAJOR BLOCK.	
— Gallagher, typewriter	$100.00
MONADNOCK BUILDING.	
Miss A. B. Wheeler, United States Circuit Court, typewriter	$100.00
RIALTO BUILDING.	
P. McDougall, typewriter	$100.00
SCHILLER BUILDING.	
Dr. Benson, Room 709, tablecloth	$ 3.00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
T. P. Tallman, Room 272 Palmer House, overcoat.	
C. L. Tate, Room 8, 112 Randolph street, machinist's tools.	
Harry Phillips, Rolls' Hotel, overcoat.	
G. K. Showenburger, Room 50, 97 Washington street, plumber's tools.	
J. Copley, Carnot Hotel, overcoat.	
M. Ashcroft, Room 601 First National Bank Building, overcoat.	
C. Gilbertson, Tremont House, overcoat.	
A. S. Greenwood, No. 136 Lake street, overcoat.	

Some Put a Stop to It.

At the Home Insurance Building, it was said, trouble with thieves was a thing of the past. "We are onto that game," said Manager Waller. "We had some trouble last winter, but we put a stop to it this winter. We have special officers, and the employés of the building are extra good men and well trained. We haven't had a loss reported this winter."

At the Rookery several coats were lost early in the winter. Then the management took precautions that are said to be successful. Manager Curtis of the Association Building lost an overcoat some time ago. Since then the building has been so carefully guarded that there have been no more thefts—at least none has been reported.

In some of the buildings where great precautions have been taken the thieves have proved more than a match for the authorities. Well-dressed men walk in and with a business-like air ask to be let off at a certain floor. The stranger is out of harm's way before it is discovered his mission was to steal an overcoat or something else of value. A small percentage of the goods taken is recovered. It is still more rare that the culprit is punished.

RESENTS AN INSULT TO A GIRL.

Why a Chicago Traveling Man Punishes One from New York.

S. Felton Miller, who knocked down J. C. Buerger, a New York City traveling salesman, while at a St. Louis hotel on Wednesday, is a traveling salesman for Valentine & Go. of this city. Mr. Miller returned to this city on Thursday. He says Buerger was addressing insulting remarks to a young woman, a night operator for a telegraph company. Miller overheard Buerger's remarks and promptly punished him. Miller says if a damage suit has been filed against him he is ignorant of the fact. He lives at No. 3001 Calumet avenue.

CONSUL KUENZ ON SCHWERER'S CASE

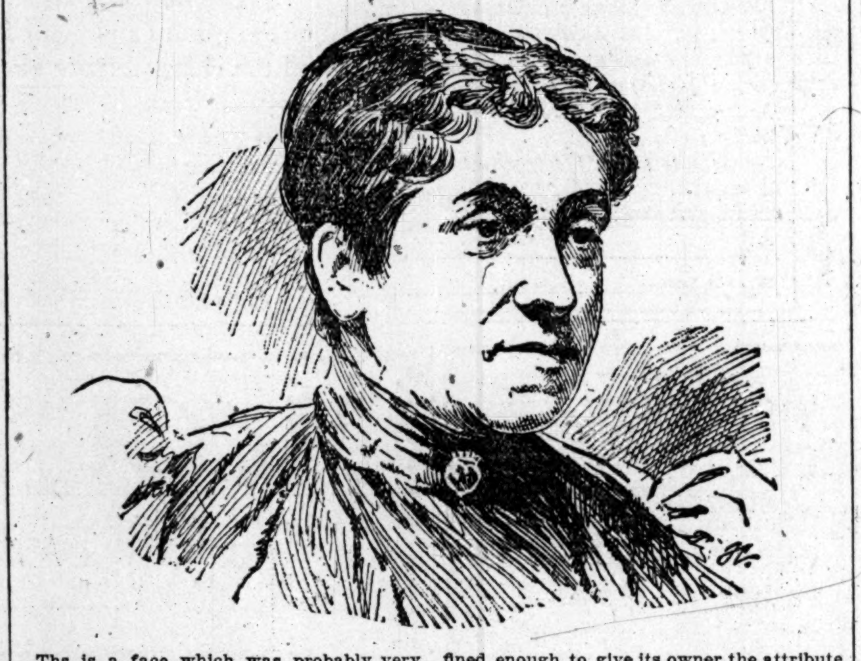
German Representative Here Thinks He Should Not Discuss It.

B. Kuenz, the German Consul, declined to enter into a discussion of the points involved in the impressment of William Schwerer of West Hammond, Ill., into the German service while on a visit to his fatherland.

"As long as the points are not well substantiated I do not think it proper for me to talk about them," he said. "When the whole matter is well established I could be in a position to talk about it, but now, when this matter is pending between the two governments and the identity of this man as an American citizen is not thoroughly established beyond a reasonable doubt, I cannot take it up. Of course, every German is subject to military service and cannot come from a foreign country and expect to be exempted from military service if his citizenship is not thoroughly established in the country of his adoption.

"In this case, it seems, there is some question of his identity, so it is not for me to discuss. Of course, if he is an American citizen he is not subject to service."

FACES OF WOMEN—LADY HENRY SOMERSET, REFORMER.



This is a face which was probably very pretty in its youth. Now the eyes are somewhat sunken, the lines about the mouth too deeply engraved, the chin heavy, and the nose a little sharp. Nevertheless, it is not an unpleasant face. An expression of benevolence redeems it from the dullness of middle age. The head is well shaped; the forehead moderately high, both signs of menactivity; the eyes are of the ordinarily pretty variety, but the nose is large and well defined enough to give its owner the attribute of more or less executive ability. The mouth is too large for beauty, but the lips are not coarse nor the expression bad. The chin has been allowed to lose its original contour and to disappear into a double one.

The face is that of Lady Henry Somerset, a woman whose kindness of heart has led her to work in many reforms, and whose intellect and position have enabled her to take a leading position in them.—New York World.

WILL TRY ANOTHER GRAND JURY.

Said to Be Difficult to Get a "County" Wrongdoer Indicted.

"It is impossible to get an indictment from the present grand jury," said Attorney G. Fred Rush of the Civic Federation yesterday. "We presented cases against the county faction for election law violations last November, but a 'no bill' was returned. We secured an indictment from the December grand jury against the city faction for misdemeanors committed last fall, and, as we wished to be perfectly fair in the matter, were working to secure a case against the county faction, who were as deep in the mud, as regards violations of the election law, as the city people were in the mire.

"The two cases which were presented were most flagrant violations of the law. In both instances the Judges had walled themselves up in the polling place, and left only a small slot through which the ballots could be received. Challengers and watchers were barred out. No one was permitted to see what was done with the tickets, or whether they were counted or not. Nor were any returns of polling-list or tally-sheet made to Secretary Van Cleave of the Republican County Central committee, as the law directs.

"This matter will be presented at the next meeting of the Civic Federation, who will probably decide to make another attempt to secure indictments in the election cases as soon as the February grand jury meet."

LYNCH'S DEATH WAS ACCIDENTAL.

Lawyer from Lockport, N. Y., Completes His Investigation.

Ex-District-Attorney Patrick F. King of Lockport, N. Y., who had been commissioned to investigate the mysterious death of John Lynch, found in the river near the Dearborn street bridge Nov. 7, went home yesterday satisfied the death was accidental.

While in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital six years ago Lynch made a will in which the daughter of William Lynch, his brother, was named as the beneficiary. This document is lost, and it is thought Lynch left it in some of the cheap lodging-houses where he lived. He was frugal in his mode of living, and, although he never received more than $15 a month, he managed to save $9,170. Owen Coyne, No. 923 Blue Island avenue, who came from Ireland with Lynch and has acted as administrator for the estate, is anxious to make a settlement. He says the man's brother, William Lynch, in Lockport has been nagging him for money until he is tired of it.

HEARING OBJECTIONS TO JUDGES.

Airing a Faction Fight in the Twenty-eighth Ward.

Contests against judges and clerks of election in the Twenty-eighth Ward were heard by the Board of Election Commissioners yesterday afternoon, and at the close of the session witnesses for the prosecution had not all been heard. The charges were against two judges and two clerks who served at the polling place in Forty-eighth avenue at the primaries last October, and who were said to be adherents of the McKenna faction. They are Dan Sable and Anton Peterson, judges; Peter J. Wagner Jr. and Peter J. Smith Jr., clerks. They are accused of painting the windows of the polling place so that no one could look in from the outside to discover crooked work; of allowing the opposition to have no challenger, watcher, or officer on the inside.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

STATISTICS IN WISCONSIN.

RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF 1895 GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Nineteenth Enumeration of the Population in the Territory Now Included in the State—Satisfactory Increase in the Number of Inhabitants—Tabular Views of the Proportion of Foreign-Born Residents in Portions of the Commonwealth.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 31.—[Special Correspondence.]—Secretary of State Henry Casson has just received from the printer the first volume of the Wisconsin census report for 1895.

It contains tabular statements of the census enumeration and the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing interests of the State. Vol. II., not yet out, will be devoted in part to an alphabetical list of the soldiers and sailors of the late war living in the State June 20, 1895. In the introductory Col. Casson says:

"This is the nineteenth census, State and Federal, that has been taken in the territory now comprising the State of Wisconsin. The first was taken in 1800, when what is now Wisconsin was part of the Territory of Indiana. The total population at that time was recorded as 115. That, of course, was exclusive of Indians, who were then numbered by thousands.

"The present census indicates that the number of persons in Wisconsin at the close of the century will be in excess of 2,000,000. The fact that this growth has been almost uniform, accelerated only by the discovery and by keeping pace with the development of the seemingly unending diversity of the natural resources of the Commonwealth, is one to gratify the pardonable pride of patriotism inherent in every loyal citizen.

Divided in Three Parts.

"For convenience this report is divided into three parts. Part I. contains enumeration tables; the number of soldiers, sailors, and militia by counties, towns, cities, wards, and villages; comparisons of density of population, illustrated by maps; percentage of each nativity of population and a variety of comparisons of interesting features of the census returns for the several years in which they have been made.

"Part II. contains the statistics of agriculture and manufactures within the State. To the usual variety of agricultural statistics has been added those of farm implements, creameries, cheese factories, etc.

"Part III. is devoted to the ex-soldiers and sailors residing in the State. This is subdivided into four parts, giving first the names of all resident soldiers who served in Wisconsin regiments; second, soldiers resident in Wisconsin who served in regiments from other States; third, sailors and marines now residents of Wisconsin; fourth, United States regulars; fifth, members of colored regiments in the civil war."

Figures of the Census.

Under the heading of "Some Interesting Census Figures" the Secretary of State says:

"The second census, in 1820, and the third, in 1830, were taken when the country which is now the State of Wisconsin was in the Territory of Michigan. The act of Congress, approved April 20, 1836, establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin, provided that previous to the first election the Governor of the Territory (then Gov. Dodge) should cause an enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties to be made by the Sheriffs of such counties to enable the Governor to apportion the Council and Representatives among the counties according to the ratio of their population. There were then six counties, but the census of only four of them was taken, the Governor not considering it necessary to bother himself with the few settlers in the Counties of Chippewa and Michillimackinac, which at that time embraced the entire northern half of the State. That census gave the population as follows: Brown County, 2,706; Crawford, 850; Iowa, 5,234; Milwaukee, 2,893. Total, 11,683.

Since the First Enumeration.

"The population of the State as shown by each census taken since the first enumeration in 1800 up to the present time, and the increase in inhabitants during each census period, is presented in brief in the following table:

1800	115	1855	552,109
1820	1,313	1860	775,881
1830	3,635	1865	868,325
1836	11,683	1870	1,054,670
1838	18,139	1875	1,236,729
1840	30,945	1880	1,315,497
1842	44,478	1885	1,563,413
1846	155,277	1890	1,686,880
1847	210,546	1895	1,937,915
1850	305,391		

"Computations of the compilers show that the percentage of increase from 1855 to 1860 was 40.5; from 1860 to 1865 the increase fell to 12 per cent; from 1865 to 1870 it was 20 per cent; from 1870 to 1875, 17.3 per cent; 1875 to 1880, 6.4 per cent; 1880 to 1885, 18.8 per cent; 1885 to 1890, 7.9 per cent; 1890 to 1895, 14.9 per cent; or an average increase for the eight census periods of the last forty years of 17.2 per cent.

In studying the census comparisons the passing of the veterans of the civil war cannot be easily overlooked. A decrease of over 10 per cent in the number of this honored citizenship since the last State census, with the knowledge that the loss in the coming years will be in an increased ratio, serves as a sad reminder that the generation which has given Wisconsin its most glorious place in history must soon be lost to memory.

Center of Population.

"For the first time since the settlement of the State the census compilers have figured out the exact center of population, it being indicated by a star on the map for 1895. This point of interest at the present time is located 1.55 miles south of the north line of Green Lake Town, and 4.20 miles west of the east line of said town in Green Lake County. During the last ten years it has moved 2.57 miles to the north and .12 of a mile to the west.

"Careful computation has been given to the density of population since the organization of the Territory, and for the year 1895 a map is presented showing the comparative density of population by counties, cities, and districts. In 1840 the average population a square mile in the State was .51; in 1850, 5.61; 1860, 14.25; 1870, 19.37; 1880, 24.16; 1890, 30.98; 1895, 35.59.

"In 1840 the Territory of Wisconsin was divided into twenty-one counties, and the census for that year showed a population of 30,945. By comparison with the map of 1836 it will be seen that although emigration had begun it did not extend very far to the north, and apparently the lead mines in the southwestern counties offered to the settler greater opportunities for remunerative labor.

"The census of 1850 was the first after Wisconsin was admitted to the Union of States. There were then thirty counties, and the population had jumped up to 305,391. The map shows that the lake shore counties to the east had absorbed most of the increase in inhabitants.

"Appended diagrams illustrate the number of people per square mile in each county for the years 1885 and 1895. The population of counties, towns, cities, and villages in the State are also given by nativities for the first time, and a diagram has been prepared showing the foreign-born in each county in 1895, arranged according to the percentage of foreign-born to the total population, and showing the relative proportions of Germans and Scandinavians to all other foreign nationalities in the counties. The preparation of this diagram and the tables has brought out the fact that every county in the State contains a major per cent, and the smallest, Iron, 52.08 per cent. Another interesting compilation is the nativity of population by Congressional districts.

Nativities of Inhabitants.

Of interest in the matter of nativities of Wisconsin residents the compilers have also brought out the following comparative figures:

Native born, 1890	1,167,687	
Native born, 1895	1,414,038	
Increase in five years	246,357	
Foreign born, 1890	519,199	
Foreign born, 1895	523,877	
Increase in five years	4,678	
1890.		
Native born	1,167,681	
Scandinavian born	99,738	
German born	259,819	
All other countries	159,642	
Total population	1,686,880	
1895.		
Native born	1,414,038	
Scandinavian born	106,900	
German born	268,469	
All other countries	148,508	
Total population	1,937,915	
Germans, 1890	259,819	
Germans, 1895	268,469	
Increase in five years	8,650	
Scandinavians, 1890	99,738	
Scandinavians, 1895	106,900	
Increase in five years	7,162	
All other countries, 1890	159,642	
All other countries, 1895	148,508	
Decrease in five years	11,134	
1890.		
Percentage of native to total population	69.22	
Percentage of total foreign to total pop	30.78	
Percentage of Scandinavian to total pop	5.91	
Percentage of German to total population	15.40	
Percentage of all others	9.47	
1895.		
Percentage of native to total population	72.96	
Percentage of total foreign to total pop	27.04	
Percentage of Scandinavian to total pop	5.52	
Percentage of German to total population	13.85	
Percentage of all others	7.67	
	1890.	1895.
Percentage of native born to foreign population	224.90	269.92
Percentage of Scandinavian born to foreign population	19.21	20.41
Percentage of German born to foreign population	50.04	51.25
Percentage of all others to foreign population	30.75	28.34
Percentage of increase 1890 to 1895—		
Native born	13.39	
Scandinavians	7.18	
Germans	3.33	
All others (decrease)	6.57	
Number per square mile—	1890.	1895.
Native born	21.46	25.97
Scandinavians	1.83	1.96
Germans	4.77	4.93
All others	2.92	2.73
P.ct. of increase of	Native born.	Foreign born.
1850—1860	155.99	150.66
1860—1870	38.32	31.62
1870—1880	31.86	11.23
1880—1890	28.31	28.06
1890—1895	13.39	.90

Due to the Railways.

"The increase in population in various sections at different periods can be directly traced to the extension of railway systems through the length and breadth of the State. The action of the Legislature in 1895 in authorizing the publication of the Northern Wisconsin hand-book and in creating the Board of Emigration Commissioners will undoubtedly have a marked effect upon the settlement and development of many northern counties, which will be distinctly noticeable in the census returns of 1900.

"In the matter of agriculture and manufactures the statistics are less satisfactory. The items of creameries and cheese factories, which have been added, afford an illustration. The enumerators returned statistics of 753 creameries, with a value of $1,557,807, and 1,337 cheese factories, with a value of $974,811. It is known from other sources that this falls far short of a correct summary, and reliable authorities estimate these figures at about two-thirds of the actually correct statistics. It may be properly stated that the present has been the poorest year in a decade in which to secure correct statistics from the farmers.

"On account of the drought and hard times many farmers placed a low value upon everything, while others, apprehensive of assessors and taxation, would not furnish enumerators with any statistics whatever. However, a perusal of comparative tables made out by compilers will be instructive.

"Among other facts it will be noted that the number of men working on farms has decreased from 60,285, with aggregate wages of $8,549,540 in 1885, to 48,218 and aggregate wages of $7,736,679 in 1895; also that while the number of farms has increased 14,693 over 1885 and their value $95,197,875, and a corresponding increase in the aggregate volume of products is shown, there is a net decrease in the value of farm products of $9,632,616.

"The number of acres of wheat has decreased enormously since 1885. In that year 1,221,313 acres of wheat were reported; in 1895 only 471,163 acres. The value of the crop in 1885 was $13,928,046; in 1895 it was only $4,223,728. The next product that shows almost as large a decrease in value is horses and mules. Notwithstanding the respectable increase in number over 1885 the decrease in the aggregate value is $9,355,872.

"Cattle and calves on hand have decreased both in number and price. The falling off in their aggregate value is $4,603,971. In the value of cattle and calves slaughtered there is a loss of $936,852.

Tobacco Shows a Decrease.

"Tobacco shows a large decrease both in number of pounds raised and in aggregate value. While in 1885 we raised 29,594,625 pounds, with a value of $2,959,462, in 1895 the number of pounds was only 3,283,552, and the value $213,517—a net decrease in aggregate value of $2,745,945.

"The corn crop decreased 11,023,906 bushels, and in aggregate value $2,447,392.

"The wool industry also shows a falling off. In 1885 the number of pounds of wool produced was 6,174,527, valued at $1,337,088; in 1895 the number of pounds reported was 5,719,980, and the value only $735,906.

"But there is a brighter side to the picture. Notwithstanding the hard times and drought there has been a satisfactory increase in many farm products.

"In all branches of the dairy industry there has been a substantial increase. The number of pounds of butter has increased 38,413,299 over 1885, and the aggregate value $6,459,971. The number of pounds of cheese increased 19,001,915, and the aggregate value $999,290. The increase in the growing and value of oats is quite large. As compared with 1885 there has been an increase of 18,936,901 bushels, and $5,775,256 in aggregate value. Potatoes show an increase in aggregate value of $1,839,411, and hay $2,630,401, and barley $1,374,928.

Increase in Manufactures.

"In the manufacturing industries there has been a large increase in nearly every branch. In 1885 the total value of manufacturing establishments, including their products, was $193,700,167. In 1895 the value of the products alone was $218,132,973, and including the manufacturing establishments $370,921,146, a net gain of $177,220,979. The number of men employed in manufacturing establishments in 1885 was 71,185 and the amount of wages paid was $25,898,449; in 1895 the number reported was 118,117 and the wages paid $42,882,886. In fact, every industry reported in 1885 shows an increase of from 10 to 150 per cent over 1885 except in one or two unimportant items. The comparative tables given reveal at a glance the flourishing condition of most of our manufacturing industries. The largest increase is shown in the aggregate value of iron products manufactured—viz.: $12,643,959. Leather comes next with an increase of $10,124,438. Beer is third on the list, with an increase of $8,097,454. The value of lumber, lath, and shingles has increased $7,324,003. Woodenware and articles of wood make a good showing, and stand $5,514,876 ahead of 1885. Milling is $3,812,083 ahead, and all other manufactured articles over $46,000,000 better than ten years ago.

"Upon the whole showing of the census returns, however, may be traced convincing evidences of increasing growth in population and material development of the resources and wealth of the State."

WILL BUILD THE SEWER.

CITY WINS A VICTORY IN THE INDIANA AVENUE CASE.

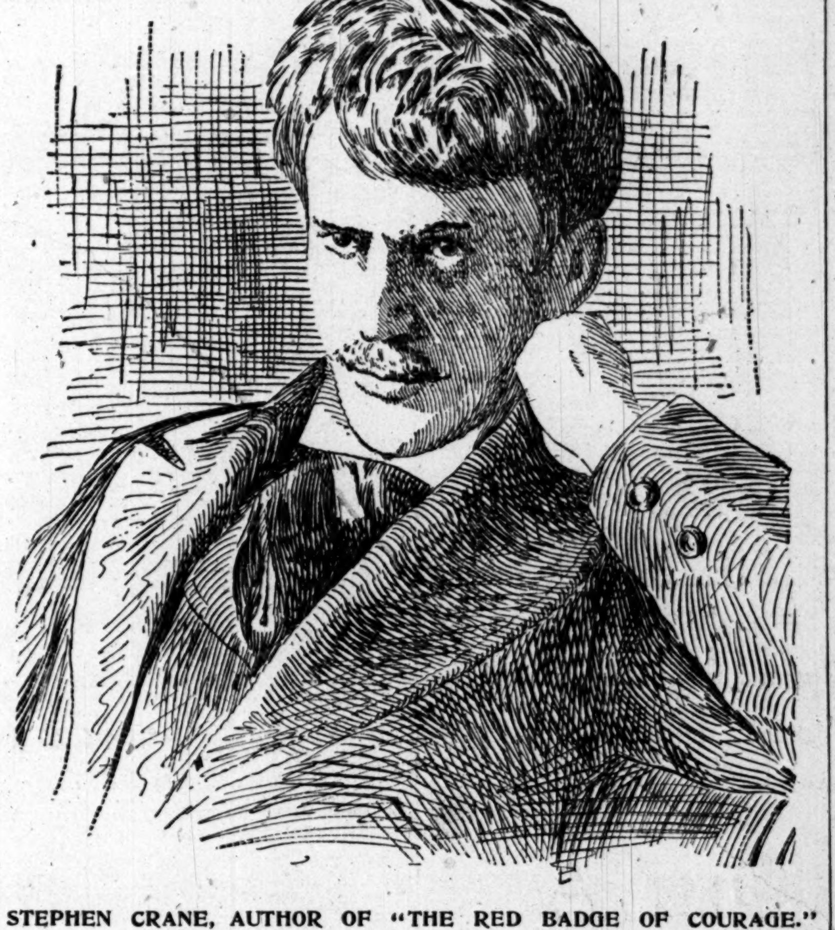
For Ten Days a Jury in Judge Myers' Court Has Been Listening to the Case—Yesterday, After Less than Three Hours' Deliberation, a Verdict Is Rendered Sustaining the Assessment—Objectors Representing a Tax of $100,000 Are Defeated.

The city won a decided victory in the Indiana avenue sewer assessment case, the trial of which consumed the last ten days in Judge Myers' court. After less than three hours' deliberation the jury returned a verdict yesterday afternoon sustaining the assessment in full, without reducing the amount assessed upon any of the property-owners who fought against confirmation. The assessment is $232,000, and the proposed sewer will be built.

The assessment is to pay for a large main sewer in Indiana avenue, beginning at Ninety-ninth street and emptying into the Calumet River at One Hundred and Thirtieth street, four miles from the place of beginning. Sewers running east and west and crossing the main sewer, but in no wise connected with it, are to be built to carry off the storm waters from the district drained by the main sewer.

Objectors representing $100,000 of the assessment fought against confirmation, and they were represented by fifteen lawyers. The case was tried for the city by Attorney E. S. Metcalf of the Special Assessment Department.

Five years ago the city passed an ordinance for the construction of a sewer in the same district, but it was fought by objectors and the confirmation of the assessment was defeated in the County Court.



STEPHEN CRANE, AUTHOR OF "THE RED BADGE OF COURAGE."

FAIL TO SETTLE WATER DISPUTE.

Rock Island Investigation Case Comes to a Termination.

The attempt was made by Supt. Craig of the City Water Department, ex-Justice Porter, who conducted some water steal investigations last fall, and Division Supt. O'Brien of the Rock Island railroad yesterday to reach a settlement of claims held by the city against that corporation for water used in its Wentworth avenue shops, of which the department has no record, and never received pay for. But they failed to reach an agreement.

At the time ex-Justice Porter looked into this case, immediately following his investigations at the Stock-Yards, it was said the only discovery made was the location of a fire hydrant inside the company's board fence at Wentworth avenue and Forty-seventh street. But he made a report to Commissioner Kent showing there were three blind pipes leading into the Rock Island shops. The company was notified of this fact and told to make settlement.

So Supt. O'Brien called at the City Hall to see what could be done. He met Craig and Porter, but they failed to come to an agreement, and the matter is held in abeyance. Mr. O'Brien disputed some of the charges set forth in Porter's report, especially with reference to one of the pipes, which, he contended, has not been in use for many years.

WILL REWIRE DUNNING BUILDINGS.

County Board Awards a Number of Important Contracts.

J. A. Donahue was awarded the contract by the Public Service committee of the County Board yesterday afternoon to rewire the county buildings at Dunning for a system of telephones connecting the institutions at a cost of $3,450. The contract to build the laundry at the same place was awarded to J. F. Reese for $8,750.

The report of the County Controller for the year 1895 will be presented to the board next Monday for its approval. It will show a saving from the funds as follows:

General fund	$ 37,265
Miscellaneous fund	64,274
Contingent fund	33,624
Building fund	58,140
Total	$193,304

THEY WANT THEIR PAY KEPT UP.

Painters Ask the City Finance Committee Not to Make a Cut.

Fearing trouble should the city reduce their pay a committee of the painters employed by the city went before the Council Committee on Finance yesterday and urged that the same scale, 37½ cents an hour, now in force, be maintained. They represented that any cut in wages on the part of the city would be followed by the boss painters all over town, and lead to a strike. So the committee promised to give the matter due consideration, although Ald. Madden, Chairman, said the city, under its present financial condition, was not making assuring promises to any one.

PAYING OFF DRAINAGE EMPLOYES.

Board Meets and Approves the Monthly Pay-Roll.

Trustee Mallette presided over the special meeting of the Drainage Board called yesterday for the purpose of approving the monthly pay-roll, in order that the thirty-six men dropped from the engineering department with the close of the month could be paid off at once. The roll was submitted and approved as follows:

Engineering Department	$11,305
Clerical Department	833
Law Department	1,746
Treasury Department	183
General account	2,528
Police Department	2,908
Total	$19,989

Trustee Wenter reported that the option on the Rialto Building for the continuance of the offices of the board would expire with today. He said the reduction in the force of employés would not require the board to maintain as much room as formerly, and as the Rialto company wanted $7,000 a year rent he can see no harm in letting the option pass, as the board would have no trouble to get room when it decided upon its requirements for the coming year. The board referred the entire matter to the Finance committeee.

An order was passed instructing Healy and Donnell, the Joliet attorneys of the board, to proceed against the owners of the Allen tract, who are now asserting the land was not properly condemned and refuse to surrender possession.

DISCOVERY WAS DUE TO CHANCE.

Prof. Exner Lectures on Roentgen's Photographic Pictures.

The Vienna Presse of recent date reports a lecture on Roentgen's discovery delivered before the Imperial Medical Society by Prof. Exner of that city. The speaker said no photographic apparatus is used in making the Roentgen pictures. The stream of light from the Crooke's tube does not pass through any lens. It falls directly upon the object which is to be photographed. An ordinary photographic plate covered by the usual wooden shutter is placed behind the object and the shutter must not be removed. The reason that a photographic apparatus cannot be used is the rays from the Crooke's tube are not refracted when passing through a lens. Unlike all other rays, such as in light, sound, and electricity, these rays do not form waves, but travel in absolutely straight lines.

The Roentgen rays are not visible to the eye, although they can penetrate wood; neither do they develop heat, nor have they any influence on magnetic instruments. Interesting as are Roentgen's pictures and wonderful as are his feats, they are held to be of minor importance compared with the discovery of the existence of straight rays.

Roentgen owes his discovery to simple chance. He had on his laboratory table a Crooke's tube covered with a cloth. In the course of his work he passed a stream of electricity through it. A piece of prepared paper such as photographers use for taking impressions chanced to lie near by. The scientist suddenly observed straight lines formed on the paper while the current was passing. His curiosity was excited and he began experimenting and studying the effect of the Crooke's electric current.

Prof. Exner exhibited a number of photographs, and prophesied great benefits to medicine and to science generally from the new discovery.

BOYCOTT ON THE BOSTON HOTELS.

Refusal to Entertain Bishop Arnett Causes Serious Reprisals.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 31.—The incident of the refusal of three leading Boston hotels to entertain Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett of Wilberforce, O., because of his color has a sequel today in the announcement of the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, University Preacher of Harvard College, who was to address the South Middlesex Unitarian club on "True Americanism" at its next meeting, that he declines to speak on the subject if the meeting of the club is held at a hotel in which the color line is drawn.

This disinclination is prompted by the fact that one of the hotels at which Bishop Arnett was refused accommodation is the usual meeting place of the club.

Mr. Crothers has made known his sentiments to President A. M. Howe of the club in a letter in which he states his belief that discussion of true Americanism under such circumstances would be inconsistency so apparent as to be almost grotesque.

Mr. Howe, in a long letter replying to Mr. Crothers' sentiments, declares he agrees with the clergyman in the position and that he will certainly take a similar course himself with regard to the meeting place of the club.

PAYS PENALTY FOR TRIPLE MURDER.

L. B. Montgomery Executed at Albany, Ore.—Hanging at Kalama, Wash.

Albany, Ore., Jan. 31.—Lloyd B. Montgomery was hanged here today for murder. He exhibited pluck, and died unflinchingly.

He murdered his father and mother and Daniel McKercher on a farm near Brownsville, Ore., Nov. 19 last. There were no witnesses to the crime, but suspicion soon fell upon Lloyd Montgomery, the 18-year-old son, and he was arrested the next day and taken to Albany, the county seat.

The motive was inexplicable, and young Montgomery strenuously denied his guilt, but finally after a few days' confinement he said he and his father had been quarreling, and that his father slapped his face and told him to go and chop some wood.

"This made me so angry," said young Montgomery, "that I did not know what I was doing. I went into the house and got father's rifle and came to the kitchen door. Father and McKercher were standing by the fence talking, and mother was in the yard. I shot father first, then mother. McKercher started to run toward the house when I shot him."

Kalama, Wash., Jan. 31.—Charles Asimus, a hunchback, was hanged here today for the murder of James Greenwood last September.

SUICIDE CAUSES BANK TO CLOSE.

Cashier Barnard Hangs Himself Before an Examination in Rome, N. Y.

Rome, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Cashier George Barnard of the Fort Stanwix National Bank has killed himself, and the bank is closed, pending an examination of its affairs, ordered by the Board of Directors.

Mr. Barnard had been missing from his home since Wednesday forenoon. On that day the teller of the bank, Patrie, went into the private office of the cashier and said to him:

"Mr. Barnard, I see the bank examiner, Mr. Van Vranken, is at the Farmers' National Bank, and I suppose he will be here in a day or so."

Mr. Barnard immediately left his desk, walked out of the bank, and up to the fourth story of the building. He went into a storeroom, it now appears, and tying a rope to the door knob, fastened the other end around his neck, and the indications are that he then pressed his knees against the door and died by strangulation. Before committing the act he locked the door. His remains were not found until today.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A Bookhunter's Book.

Excursions in Libraria. Being Retrospective Reviews and Bibliographical Notes. By G. H. Powell. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Such a book as Eugene Field would have reveled in is this charmingly discursive treatise on "the noble industry and royal sport of book-hunting."

Yet Mr. Powell, with all the envied wealth of rare old editions on his library shelves, can hardly pose as a real, simon-pure bibliomaniac. For there is one damning fact that bars him out from the circle of the elect: he reads his books. No further proof is needed to establish his unworthiness to move in that ineffable circle whose members worship books for the books' sakes, unmarred by any ulterior thought of their contents.

Indeed, it is just such heretics as Mr. Powell who spoil theories and make trouble for the orthodox collector—vide the literary fuss once raised over the "Cymbalum Mundi," a Paris octavo of 1537, in which "every kind of shocking impiety was attributed to the author, until at last it occurred to one eminent bibliographer of the last century to read the book, which he accordingly did, and found it of quite depressing propriety"—and served him right, as any genuine book fiend will agree.

But, despite all his heresy in this regard, the general reader will be inclined to thank Mr. Powell for abjuring the refined curiosities of the barren-minded bibliophile, and for extracting from amid the dust and bookworm borings of his library shelves much of wit, and wisdom, and human interest.

* * *

The author writes only for the book-buyer who is also a voracious reader, and has no quarrel even with those

> Bibliophagi, or men whose heads
> Do grow beneath their shoulders.

from excessive application to study. He does, indeed, lack a due respect for the abnormal persons who would "grudge $300 for Lord Byron himself in the flesh and all his works," remarking that these are not "book-collectors in the true and exclusive sense of the term." But he has a knife up his sleeve for the mere vulgar collector who pays large sums for books not worth reading in any form, such as a certain volume of suppressed juvenile effusions entitled "Poems by J. R.," which changes hands at $250.

"Generally speaking," says Mr. Powell, "works deemed worthless by those who should know most about them are toiled after, as few men toil after virtue, by the raving book-hunter, whose chief joy is to 'add rarity to rarity,' that he may be 'alone in the world.' One need hardly refer under this head to the 'Poems by Two Brothers, none of which have been reprinted' (1827), interest in which has to all appearance reached its financial apogee since the lamented death of the last Poet Laureate."

In this connection the author remarks upon the astonishing way in which, ofttimes, public curiosity in a man's works provokingly waits until after his death to begin showing itself—"as though this unavoidable concession to the fate of all mankind were the first evidence he had displayed of genius or originality."

* * *

These thoughts are found in the sparkling essay on "The Philosophy of Rarity," which is the first in the book. Incidentally the author drops this instructive observation, apropos of the remark that the royal sport of book-finding "is as eternal as the art and mystery of losing books":

"The casual reader may here be reminded that what is commonly believed to be the first book printed is the magnificent edition of the Vulgate known (since its rediscovery in the Mazarine Library by De Bury in the last century) as the forty-two-line 'Mazarine' Bible, the 'Hopetoun' copy of which was recently sold to Mr. Quaritch for $10,000 (Sir John Thorald's brought $19,500), and is duly described in his catalogue as produced at Maintz before 1456. It has indeed been assigned to 1450, or 1454. A copy is to be seen in the British Museum."

After intelligently discussing the multitudinous causes that have intervened to crowd book-hunters' catalogues with the labels, "selten," "rarissimo," "introuvable," and "unique," and warning the novice that the rarity of a book must be distinguished from the difficulty of obtaining it, Mr. Powell condescends to discuss even those books which are not yet the color of strong tea—not yet "browned throughout," but only "foxed." First, however, he indulges in a bit of gentle satire at the expense of the cranks who spend their days seeking rare copies bearing imaginary hall-marks of history upon them:

"The librarian of King Osymandias, whose collection was formed, we are told, 'less than four centuries after the flood,' might have been able to tell us something of the literature already known to be destroyed at that date. This first of libraries possibly possessed some priceless relic which the Brunet of the day would have described as 'Ouvrage assez ancien; Exemplaire portant l'autographe de Japhet; Quelques feuilles mouillées par le Déluge.'"

* * *

In erudition, as also in tone—save for the intermittent gleam of humor—Mr. Powell's writing at times has in it a hint of Milton's "Areopagitica," as when he remarks: "Many indeed are the books whose appearance marks the accession of something far more important than King or Queen, nay, of that which is often apt to destroy Kings, Queens, and existing conventions generally—to-wit.: a new idea."

But of the period of Miltonic pamphlet fulminations he says: "Anything more awful to contemplate in the mass than the 30,000 leaflets which, historians tell us, issued from the English press in the twenty years or so following upon 1640, the biblical imagination boggles at. The very paper and print of these things afflict the experienced eye with that atmosphere of dull, stale, jaded, and pedantic controversy from which the uproarious license of the Restoration was perhaps the only escape." Yet he admits that even here there may be found "rarities," like needles in a bale of hay, though for the most part they are of the tantalizing sort that is "almost, yet not quite, as rare as the buyer."

In the succeeding chapters Mr. Powell dips into some of his rare old volumes and extracts "A Gascon Tragedy" of the fourteenth century; "A Shelf of Old Story Books"; and a charming chapter on early Jamaica—"The Pirates' Paradise"—as seen through Charles Leslie's buccaneer book of 150 years ago, in which dwells the spirit of Kipling's blasé hero—

> Ship me somewhere east of Suez,
> Where the best is like the worst,
> And there ain't no ten commandments,
> And a man can raise a thirst—

besides a witty chapter on sarcastic Rabelais and a sarcastic chapter on "The Wit of History."

If any addition whatever to the multitudinous existing "books about books" is excusable, Mr. Powell deserves a pardon, full and free, for his "Excursions in Libraria."

Mr. Crane's Prose and Verse.

Now that literary London is singing the praises of "The Red Badge of Courage," and the Buffalo Philistines have set an example by dining the author, that young man of 24 summers stands in some danger of cranial enlargement.

But there is one comfort for Mr. Stephen Crane. Neither in London nor yet in Buffalo has there arisen a prophet so bold as to pretend to see a glimmer of sense in his book of alleged verse called "The Black Riders." He is still sole possessor of its key. Even those who knew the merits of his novel and who have enjoyed its excellent portrayal of the sensations of a raw recruit under fire can only follow the example of certain guests at the Buffalo dinner who said they "doted on Stephen Crane, though they didn't understand his poetry any more than they understood the inscriptions on the monolith in Central Park." To all seeking light on the subject may be commended the following clever parody written for the occasion by Mr. Hayden Carruth:

> I saw a man reading an invitation.
> Anon he chortled like a bull-frog—
> Like a billy-be-dasted bull-frog.
> It was a dinner invitation,
> Which accounted for the chortle.
> "They will have Grub," quoth the Man.
> "Better yet, Grape Juice; I will go!"
> The red chortle died on his white lips.
> The ashy hand shot into his black Pocket.
> A gray wail burst from his parched,
> Brown throat,
> Like the scarlet of a yellow
> Tom Cat—
> The Man didn't have the price!
> Which accounted for the wail.
> I left him cursing the Railroad
> Company with great, jagged,
> Crimson curses.

It will take Mr. Crane some time to live

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Huck Toweling,
Glass Toweling,
Crash Toweling,
Twill Toweling.
ELD & Co.
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sfactory season's business
there necessarily remains an
any of our most desirable
s, and Ulsters. To insure a
nade the following unusual
ns' regular $20 Suits, $10
ns' regular $25 Suits, 12
ns' regular $18 Overcoats, 10
ns' regular $20 Overcoats, 12
ns' regular $20 Ulsters, 10
ns' regular $22 Ulsters, 12
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down the effect of his youthful verse indiscretions on this side of the Atlantic. The English sense of humor is not so acute, and so the real merit of Mr. Crane's fiction had no such prejudice to contend against on the other side. Mr. W. E. Henley, editor of the New Review, has espoused Mr. Crane's cause and will publish a new warlike story of his in February.

Poet, Divine, and Educator.

Songs of Night and Day. By Frank W. Gunsaulus. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

It is with real difficulty that this latest volume from Dr. Gunsaulus' fluent pen is met. There is so much that is noticeably good, so much more that is to be referred to a question of taste with no fixed standard, so much that is worthy of presentation in the delighted form which McClurg's press has given it, that it is hard to withhold any praise. Then on the other hand there is a deal that shows haste—and haste in a man who has undertaken and is doing with real singleness of purpose the work of many men is so excusable that it is almost unfair to condemn it. Yet there is a certain lack of wholeheartedness now and again in Dr. Gunsaulus' strains which must signify that the poet is speaking in a language not wholly his own.

One poem, moreover, should not have been included in this volume at all—that beginning on page 16, as we are convinced Dr. Gunsaulus in common with his friends must come to realize.

Two of the most noteworthy treasures among those in the book are the sonnets on Bismarck and on Mirabeau. Some of the lines in both strike sledge-hammer blows and are to be classed with the highest forms of didactic verse. Others again like the sextet of the Mirabeau sonnet are amazingly lyrical for the depth of instruction that lies within them. Note:

Unleashing storms that calm might brood o'er
  France,
 Freeing the lightnings lest Truth's path be lost,
 Mailed Knight of Justice willing for the cost,
What prisoned noons hide in thy jeweled lance!
Voice of the age, our discord, turns askance
 To learn thy music through the holocaust,
 That Babel-tongued, transformed to Pentecost,
When man knew man beneath thy prophet glance.

Kingly with tempests, teach our timid time
What bloom of lilies grows when northern blasts
Meet rose-mouthed south winds on man's April
  plain.
Storm girt are we—once let such speech sublime
Welcome the thunders while our old world lasts
To feel upon its breast God's gift of rain.

This is referred to the reading of Von Holst's "French Revolution," but it differs in no way from the conception we have of Mirabeau from Carlyle or from the French historians of the revolution.

In the Bismarck sonnet there seems to be a confusion of metaphor that reflection could avoid. Observe that battalions, a vision, a protest unite in a sunburst, leave blood, and ally the steel with truth to speak through an eye:

Frederick's battalions, on whose side was God,
 Charlemagne's vast vision fadeless in the sky,
 Luther's bold protest, asking Fate to try
Stein's dream of order for the realms untrod,
In one supreme full sunburst o'er that sod—
 I see all these leave blood, and then ally
 The steel with truth to speak through one calm
  eye
Their mission in the statesman's empire-rod.

"We fear no one," he said, "but God. Such fear
 Impels the German heart to sovereign cares
  And makes him servant unto God alone.
"I must!" he cries. "I will—let me not hear!"
 And so while that one calculates nor dares
  Bismarck beholds and constitutes a throne.

Hardly a poem is quotable as a whole. Lines there are, melodious and true, among the lyrics which leave a suspicion that a little more latitude, a little more of Anacreon or Sappho, would free the muse and leave it room in which to sing. It is surely better to have a muse rather revered than reverend.

Most Profitable Acquaintance.

Recollection of Lord Coleridge: By W. P. Fishback. The Bowen-Merrill company.

If Mr. Fishback of the Indianapolis bar had not gone to Europe in May, 1891, with a letter from Mr. Justice Harlan to the Lord

(Continued on thirteenth page.)

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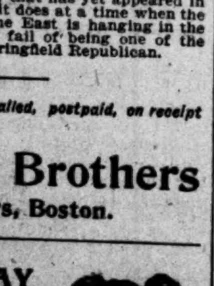

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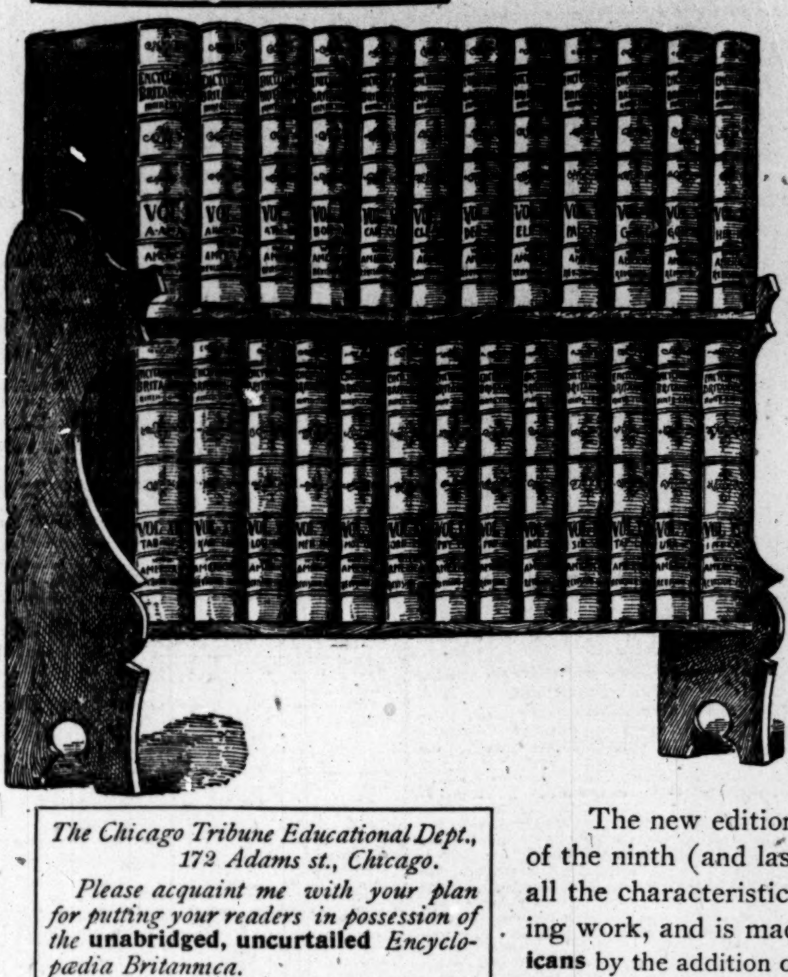

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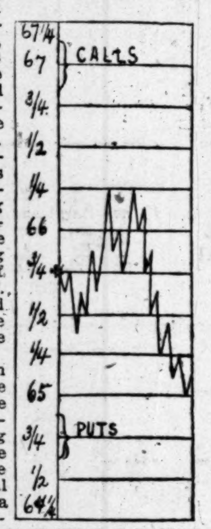
New York Stock Exchange Membership and a Big Commission Business at Stake—Advance in Wheat Is Met by Heavy Selling—Prominent Professionals Become Active—Fair Local Wheat Engagements Reported—Provision Boom Does Not Hold.

It is altogether probable that the Board of Trade will find itself with one and possibly a number of lawsuits on its hands. The recent action of the New York Stock Exchange puts the firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. between two horns of a dilemma. The Stock Exchange never took up the evidence on which Messrs. Harris and Kennett were disciplined here, but simply took advantage of a somewhat peculiar rule, by which an exchange firm is subject to discipline if it has been disciplined by a commercial body of recognized standing in some other city. George B. Hopkins, the New York member of the firm, made an effort to have the evidence in the Board of Trade case reviewed by the Stock Exchange Governors, but that organization refused to establish such precedent, or to go contrary to previously established precedents. The commission firm was given its option of dissolving or of clearing itself of the Board of Trade case on penalty of losing its New York Stock Exchange membership. First dispatches stated that the time for taking action had been limited to thirty days. According to the local members of the firm, however, the length of time was not arbitrarily fixed, and the firm was given to understand that it could have sufficient time to clear itself of the charges brought against it here.

May Ask for Injunction.

George B. Hopkins will be in Chicago in a few days and it is expected that the firm will bring legal proceedings against the board immediately. No one knows just what the proceeding will be, but it is expected that it will be in the nature of a quo warranto and injunction against the board as an organization, and possibly damage suits against the members of the directory. It is also intimated that the attorneys for the elevator men contemplate some sort of proceedings against the board as an organization. Reference was made to this a few weeks ago, but at that time Attorney-General Moloney, through whom it was intimated the case would be brought, and President Baker disclaimed all knowledge of any such action. The Attorney-General is now quoted as saying that a prominent attorney acting for the elevators discussed with him the feasibility of bringing a case in the name of the State, and W. T. Baker has got around to the point where he gives credit to the rumor.



MAY WHEAT RANGE.

The features in wheat yesterday were the activity in trade and the evident willingness of the big operators to load the market up at or in the vicinity of 66c. Initial trades were only a shade below the closing prices of the previous day. The best price for May wheat, 66¼c, as compared with 65¾c bid at the close the night before, was made early in the session. There was a lot of bullish foreign news of a statistical character.

Foreign Statistics Bullish.

The heavy consumption in Europe and the United Kingdom for the twenty-three weeks since Aug. 1 was dwelt upon, and the conclusion was reached by a Liverpool trade journal that the needs of importing countries for the year are 408,000,000 bu, as compared with 336,000,000 bu available from exporting countries. This would mean a depletion of grain on passage and supplies in America and Russia. Closing cables quoted Liverpool up ½@¾c, but the demand was said to be better than the change in quotations would indicate. Antwerp was up the equivalent of ⅝c, Paris was fractionally lower, while Berlin was ½@¾ marks higher. Northwestern receipts were heavy at 511 cars, against 356 the same day last week, and 178 the same day last year. Clearances were fair at 341,000 bu in wheat and flour, against 471,000 bu received at primary points. The foreign news and a continuation of the kind of bullish announcements which have been furnished for several days made the wheat crowd bullish. The heavy selling by Cudahy, Linn, and Armour, and by Morrill & Co., Schwartz, Dupee & Co., and other commission houses, however, took some of the snap out of the market. The price of May worked down to 64⅞c, with a good trade at 65c. The close was ⅛c higher on a little improvement caused by reports of local cash business. Local receipts were 141 cars, of which 105 were elevator transfers, against 37,000 bu inspected out of store. Sales of probably 125,000 bu were reported in moderate sized lots of No. 2 red to go out by rail. Counselman & Day, Seymour-Danne, and Scribner-Crighton were selling. The premium quoted was 2½c over May price. Minneapolis and Duluth are expected to increase stocks 500,000 bu for the week, and the estimated decrease in the visible for Monday is 500,000 to 750,000 bu.

Corn Market Narrow.

The corn market was a rather narrow affair, May price ranging from 30⅜c down to 29⅞c, with a close at 29⅞c bid. The net loss for the day was about ⅜c, and in the corresponding delivery of oats the loss was the same. Receipts of corn at primary points were 473,000 bu, against shipments of 255,000 bu and clearances of 356,000 bu. Local receipts were 452 cars. In spite of the bad roads, coarse grain receipts seem to increase, and the feeling in the cash market was rather easy. A round lot of 50,000 bu of No. 2 corn was worked to Kingston by Bartlett-Frazier. The New England demand is indifferent, and samples were dull. On receipt of 201 cars of oats samples were fairly steady at the time most of the business was done, and little change was shown in the average. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 3 corn at 26½@26¾c, No. 3 yellow at 26¾@28⅛c, No. 2 yellow at 28⅛c, No. 3 white at 26¾c, and ears at 24½@27c. Billed through: No. 4 at 23½@24c, No. 3 at 24½@24¾c, No. 3 yellow at 25@25¼c, and No. 3 white at 24¾c. No. 3 oats at 18@20c, No. 3 white at 19@20½c, No. 2 at 19¼@20c, No. 2 white at 21c. Billed through: No. 3 at 17@19¼c, No. 3 white at 18¼@19¾c, No. 2 at 18@18¾c, and No. 2 white at 19¼@20¼c.

Provisions made a show of strength early in the day, but the advance was not well sustained. Receipts of hogs were 17,000, with prices up 5c, and only 9,000 are looked for today. Commission houses bid up prices early so that there was an advance of nearly 30c in pork, 10c in lard, and 15c in ribs. Packers showed more willingness to sell on the advance, however, and the gain was lost. Just before the close there was a little rally from the low point.

The rye market was quiet, and it was a trifle easier to buy. Carriers took lots to go to store when favorably located. No. 2 f. o. b. ranged at 40@40½c, and sold at 40c to go to store. No. 3 f. o. b. sold at 37½c. May sold at 42½c, and closed with that asked.

Offerings of medium and low grade barley were plentiful and easy, while anything choice would have sold well enough. Thin, feed barley to choice malting ranged at 23@37c.

Flaxseed was slow and easy. Receipts were 20 cars; shipments, 2 cars. No. 1 was quotably 92½@93c. May sold in a small way at 95½c.

Common grade timothy was abundant and easy, while choice was scarce and firm. Fair to good country lots ranged at $3.20@3.50. February sold in exchange for March at $3.70 for the former and $3.77½ for the latter. Clover-seed was steady on the basis of $7.20@7.30 for prime. Bran sold at $9.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

All sorts of opinions were expressed yesterday as to the status of the weighing question. The Weighing committee, which waited on Mr. Matthelson of the sugar refinery on Thursday afternoon, will report that the sugar refinery absolutely refuses to entertain any proposition which will include board supervision of its weights. According to this committee the special committee of five was given a half promise some time ago that a scheme for weighing by a weighman to be selected by the Board of Trade receivers would be entertained, but that all negotiations on that line are declared off. The members of the special committee still insist that a compromise proposition can be patched up. If the sugar refinery goes out into the country for its supplies, as it threatens, there will be plenty of people to say that the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association has outwitted the Board of Trade Receivers' Association.

The directors listened two hours to Messrs. Lindblom, Baxter, and Logan, who explained the details of Lindblom's new system for trading. The directors ordered the proceedings placed upon the records of the board. It is probable that at some future time they will have the proposition put in the shape of a rule, but at present there are a number of directors who are not favorable to the new plan.

The curb was stronger for wheat, May selling at 64¼c early, and closing at 65¼c. The privilege business was good, traders buying puts early and calls later. Puts sold between 64¼@64½c, and closed at 64⅜@64½c. Calls sold at 65⅝@66⅛c, and at the last were 66c bid. Puts on May corn sold at 29⅞c to 30c, and calls at 29⅞c to 30c.

Charles H. Gurney has been admitted to the firm of Baldwin & Farnum, and the style will now be Baldwin, Farnum & Co.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 85 cars; corn, 435 cars; oats, 200 cars; hogs, 9,000.

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Feb. 1, 1895.
WHEAT.				
January ..	63¼	62¾@ 64	62¾	50
May	65¾	65 @ 66¼	65	53¼
CORN.				
January ..	28¼	27¾@ 28⅜	27⅞	41
May	30¼	29⅞@ 30⅜	30	43½
July	31⅜	29⅞@ 30⅞	30	....
OATS.				
January ..	19	18¾@ 19	18⅞	26¾
May	21¼	20¾@ 21⅜	20⅞	28⅛
MESS PORK.				
January ..	10.30	10.40 @......	10.40	......
May	10.60	10.60 @10.87½	10.70	9.85
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
January ..	5.67½	5.70 @......	5.70	......
May	5.87½	5.90 @ 5.97½	5.90	5.62½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
January ..	5.15	5.17½@......	5.17½	......
May	5.35	5.37½@ 5.50	5.54½	5.15

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat........	40	4	4	48
Spring wheat........	55	36	4	95
Corn	48	358	47	453
Oats	32	168	1	201
Rye	6	1	...	7
Barley	...	66	5	71
Totals	181	633	61	875

Inspected out—25,310 bu wheat. From private houses—12,000 bu wheat.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Heavy Stocks of Apples in Store—Eggs Further Demoralized.

Holders of stocks of apples in cold storage are becoming anxious over the situation. Supplies are heavy and the weather makes keeping precarious. Prices are low, but it is feared any attempts to realize would create a serious break in the market. Many houses are peddling out stocks as quietly as possible under the regular market prices, but it is impossible to place round lots. Arrivals of greenings are still heavy and in view of precarious conditions for holding are sold at low figures. The egg market showed further demoralization. Cooler stock dropped to 5@7c and fresh to 12@12½c. The storage houses still hold burdensome supplies and advices indicate that the country is loaded with eggs. It would appear that even record-breaking prices for this season of the year will be lowered. Buyers are cautious about taking hold, expecting a shade lower figures.

Coal prices are firmer. Dealers have got their heads together at last and stocks on track have been worked down, so that cutting has almost ceased. The consumptive demand, however, is still low.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 19½c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 14@16c; thirds, 8@10c; dairies, 15@17c.

Broomcorn—Choice green hurl, 3¾c per lb; red, or slightly pale tip, 3c; self-working, fine green parlor, 3⅜c; fair to good do, 3@3⅛c; smooth, pale, or red tip, 2½@3¼c; common growth, off color, 2@2½c; inside and covers, 2¼@3¼c; crooked green, 1¾@2c; red or pale tip, 1½@2½c; brush corn, fine, 3¼@3¾c.

Dried fruits—Evaporated apples, 8c; blackberries, 4½@5c; raspberries, 19@20c; California peaches, 5½@8c; apricots, 8@11c; prunes, 50 to 60 to the pound, 6¾c per lb; raisins, 2¾@5c.

Drugs and chemicals—Borax, 6¼@10c; citric acid, 38@43c; tartaric, powdered, 35@40c; carbolic acid, 23@31c; castor oil, cold pressed, 87@92c; balsam tolu, 65@67c; Tonka beans, $2.75; cubeb berries, 15c; calomel, 79c; camphor, 65@69c; cantharides, 80@90c; cassia buds, 21@25c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 35c; glycerine, 19@30c; gum arabic, 20@50c; morphine, sulph., $1.60@1.90; gum opium, $2.10; quinine, 28@42c; refined alcohol, in brls, $2.44 per gal.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 12½c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 12c; cooler stock, loss off, 5@7c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $7.00@8.00 per doz; partridges, $5.00; quail, $2.10@2.25; mallard ducks, $4.50@5.00; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75; jack rabbits, $2.00@2.50.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@3.75 per brl; bananas, good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $2.50@3.25 per box; cranberries, $8.00@9.50 per brl; California navel oranges, $1.50@2.00 per box; pineapples, $1.50@2.00 per doz.

Groceries—Sugar: Cut loaf, 5.81c; cube, 5.43c; powdered, 5.48c; granulated, 5.19c; confectioners' A, 5.06c; extra C, 4.50@4.81c; yellow, 4.06@4.19c; dark molasses, 3¼c. Coffee: Java, 28@33c per lb; Mocha, 28c; Rio, choice, 16@18c; fair to good, 15@16c; Santos, 16@18c. Rice: Fancy Carolina, 5@6c per lb; choice do, 4@5c; fair do, 3@4c; Japan, 3¾@4¼c. Sirups: Corn, 14@25c per gal; standard sugar, 14½@18c; fancy, 22@28c. Molasses: New Orleans O. K., 28@35c; centrifugal, 15@24c.

Oils—Standard white carbon, 8¾c; prime white, 150 deg., 8¾c; snow white, 150 deg., 9¼c; headlight, 175 deg., 10¾c; Eocene, 11c; Kenegene, 13½c; Elaine, 16¼c; benzine, 8¼c; stove gasoline, 9¼c; 87-deg. gasoline, 13c; linseed, raw, 38c, and boiled, 40c; turpentine, 35c; extra W. S. lard oil, 50c; cooking oil, 33c; salad oil, 40c; paraffine, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 12c; black summer, 6¾c; do zero, 9¼c.

Wool—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa: Coarse or dingy tub, 16@20c per lb; good medium tub, 18@22c; fine unwashed fleeces, 10@12c; medium unwashed, 14@16c; coarse unwashed, 14@15c; cotton and rough unwashed, 10@12c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa: Coarse or dingy tub, 16@20c per lb; coarse, 10@11c. North and South Dakota: Fine heavy, 7@9c; do light, 9@10c; do medium, 11@12c; coarse, 10@11c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Options Open Firmer on Higher Cables, but Close at a Decline.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Flour—Receipts, 16,700 brls; exports, 26,900 brls. Weakened in tone by the decline in wheat, but sellers are holding at old prices, which checks business.

Wheat—Exports, 77,600 bu; spot nominal; No. 2 red, 76¼@77¾c; No. 1 hard, 76¼c f. o. b. afloat. Options opened firmer on higher cables, and after a slight reaction advanced on covering, but turned weak and declined sharply under local realizing and heavy Western selling, closing at ¾@⅞c net decline. Talk was less bullish at the close than it has been for several days. No. 2 red, February, closed 72⅝c; May 71⅝@72⅛c, closed 71⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 60,500 bu; exports, 11,000 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 36⅜c. Options opened easier, advanced on the large decrease in the week's movement at the West, sold off finally with wheat, and closed ¼c lower; February closed 36⅛c; May 36⅛@36¼c, closed 36¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 112,800 bu; spot very dull; No. 2, 25c. Options quiet but steady, closing ¼@½c up on near and ⅛c lower on late months; February closed 24⅞c; May 25⅛@25¼c, closed 25⅛c.

Hay—Dull. Hops—Steadier. Hides—Steady. Leather—Steady. Wool—Quiet.

Beef—Quiet; steady. Cut meats—Quiet; pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c. Lard—Firm; Western steam closed $6.00 asked; May, $6.20, nominal. Pork—Dull. Tallow—Steady.

Petroleum—Steady; united closed $1.39 bid.

Resin—Quiet. Turpentine—Quiet; 30@30½c.

Rice—Steady. Molasses—Steady.

Pigiron — Irregular; Southern, $11.75@12.75; Northern, $12.00@13.50. Copper—Firm; brokers' price, $10.00; exchange, $10.10@10.20. Lead—Firm; brokers' price, $2.90; exchange, $3.05. Tin—Steady; Straits, $13.30@13.40; plates steady. Spelter—Quiet; domestic, $4.00 nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Quiet; off summer yellow, 27@27½c.

Butter—Receipts are not large, but with only a light demand; prices lower. Elgin and other Western extras, 20c; Western seconds to firsts, 16@19c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 13@17c; Western factory, firsts to extras, 12½@14c; tubs, fresh seconds, 12c; fourths to thirds, 9@11c.

Cheese—State, full cream, large, September, colored fancy, 10¼c.

Eggs—Arrivals are not large and prices steady, but the demand slow; fancy Western at 15c, and fancy Southern at 14½c.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 2 to 3 points lower, followed by a further recession of 3 to 4 points, later recovered 1 to 2 points, closing at 3 to 5 points decline from yesterday's final figures.

Liverpool reported spot cotton easier but not quotably lower. Middling uplands, 4⅜d.

Futures opened steady, partially 1-64d advance; closed easy at 1½ to 2½ points net decline.

Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths quiet. Receipts at the ports today were 20,584 bales. On the spot the market was quiet but steady. Sales of 190 bales for export, 116 for consumption, and 200 on contract. Middling uplands quoted at 8¼c and do gulf at 8½c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
February	500	7.96	7.94	7.95@7.96
March	26,500	8.03	7.97	7.98@8.00
April	300	8.05	8.03	8.03@8.05
May	37,400	8.10	8.06	8.08@8.09
June	2,700	8.13	8.08	8.10@8.11
July......	3,700	8.13	8.08	8.11@8.12
August	10,600	8.11	8.08	8.11@8.12
September	2,300	7.75	7.74	7.74@7.76
October	20,700	7.62	7.55	7.60@7.61
November	6,200	7.55	7.50	7.54@7.56
December	3,300	7.57	7.54	7.57@7.58

Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, firm.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 10 points decline; ruled more active under liquidation following unsatisfactory cables and further decline, and dullness in spot coffee. Closed steady at unchanged prices to 10 points net advance; sales, 32,250 bags, including March, 12.25@12.30c; spot Rio, dull; No. 7, 13c; mild, dull; Cordova, 16¾@17½c; sales, 500 bags Maracaibo, p. t. Santos—Receipts, 6,000 bags; stock, 350 bags; quotations, nominal. Hamburg—Steady; unchanged to ¼ pfg advance; sales, 37,000 bags. Rio—Dull; exchange, 9¼d; receipts, 4,000 bags; cleared for the United States, nil; for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 237,000 bags. Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 7,200 bags; New York stock today, 245,674 bags; United States stock, 322,569 bags; afloat for the United States, 228,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 550,569 bags, against 478,240 bags last year.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—Wheat—Fair demand for soft and spring; hard rather slow; practically unchanged; No. 2 hard, 64½@65c; No. 3, nominally 55@60c; rejected, nominally 40@43c; No. 2 red, 75@77c; No. 2 spring, 63⅞@64c; No. 3, 61@62c. Corn—¼@⅜c lower; No. 2 mixed, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 23c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 17@18c; No. 2 white, 19¼@20c. Receipts—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 71,500 bu; oats, none.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 31.—Grain—Corn firm, higher; new No. 2, 26¼c; new No. 3, 25¾c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 19¾c; No. 3 white, 18¾@19c. Rye—Scarce; No. 2, 41c. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 79,300 bu; oats, 75,900 bu; rye, none; whisky, none; wheat, 10,800 bu. Shipments—Corn, 57,300 bu; oats, 69,900 bu; rye, none; whisky, 170 brls; wheat, 16,800 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 31.—The wheat market did not have much feature today. May wheat opened at 60⅝c and advanced to 61c, then broke to 60@60⅛c, closing at ¼@⅞c. Cash wheat—At the opening millers offered 58⅛c for spot No. 1 Northern. This established the basis of 2c under May, but in a few minutes the buying side dropped the price to 2¼c under the future. Most of the spot offerings were taken early at the above price, although a few special lots went at 58⅜@58½c. Low grades were in big demand again and offerings were cleaned up early at strong prices. The flour trade is the slowest that has been experienced for some time. Foreigners, who have been the mainstay of the market for some weeks, have finally withdrawn and the output this week is largely being stored. Prices quoted are. First patents, $3.20@3.50; second patents, 20c less; domestic baker goods around $2.50; export bakers', $2.00@2.50. Receipts of wheat here, 370 cars, and at Duluth and Superior, 141 cars, against 124 and 51 last year.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 31.—Wheat lower; No. 1 hard, cash, 60½c; January, 60½c; May, 64⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash and January, 59⅛c; May, 62⅜c; No. 2 cash, 55½@56¼c; No. 3, 54½@55⅜c; rejected, 49½@51¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 60⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅝c. Rye, 34c. No. 2 oats, 18⅞c; No. 3 oats, 18⅛c. Flax, 87½c. Car inspection: Wheat, 141; corn, 7; oats, 9; rye, barley, and flax, 1 each. Receipts—Wheat, 93,000 bu; oats, 5,662 bu; barley, 2,483 bu; flax, 2,375 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, old, 73¾c; new, 73⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 71c. Winter wheat—No offerings of red on track; store, 75@77c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 31⅝c; No. 3 yellow, 31½c; No. 2 corn, 31@31¼c. Oats—Fair demand; light supply; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 22¼c. Barley—Steady. Rye—Dull. Flour—Firm; best spring patents, $3.75@4.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31.—Wheat—Cash higher; No. 2 red, 71@72c; do hard, 62½c; January, 62½c; May, 65½@65⅝c. Corn—Lower; cash, 26@26⅛c; January, 26c; May, 26⅞@27c. Oats—Lower; cash, 19c; January, 18⅞c; May, 20½@20⅝c. Rye—Quiet; 37½c bid. Pork—Better; old, $10.25; new, $10.75. Lard—Higher; prime, $5.50; choice, $5.60. Lead—Dull; $2.77½ bid. Spelter—$3.70. Flax—Quiet; 86c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 31.—Oil—Credit balances, $1.43; certificates, February delivery, opened at $1.37; lowest, $1.37; closed, $1.47; highest, $1.47. Sales, 2,000 brls; clearances, none; shipments, 62,130 brls; runs, 117,634 brls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 31.—Resin—Nothing doing. Spirits steady; 26½@27c. Tar—Firm, 95c. Turpentine—Quiet; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations on Futures and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—Wheat—Spot firm; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 5s 8½d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 2 hard Manitoba, 5s 8d; No. 1 California, 5s 9½d.

Futures opened steady, with nearest positions ½d higher and distant positions ¾d higher; business about equally distributed; February, 5s 8½d; March, 5s 9d; April, 5s 9d; May, 5s 9d; June, 5s 9d; July, 5s 9d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 3s 2¼d; Futures opened firm at unchanged prices; closed steady, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; business about equally distributed; February, 3s 2¼d; March, 3s 2½d; April, 3s 2¾d; May, 3s 3d; June, 3s 3d; July, 3s 3¼d.

Flour firm; demand fair, freely supplied. St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 6d.

Cotton—Spot, fair demand, freely met; American middling, fair, 4 31-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 8,500 American. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 1,800 American. Futures opened quiet and closed easy at the decline; American mixed, l. m. c., February, 4 29-64d; February and March, 4 28-64@4 29-64d; March and April, 4 27-64@4 28-64d; April and May, 4 25-64@4 26-64d; May and June, 4 25-64@4 26-64d; June and July, 4 25-64d; July and August, 4 26-64d; August and September, 4 21-64d; September and October, 4 11-64@4 12-64d; October and November, 4 7-64d. The tenders of today's deliveries were 1,000 bales, new dockets.

Provisions—Bacon dull, demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 31s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear, light, 38@45 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 27s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 27s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 26s 6d; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 30s. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 26s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 41s. Tallow, fine North American, 31s 3d. Beef, extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 58s 9d; do medium, 47s 6d. Lard dull; prime Western, 28s 9d; refined, in pails, 29s 6d. Cheese quiet, demand moderate; finest American white, 45s 6d; finest American colored, 45s 6d. Butter, finest American, 95s; good, 60s. Turpentine spirits, 21s. Resin, common, 4s 9d. Cotton-seed oil, Liverpool refined, 8d. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 3¼c; hindquarter, 5¼d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops, at London [Pacific coast], £2 5s. Receipts of wheat during the last three days were 94,000 centals, including 83,000 American. The receipts of American corn during the last three days were 11,700 centals. The weather is overcast, but not threatening.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Sugar cane firm, but little offering; beet quiet but firm; prices unchanged. Spirits, petroleum, 9d; Calcutta, linseed, spot, 36s 3d; December shipment, via Cape, 36s.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Quotations at Chicago, Denver, Boston, and San Francisco.

Quotations on the Chicago Mineral and Mining Board yesterday were as follows:

Name of Stock.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Golden Fleece	....	....	169	....
Isabella	57¼	57	56⅞	200
Anaconda	69½	69	69½	200
Pharmacist	17¼	18	18	500
Portland	....	....	182	....
Union Gold	17¼	17	18	100
Favorite	10½	10¼	10⅝	1,000
Mollie Gibson	....	....	52	....
Sleepy Hollow	100½	100	101	700
Jefferson	25⅞	25	25⅞	500
Justice	6¼	6⅛	6½	9,000
Squaw Mountain	10⅝	10	11	7,500
Finance	3½	3⅞	4	16,000
Ithyolite	15	14⅞	15	1,700
UNLISTED STOCKS.				
Defender	1½	1⅛	1⅜	15,000
Stockholm	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	35,000
Lincoln Boy	8	7⅞	8	10,000
Jack Pot	13	12⅞	13	5,000
Total				102,400

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 31.—The following are today's closing bid and asked for prices for the listed and unlisted stocks on the Colorado Mining Exchange:

LISTED.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	8	9	Ironclad ...	8	12
Anaconda	68½	69	Jackpot ...	12	12⅞
Aola	3½	3⅞	Justice ...	6½	7
Argentum	60	62	Keystone ...	....	8
B. C. B.	....	8⅝	Lincoln Boy	7¼	7⅞
Boston-Ida.	....	19	Mol. Gibson	48	52
Bankers'	18⅜	19	Mt. Rosa ...	16¼	17⅜
C. C. Con	19	20	New Zeal'nd	11	11½
C. & C. C.	6½	7	Pharmacist	16	17
C. C. & M.	6⅞	7	Portland ...	181	181½
Gold & Glob.	....	20	People's ...	8	15
Gold Stand.	9½	9⅞	Reno ...	6⅞	7
Garfield-Gr.	6⅝	6⅞	Sacramento .	8	8¼
Golden Fl.	161	164½	Union Gold.	41½	42½
Globe H. C.	10	....	Union Leas.	14	17
Isabella	56½	56⅞	Work ...	20	20⅜
Insley, M.	2	2½			

UNLISTED.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Anch.-Led'd	280	290	Eureka ...	1¼	2¼
Ben Hur	8⅝	....	Franklin ...	2	....
Blue Bell	9½	11½	Goldstone ...	1⅞	2
Big Six	6⅞	7¼	Gold Field.	1¾	2
Bob Lee	2¼	2⅜	Henrietta ...	2¾	3
Crœsus	3¼	....	Jefferson ...	21	22⅞
Chimborazo	2	2⅛	O. H. P. B.	....	....
Colfax	....	5	M. & T. Co	7½	....
Des Moines	7⅜	8	Thompson ...	9	....
Eclipse	1½	1⅝	C K. & N...	1¼	1⅜

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—Quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange today were as follows:

Allouez Min.Cos.	30.00	Kearsarge	$ 13.00
Atlantic	17.25	Osceola	26.50
Boston & Mont.	75.75	Quincy	123.00
Butte & Boston.	12.25	Tamarack	116.00
Calumet&Hecla	300.00	Wolverine	6.62½
Franklin	13.50		

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange today were as follows:

Bulwer	$ .12	Ontario	$ 9.00
Chollar	.25	Ophir	1.30
Crown Point	.25	Plymouth	.20
Con. Cal. and Va.	2.30	Quicksilver	1.75
Deadwood	.60	Do pfd	15.50
Gould and Curry	.45	Sierra Nevada	.45
Hale and Norcross	1.10	Standard	1.80
Homestake	23.00	Union Con	.38
Iron Silver	.20	Yellow Jacket	.45
Mexican	.60		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	$ .05	Gould & Currie	$ .48
Alpha Con	.05	Hale & Norcross	1.25
Andes	.17	Justice	.03
Belcher	.25	Mexican	.64
Best & Belcher	.45	Mt. Diablo	.15
Bodie Con	.37	Occidental Con	1.00
Bullion	.16	Ophir	1.35
Bulwer Con	.16	Overman	.17
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.52
Challenge Con	.38	Savage	.29
Chollar	.13	Scorpion	.02
Confidence	1.00	Sierra Nevada	.43
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.35	Union Con	.37
Con. Imperial	.02	Utah Con	.10
Crown Point	.20	Yellow Jacket	.44
Exchequer	.05		

Silver bars, 67⅛. Mexican dollars, 53⅜@53⅞. Drafts, sight, par; telegraph, par.

An assessment of 15c a share has been levied on Andes.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Monday, Jan. 27	12,131	254	22,986	9,029
Tuesday, Jan. 28	2,379	457	16,402	14,402
Wednesday, Jan. 29	15,825	354	31,315	21,555
Thursday, Jan. 30	12,015	293	24,470	14,451
Friday, Jan. 31	4,500	300	17,000	7,000
Week thus far	46,850	1,658	112,173	66,437
Same period last week	49,094	2,022	121,118	51,411
Same period 1895	36,263	1,727	159,038	63,822
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 27	1,900	91	5,448	49
Tuesday, Jan. 28	931	....	2,492	77
Wednesday, Jan. 29	4,648	50	6,925	536
Thursday, Jan. 30	3,617	16	4,841	3,505
Friday, Jan. 31	2,500	....	7,000	1,500
Week thus far	13,632	157	26,706	5,667
Same period last week	14,537	165	25,496	6,829
Same period 1895	11,633	185	53,020	6,624

Today's receipts are estimated at 500 cattle, 10,000 hogs, and 1,500 sheep.

Cattle—Steers sold at $3.15@4.40, bulk $3.75@4.25; Texas steers, $2.65@3.40; native cows and heifers, $1.50@3.65.

Hogs—Sales were at $3.95@4.30, only two loads of heavy above $4.25, and the bulk of sales at $4.15@4.25. Pigs sold at $3.20@4.20.

Sheep—Lambs quotable at $2.75@4.60; native sheep, $2.25@3.70; and Westerns, $2.75@3.55.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; market steady to a little stronger, active; all sold; native steers, $3.40@4.25; Westerns, $2.80@3.75; Texans, $2.50@3.65; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.25; canners, $1.75@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.80@3.70; calves, $2.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,100; market 5@10c higher, all sold; heavy, $3.95@4.00; mixed, $3.95@4.00; light, $3.95@4.05; pigs, $3.80@3.95; bulk of sales, $3.95@4.05. Sheep—Receipts, 500; market steady; natives, $2.75@3.60; Westerns, $2.40@3.50; common and stock sheep, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $3.00@4.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,600; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $2.75@3.40; Texas cows, $1.80@3.00; beef steers, $3.00@4.20; native cows, $1.75@3.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.70; bulls, $1.80@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 600; market steady; bulk of sales, $3.85@3.95; heavy, $3.75@3.95; packers, $3.85@4.00; mixed, $3.85@3.95; light, $3.65@4.00; yorkers, $3.90@4.00; pigs, $3.00@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 200; market steady; lambs, $3.75@4.40; muttons, $2.75@3.40.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market shade better; native beeves, $3.25@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.75; cows and heifers, $1.85@3.40; Texas steers, $2.65@4.00; cows, $1.75@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5c higher; heavy, $4.00@4.20; mixed, $3.85@4.15; light, $3.80@4.15. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market firm; natives, $2.75@3.60; Southern, $2.40@3.25; lambs, $3.25@4.60.

ARE NOW READY TO SIGN.

ALLEY "L" EXTENSION AGREEMENT HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

Second Section Bondholders' Committee Decides Upon the Form Under Which Holdings Will Be Deposited—Committee May Not Assess Holders—International Packing Has Not Elected Officers—Attorney-General Moloney Makes Threats.

The protective agreement which holders of Alley "L" extension bonds will be called upon to sign has been adopted. It was completed yesterday, and the holders of the extension bonds will be asked to sign it and to deposit their holdings under its provisions. It names as members of the committee to act for the holders of the bonds Ebenezer Buckingham, William B. Walker, Joseph Leiter, George E. Adams, and Edwin L. Lobdell. It designates the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank as trustee to receive the bonds, issue receipts for them, to use and dispose of the bonds and the proceeds thereof according to the written directions of the committee. It is stipulated in the agreement the committee will have power to extend the time for the deposit of bonds with or without conditions.

In effect the agreement is the same, so far as its general character is concerned, as the one under which first mortgage bonds were deposited with the Northern Trust company. The committee is given the power of attorney to take all proceedings, execute all papers, and perform all acts its members may consider judicious in order to bring about the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds or so much thereof as may, in the judgment and discretion of the members, be collectible. It is given authority to attend all meetings of bondholders other than those called by the committee and to vote the full number of bonds which may be deposited under the agreement on questions which may come up at the meetings.

May Purchase the Road.

At any foreclosure sale of the property of the Alley "L" the committee is authorized, if it sees fit to do so, to purchase the road or to join in its purchase at whatever prices may be agreed upon and the committee is authorized to use the bonds deposited in paying for the property to whatever extent they may be available. The committee is also authorized to incur such expenses as it may consider judicious and to take any action it may see fit to accomplish the purpose of the agreement except that it is expressly stipulated there shall not be a compulsory personal assessment of the holders of the trustee's receipts.

Section 4 of the agreement stipulates if the committee shall become interested in the purchase of the Alley "L" it may be conveyed to such person or corporation as may be designated by the committee, and held for the benefit of receipt holders. The committee may at any time adopt or join in a plan for the reorganization of the road, and if such plan is approved unanimously by the committee as then constituted, such plan shall be binding upon all the bonds and coupons which have been deposited under the agreement and also upon the holders of the trustee's receipts. It says: "Such plan may include the taking over of the purchase property to a new corporation, the selection of a board of directors for the first year, the issue of new bonds or stock and either for account of the holders of the trustee's receipts hereunder, and all other acts which in the judgment and discretion of the committee shall be necessary to a proper plan of reorganization."

Committee May Sell the Bonds.

The committee may sell the bonds during the life of the agreement if an offer is made which is considered to the advantage of the owners. The committee is authorized to borrow money from time to time for the carrying out of the agreement or of any reorganization plan which may be adopted. The remainder of the agreement contains a paragraph quoted in this column on Friday morning, under which absolute power is given the committee to do as it thinks best for the interests of the holders of the extension bonds.

The International Packing and Provision company, which has recently been organized to take the place of the International and Wells Packing company, was to have taken over the business today. There has been a delay, however, and it is not likely anything will be done for a week. The new Board of Directors will be elected, and the members of this board will select the other officers. It is not certain yet who will be on the Board of Directors or who will have the active management of the company, but it is generally believed Henry Botsford will be its President, and that John C. Hately will occupy an important position, either as Chairman of the Board of Directors or of the Finance committee.

Attorney-General Moloney has not yet finished with the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York, and it is still his intention to prevent it doing business in this State. He goes even further, and says he will prosecute every foreign trust company doing business in the State which has made no deposit against which he can obtain any information. The Attorney-General is attacking trusts under a section of the laws of Illinois which requires a deposit of $200,000 in stocks or bonds to be made with the Auditor of Public Accounts. This section provides that where the personal property and cash held by any such company has reached ten times the value of its original deposit it must forthwith increase the deposit to $500,000. All of the trust companies having headquarters in Chicago comply with the law and make deposits of United States or municipal bonds with the Auditor of Public Accounts. These institutions are looking with a considerable degree of favor upon the action of the Attorney-General, as his views, if carried out, would put all upon the same par.

Lake Street Is Not Affected.

The suit filed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust company against the Lake Street Elevated railroad on behalf of William Ziegler had the effect yesterday of making a lively market for that stock. The price broke somewhat from the figures of the preceding day, opening at 20⅝ account and 20½ regular. It kept about this figure until just before the exchange closed, when it advanced to 21, from which there was a decline to 20¾.

Diamond Match was in good demand during the day. It opened at 123½ and advanced to 25¾, which was the closing price of the day.

North Chicago was stronger than it has been for some days. It opened at 238, advanced to 239 regular and to 240 account. This is said to be due to reports of good earnings on the part of the road since the beginning of the new year. West Chicago remained practically the same as on previous days. It sold at from 105¼ to 105¾.

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

55 N C St R R Co..238
9 N Y Bis Co.... 71½
100 do 71
50 do act....... 71½
100 do 71
50 L St El R R act 20⅝
55 do 20¾
20 do 20⅝
23 do 20⅝
300 do act....... 20⅝
250 do cash...... 20⅝

50 L S El R R cash 20⅝
50 do 20⅝
100 do act....... 20⅝
50 do 20⅝
50 do 20⅝
100 do act....... 20⅝
5 do 20⅝
50 A S Bd Co act... 45
20 Chi Tel Co......163
7 D M Co cash...123½

SALES AFTER CALL.

20 W C St R R....105¾
50 do 105¼
10 do 105¾
1 do 105⅝
35 C P & P pfd... 49
10 L S El R R cash 20⅝
50 do 20⅝
200 do act....... 20⅝
50 do 20⅝
50 do act....... 20⅝
50 do act....... 20⅝
200 do act....... 20⅝
50 do act....... 20⅝
10 do 20⅝
21 do 20⅝
50 D M Co cash...123⅝
4 do 123½

50 D M Co act....125
100 do act.......125
100 do cash......124
25 do 124
50 do act.......125¼
100 do 124½
100 do act.......125½
50 do cash......124⅝
50 do act.......124½
50 do act.......125⅛
50 N C St R R Co.238
1 do 239
65 do 238
40 N Y Bis Co.... 71½
20 C & S S R T Co. 5⅜
5 do 5⅛

BONDS.

$15000 CGL&C 5s.. 90⅛
$1000 WCSRR db 6s 97¼

SALES 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

50 C P & P Co Cm. 32
100 N C S R R act.239⅛
50 do act.......240
300 L St El R R act 21

10 L St El R R.... 20⅞
5 Dia M Co......124½
50 do act.......125⅛

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 31.	Jan. 24.
New York	$79,863,753	$79,417,852
Chicago	12,329,000	13,219,000
Boston	12,424,971	11,721,910
Philadelphia	8,948,231	10,217,429
St. Louis	3,487,604	4,013,267
Baltimore	2,089,772	1,852,518
New Orleans	1,537,068	....

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 25@35c premium; St. Louis, 50c bid, 75c asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Heavy Buying Orders Give a Strong Undertone.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The news of the agreement made yesterday by the anthracite coal Presidents and the thorough appreciation of the important results likely to follow to both of the companies interested and to the general public was reflected in unusual interest in the stocks of the coaler group today. In fact the strength displayed was the dominating factor of the market and stiffened the entire list.

Irregularity marked the course of the speculation, but under the influence noted a strong undertone prevailed as a rule. Foreign buying lent a stimulus to the dealings and good judges detected signs that the speculation was in powerful and experienced hands. The general market opened firm, with the coalers overshadowing the other stocks in animation. Heavy buying orders were executed in them, sending New Jersey Central up 3⅜. Reading 1⅝, Susquehanna and Western preferred almost 2 per cent, and the other coalers important fractions. The buying movement was soon succeeded by a rush to take profits and a general decline ensued. The reaction was accelerated by a determined drive against Sugar on rumors of probable unfavorable legislation regarding the existing differential. The stock fell 1¼ per cent. New Jersey Central yielded to the extent of 1½ per cent, and other prominent shares about a point. Around midday the bull lever was turned upon the appearance of the foreign buying orders and a general rally was inaugurated in which the top figures of the day were recorded. Manhattan was marked up 2 per cent. Houses with Boston connections were free buyers of General Electric, which gained 2⅛, causing a revival of the rumors of a deal between that company and the Westinghouse people. A spurt in Lead was based upon a story that the dividend on the common stock to be considered about the middle of February would be at an increased rate. The disbursement for the last quarter was 1 per cent. No confirmation of the rumor was obtained.

The improvements in the other shares were also notable, particularly in Southern pfd. Tennessee coal, Lake Shore, and Sugar, N. J. Central and the Grangers. An advance in call money to 6 per cent was not unfavorably reflected in prices, owing to the appreciation of its probable temporary duration. The higher rates were caused by the preparations making by the banks for bids for the new government bonds. The new issue was offered on the "street" today at 114, seller 30 flat.

The publication of the annual report of the Lackawanna for the year ending Dec. 31 failed to exert any influence upon the stock. The market closed active and strong at the best prices with material gains general, including 3¼ in New Jersey Central, General Electric, 1⅞ Sugar and Southern pfd.

Dealings in bonds were upon a large scale, aggregating $2,275,000. Reading issues were again the main features and the total business in them footed up $1,906,000. The market lacked the decided tone apparent yesterday, the movements of prices being irregular. In the late operations there was an upward movement which was especially marked in Reading.

The government bond market was depressed and sales were noted of $10,000.

The only transaction in State securities was of $1,000 Virginia centuries.

The total sales of stocks were 227,456 shares, including American Sugar, 27,700; American Tobacco, 4,500; Atchison, 4,400; General Electric, 6,800; Louisville and Nashville, 7,600; Manhattan, 7,000; Missouri Pacific, 5,700; New Jersey Central, 6,800; New York pfd., 3,300; Ontario and Western, 3,000; Reading, 49,800; Rock Island, 10,300; St. Paul, 21,600; Southern Railway, 6,700; do pfd., 9,400; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 5,400; Union Pacific, 4,100; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 3,700.

Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent, last loan 2½, closed 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼@488¾ for demand and 487¼@487½ for sixty days. Posted rates, 488@488½ and 489½@490. Commercial bills, 486¾. Silver certificates, 67¼@67¾. Bar silver, 67⅛.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Jn.31.	Closing— Jn.30.
Amn. Sugar......	26,900	108	106½	107⅞	107⅛
Do pfd........	400	99	98⅛	98⅛	99½
Amn. Tobacco....	4,300	78½	77⅝	78	78⅞
Do pfd........	100	101	101	101	.....
Amn. Cot. Oil pfd	5	66	66	66	.....
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	10	93½	93½	93½	.....
Adams Express...	53	149	146	149	.....
Atchison.........	4,000	15⅝	15¼	15½	15¼
Do pfd........	300	24	23¾	24	23⅛
Balt. & Ohio.....	300	41½	40½	40½	43
C., L. & W. pfd..	100	48	48	48	.....
C., B. & Q.......	2,700	78⅜	77⅝	78¼	77⅝
C. & N. W........	800	100½	99⅞	100½	100½
C., M. & St. P....	20,800	72½	71⅛	72¼	71⅝
C., R. I. & P....	10,100	69⅜	68⅞	69¼	68⅛
C., St. P., M. & O.	100	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	.....
Can. So.........	300	49⅞	49¼	49¼	49⅝
Ches. & Ohio.....	1,400	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16
C., C., C. & St. L.	500	36½	35⅞	36⅜	36¼
Cen. R. R. of N. J	6,800	108½	107	108¼	105⅛
Con. Gas [N. Y.].	400	154	153	154	154
Chicago Gas......	900	65	64½	65	64⅜
Colo. Fuel & I....	500	28½	28	28½	28½
Col. C. & I. dev..	200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
Chicago & Alton..	5	158	158	158	.....
D., L. & W.......	200	164½	164½	164½	163⅞
Del. & Hud.......	700	129½	129	129½	129
Den. & Rio G. pfd	300	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45¼
Dist. & C. F. Co..	2,300	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
Edison...........	100	95	95	95	.....
Gen. Electric.....	6,600	29⅝	27⅝	29¼	27¼
Ill. Cent.........	100	98	98	98	.....
Iowa Cent........	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	.....
Do pfd........	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	.....
Lake Shore.......	1,000	146¼	143⅞	146¼	.....
Louis. & Nash....	7,400	46⅜	45⅞	46⅜	46½
L. E. & W........	300	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	21½
L., N. A. & C.....	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
Do pfd........	200	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20¾
Long Island Trac.	900	20½	20⅛	20½	21
Met. Trac........	400	105	105	105	104⅞
Michigan Cent....	200	96	96	96	95⅞
M., K. & T.......	1,200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
Do pfd........	700	26⅝	26⅜	26½	26½
Manhattan........	6,700	107	105	106¼	105¼
Mobile & Ohio....	200	23⅜	23¼	23¼	.....
Mo. Pac..........	4,600	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	25⅜
Minn. Iron.......	49	66½	66½	66½	67½
M. & St. L. 1st pfd	50	77½	77½	77½	.....
Do 2d pfd.....	150	46	45	46	.....
N. Y., N. H. & H..	25	183¼	183¼	183	.....
Nor. Pac.........	1,400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
Do pfd........	2,800	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
N. Y., L. E. & W..	700	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16¼
N. Y. Cent........	300	97⅛	97¼	97⅛	98
Norfolk & W......	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
Do pfd........	100	9	9	9	.....
N. Y., Sus. & W...	1,100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
Do pfd........	3,500	31	30⅛	31	29⅜
North Amn. Co....	400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
N. Y., Ont. & W...	3,000	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15⅜
Nat. Lead........	2,400	27⅝	26⅝	27⅜	26⅛
Do pfd........	200	87	86¾	87	86⅛
Phil. & Read.....	50,100	15⅜	14½	14⅞	14⅛
Pac. Mail........	1,900	29½	28⅞	29	28⅞
Pullman..........	100	154	154	154	155⅜
P., C., C. & St. L.	200	17½	17½	17½	17⅛
Do pfd........	100	56	56	56	56½
Pitts. & W. pfd..	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	.....
Southern Ry......	5,500	10½	9⅞	10⅜	9⅞
Do pfd........	9,400	30½	28⅞	30⅜	28⅝
So. Pac..........	500	21⅝	21	21½	.....
St. L. & S. W. pfd	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
St. P. & Dul. pfd.	5	87	87	87	.....
Tex. Pac.........	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
Tol. A. A. & N. M	100	10	10	10	.....
Tenn. Coal.......	5,300	30	28¼	29⅞	28⅜
T. A.A. & N.M.pd	200	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	.....
Union Pac. ctfs..	4,400	7	6¼	6⅞	6⅜
U. S. Rubber.....	400	27	26⅞	26⅞	27⅜
Do pfd........	250	86	85¼	85¼	87
U. S. Cordage....	600	5¼	5½	5½	5¼
Do gtd........	100	22½	22½	22½	22⅜
U. S. Leather....	300	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
Do pfd........	1,400	63½	62⅞	63½	64
W. & L. E........	3,700	12	11¼	12	11⅝
Wabash...........	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
Do pfd........	1,300	17⅜	17	17¼	17¼
West. Union......	2,400	84½	83⅞	84¼	84¼
Wis. Cent........	60	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	.....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147	United States	39
American	110	Fargo	96

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	113	U. S. 4s, reg.	107½
U. S. 4s, coup.	114	U. S. 4s, coup.	108¼
U. S. 5s, reg.	111	U. S. 2s, reg.	95½
U. S. 5s, coup.	112⅞	Pacific 6s of '95	100

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

83000 Atch 2d tr Class A .23¾@24⅝
45000 do 4s new.77@78
29000 do 4s tr..74⅝@75
1000 do 1st tr 76
1000 A Co 8s 110¾
4000 A-P inc 2
5000 B W-W 1st.. 99½
1000 BW-7 Av 5s.114
1000 Brklyn El 1st.100
2000 B C R-N 1st.105¼
2000 Can So 1st..107⅜
1000 do 2d 105
1000 C of N J g m 5s reg 113
8000 C-O con 5s.. ....108¼@109
12000 do g m 4½s.75@¼
10000 C-N P 1st tr recta .... 40⅜@41
18000 C R I-P ext 5s .....102¼@½
7000 do deb 5s 94
3000 CStL-N O 5s.118
500 C St P-M 1st.128
2000 C S-C con 1st.106
11000 C-E 1st......108¼
1000 C B-Q Neb ext 4s 90
5000 C-N W deb 1933 ......110@½
15000 Col Mid 1st tr ......73⅜@74
5000 D-W 1st 5s.. 80
7000 D-R G 4s ... 89¼
1500 do imp 5s ... 87¼
6000 Ft W-D C 1st 67
29000 do tr ctfs ... 67
1000 Ft Smith-V B Bridge 1st .. 98
12000 G H-S A M-P deb .....91¼@¾
5000 K P F-A 105¼
8000 Lac Gas 1st 5s 95¼
2000 Lex Av-P F 1st 111¾
7000 L Island 1st.105¾
2000 L S-M S 1st.113
10000 Mid of NJ 1st.115¾
30000 Mx Nat inc B 7
2000 M-St P 1st So Minn div 114½
1000 do S W div..115
21000 M K T 1st... ....83¾@84

3500 M-O g m 4s.66@¾
13000 Mex-Int 1st.75@¼
18000 M LS-W 1st.130¼
1000 N Y C deb 5s.106¾
5000 NYC-St L 4s.104
16000 N Y N H-H 4s con deb ctfs. .136
400 do small bnds.135
59000 N P con 5s.. ....37¼@38¼
5000 N Y O-W 4s. 89¼
5000 No Ohio 1st..102
5000 N Y L E-W con 138¼
1000 NYS-W gm5s 79
5000 OhioSo 1st.89@90
5000 O R-N 5s tr ctfs 96
2000 Ogn S L 6s..106
2000 do tr ctfs....105¼
1000 Ogn Imp 1st. 91¾
26000 O S L-U N 5s con .....59¾@60
8000 do 6s tr.105¼@106
10000 P-R defd inc. 2
171000 do g m 4s... .....78⅞@79¼
11000 do tr ctfs unstamped ....90@½
582000 do 1st inc.35@36½
303000 do 2d inc... .....21⅝@22¼
705000 do 3d inc... .....18¼@20
10000 P-W 4s...... 76
1000 R G W 1st.. 75
10000 SL-S W 1st.73@¼
25000 So Ry 1st 5s .....90⅞@91¼
10000 SP of NM 1st.104
10000 T-P 1st 86
31000 do 2d ....21@⅜
1000 Un El 1st..... 98
13000 U P D-G 1st.36@⅝
8000 do 1st of '96.. .....102⅞@103
4000 do of '97 ....102⅜
19000 do of '98 .....102⅝@103
4000 do of '99 ....102⅜
6000 Wab 1st......104⅝
18000 do 2d.......76¼@¾
53000 Wis Cent 1st.41@⅞
9000 W S gtd 4s.105@¼

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Call Loans and Clearing-House Rate, 6@7 Per Cent.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The money market is practically at a standstill, with local rates about the same as before. The usual quotations follow: Call loans, 6@7 per cent; time loans, 5@7 per cent; clearing-house rate, 6@7 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison.........	1,200	15⅛	15⅝	15	15⅝
Am. Sugar........	4,800	107	108	106⅝	107⅞
Do pfd........	75	99	99	98⅛	98⅜
Bay State Gas....	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Bell Tel.........	35	200	200	200	200
C. B. & Q........	600	77⅞	78¼	77⅝	78
Flint & P. M.....	25	37½	37½	37½	37½
Erie Tel.........	375	62⅛	63	62⅛	62⅞
Fitchburg R.R. pfd	125	93	93	93	93
Gen. Elec........	1,000	28½	29¼	27½	28⅞
Do pfd........	85	57⅛	58	57⅛	57½
Merced...........	775	34	34	34	34
Mex. Cent........	50	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Oregon S. Line...	625	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
Union Pacific....	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
Santa Isabel.....	50	10½	10½	10½	10½
Westinghouse Elec	50	30	30	29½	29⅞
Wis. Cent........	200	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛

BONDS.

$51000 Atch 4s.74⅜@75
50000 do 2ds.23⅝@24¼
1000 Gas 5s.... 79
2000 CB & N 5s.102⅜
2000 C B & Q con 5s 101

$7000 Ill Steel 5s ....84¼@85
6000 Mex C 4s.67@67¼

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Gold Is Bought in Open Market for Shipment to the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The stock markets were quiet today, but still firm. Home rails remain the feature.

Americans were good. The rise in Reading had a good effect on other receivership stocks. There is no public buying here yet, and but small support from the continent. The closing was under the best in the house. There was a small rally in the street.

Gold is still quietly bought for America in the open market, and a small amount is taken from the Bank of England.

Closing—Consols for money and account, 107 15-16. Canadian Pacific, 59¼; Erie, 16⅜; do seconds, 75¼; Illinois Central, 99½; Mexican ordinary, 19; St. Paul common, 73¾; New York Central, 100¼; Pennsylvania, 54⅝; Reading, 7¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 60¼. Bar silver, 30⅝d per ounce. Money, ¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills and three months, ⅞@15-16 per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 220.50; at Madrid, 17.62; at Lisbon, 25; at St. Petersburg, 50; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 108.90; at Vienna, 103. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £33,000 sterling.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 45 pfgs.

IN THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Sales About Evenly Divided Between Foreign and Domestic.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say tomorrow of the wool market:

"The sales this week are about evenly divided between domestic and foreign wool. An effort will be made by the authorities in Boston to stop the importation of carbonized wools as 'scoured' and to enforce the payment of the 15 per cent duty. The market is slightly weaker. Concessions of half cent have been made on Michigan X and the more common sorts of domestic wools. Fine territory staple is very scarce and correspondingly firm. Quite a business has been done not only in Australians at firm prices, but also in South American cross-breds, on a basis of 29 to 30 cents. The sales of the week are: 1,621,000 pounds domestic and 1,431,000 pounds foreign, against 1,392,000 pounds domestic and 2,689,800 pounds foreign last week, and 2,460,016 pounds domestic and 974,000 pounds foreign for the same week last year.

"The sales to date show an increase of 1,094,984 pounds domestic and 4,299,800 pounds foreign from the sales to the same date in 1895.

"The receipts to date show an increase of 598 bales domestic and 18,502 bales foreign."

BROODS OVER HIS OWN WICKEDNESS.

Boy So Impressed by an Evangelist He Loses His Reason.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The words of Evangelist Moody struck so deep into the heart of Herman Housell, aged 17 years, that he lost his reason. Last Wednesday night the youth heard Moody preach. The speaker impressed the boy so that the latter went home and brooded over his wickedness. Today he became raving crazy and was removed to an asylum.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Rookery Building
Capital and Surplus, $4,000,000.
BANKING & SAVINGS DEP'TS.
Interest allowed on deposits.
TRUST DEPARTMENT.
Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Conservator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Trustee.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEP'T.
Letters of Credit, Drafts and Cable Transfers on all parts of the world.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
High-grade Investment Securities.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

PROPOSALS
—FOR—
$600,000 Town of West Chicago
Five Per Cent Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received until four o'clock p. m., February 18th, 1896, at the office of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, Union Park, Chicago, Illinois, for the purchase of $600,000 Town of West Chicago bonds, with accrued interest, payable July 1st, 1915, optional after July 1st, 1900, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable at the office of the West Chicago Park Commissioners. Said bonds are issued by the authorities of the Town of West Chicago in pursuance of, and subject to, the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved and in force June 21st, 1893.

The Town of West Chicago is a part of the City of Chicago and contains a population of 715,000, and for the year 1895 the assessed valuation of said town was $61,338,255. Further particulars will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Park Commissioners. Proposals must be addressed to "West Chicago Park Commissioners, Union Park, Chicago, Illinois," and indorsed "Proposal for bonds," and must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent of the amount bid, payable to the order of the West Chicago Park Commissioners.

A certificate of registration from the Equitable Trust Co. of Chicago will be furnished by the Park Commissioners to the purchaser of said bonds.

The delivery of said bonds may be distributed over a period of six months in blocks of $100,000 per month, more or less, at the option of said Park Commissioners, or if deemed advisable by said Commissioners immediate delivery of the entire issue will be made.

The West Chicago Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

GEORGE F. TALTY,
Secretary.

Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company.

EXTENSION BONDHOLDERS.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to act under a bondholders' agreement authorizing them to take steps to protect the rights of such holders of the mortgage bonds, secured by the Trust Deed of January 2, 1893, as shall deposit their bonds under the agreement. Prompt and united action will secure the best attainable results.

THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK of Chicago, Trustee, will receive deposits of bonds under the agreement up to and including the 15th day of February, 1896, issuing their receipts therefor.

Bondholders will find the agreement on file at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the office of Lobdell, Farwell & Company. They are invited to call, examine, and sign the same.

GEORGE E. ADAMS, Chairman,
EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM,
WILLIAM B. WALKER,
JOSEPH LEITER,
EDWIN L. LOBDELL,
Committee.

Chicago, February 1st, 1896.
JOHN P. WILSON, Counsel.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

Nevertheless, the Chicago climate is not so unpleasant as the climate of some other cities.

Senator Cullom doubtless knows that the favorite son is always the one who gets the most whippings.

Meanwhile Senator Allison continues to be the second choice of every Republican whose first choice he is not.

That Belvidere healer will be disappointed if he is coming to Chicago with the hope of getting into the City Council. He isn't spelt that way.

It looks as if all England knew about President Kruger until the last few weeks was that he used to be able to run half a day and keep pace with a horse.

Ambassador Bayard would find life much pleasanter if he would stop explaining and be resigned. So would the country if his resignation should take effect immediately.

Tillman's favorite boast is that he has "risen from the ranks." Which, being interpreted, means he is a good deal ranker than the average South Carolina Populist.

It would be useless for Judge Payne to tell State's-Attorney Kern that there is corruption in the County Board. Mr. Kern is such a good man he simply cannot believe that anybody else is bad.

It is hardly correct to say that thirteen ducks were the net result of President Cleveland's latest expedition. We have it on the best authority that when Mr. Cleveland is duck-hunting he does not use a net.

The boor Tillman, who disgraced the Senate and the country by his brutal attack upon the President, should not be allowed to raise his voice again. The Senate has a Sergeant-at-Arms, and there be jails.

Southern California calls attention to the fact that while the rest of the country is hard up times were never so good there. If that is so, the kindest thing Southern California can do is to keep still and be happy.

Those Kansas girls, calling themselves "The Sparrows," who are going to speculate in Cripple Creek mines, will find that one of the most prevalent birds of Colorado is the fierce and unappeasable sparrow-hawk.

We hear a good deal just at this time about favorite sons and political machines and State bosses. But along about next June all these will be lying with their ears close to the ground and listening for the voice of the people.

The W. C. T. U. is a great and good organization, but when it undertakes to dissuade Kentuckians from using whisky to christen the new battleship named for their State it has a contract the Angel Gabriel would have difficulty in carrying out.

It is interesting to learn that the names of Dubuque's indicted Aldermen are Halpin, Culten, Shea, Crawford, Schulte, Kauffmann, and Bauer; and to reflect upon the fact that they bear a striking resemblance to the average Aldermanic name in Chicago.

A St. Paul jury has fixed the market price of kisses at $1.75 each, whereas in Massachusetts, it is understood, kisses are going begging at a premium for purchasers. Is the inter-State commerce law operating to offset the law of supply and demand?

The New York stock market yesterday opened firm, with a fair degree of activity. The local market was strong and active. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 25 to 35 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were active, with the principal interest displayed in wheat. As compared with the last prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅜ cent lower, cash rye steady, barley steady, flaxseed steady, May pork 10 cents higher, lard 2½@5 cents higher, and ribs 5@7½ cents higher.

The proposed British antarctic expedition is well under way. The organization is both commercial and scientific. The latter branch will include twelve picked scientists. The party will leave next September, and will be absent about six months. It is intended to arrive at Cape Adare about Nov. 20, and get back to Melbourne in February, 1897. The commercial members of the expedition will devote themselves to the capture of black whales, sperm whales, and fur seals, which are very plentiful in that region, while the scientific members will make magnetic observations, survey coast lines, collect zoological, botanical, mineralogical, and geological specimens, and make barometrical, thermometrical, meteorological, air and water current observations.

The outgoing Alderman in the Twenty-fourth Ward is Thomas Currier. Every one knows his record. While it is consistent it is not pleasing. If a vicious, indefensible ordinance failed to get Currier's vote within the last two years it was because he was sick and unable to attend. His course has not been such as to endear him to the reputable citizens of the ward, and they are looking about for a satisfactory successor. Many of them are desirous that Mr. J. McGregor Adams should run. Were he to do so his election would be assured, especially if his opponents were men of the Currier stamp. There is no reason why the ward should not have Mr. Adams or an equally good man as its representative, for there are the votes to elect him. And, on the other hand, there is no reason why a business man should refuse to represent the Twenty-fourth Ward on the ground that it would take up too much of his time. It is practically a finished ward, as far as local improvements are concerned, and a man elected from it has much less to occupy his time than the representative of a new ward.

Senator Vilas told his associates a considerable part of the truth when he said that the financial distress and public misery of the last three years were the direct products of the efforts to force free silver upon the country. He would have told the whole truth had he said that the agitation for free silver and fears of Democratic legislation in the direction of free trade brought upon the country the financial distress and industrial depression which swept over it in 1893. But he said truly that "our course to relief is a return to sound principles," and was correct in declaring "bimetallism" as expounded by the free silver men to be merely a dream incapable of waking realization. It will be well if he can get the Democratic leaders to believe that "every step of the fatal progress in error (toward free silverism) has been opposed to the cardinal doctrines on which the Democrtaic party is based," for he and they know well the Sherman act was voted for by the Republicans in 1890 simply because it was the only thing possible to avoid the "free silver at 16 to 1," which the Democrats in Congress then favored almost to a man. Vilas is all right in denouncing free coinage as "an unspeakable and unparalleled outrage" and "a genuine shame," but, like his chief, he is disingenuous in not admitting that the Democrats are responsible for about all the loss of business confidence and industrial activity that have come upon the country in the last three years.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has just made a decision which throws legislative matters in that State into great momentary confusion. Four years ago the court set aside the legislative apportionment act of 1891, which was a Democratic gerrymander. The same court, composed in part of different Judges, sustained an equally offensive act passed by the Democrats in 1893. Last year the Republicans, being in power, repealed that law and made a new apportionment, the constitutionality of which was promptly attacked by the Democrats.

The Supreme Court now holds that law invalid, not for the reasons urged by the Democrats, however. During the last twenty years a practice has grown up of coupling together three or more counties and giving them two Senators. This plan had its conveniences. Where two counties united had more than the Senatorial ratio the inclusion of another county might make just two ratios. It also facilitated gerrymandering, making it easy to tack a Republican county to two Democratic ones and get two Senators.

The court holds that counties may be united to elect one Senator, but not two. For this reason, if for no other, the acts of 1891 and 1893, which were before it, are held to be unconstitutional. The court says practically that the preceding apportionment, that of 1885, is also unconstitutional, for the same reason. But as that apportionment was not before the court it has not been set aside, and the election this fall will be held under it unless something further is done. In that event the Republicans would suffer, for that apportionment was even more of a Democratic gerrymander than subsequent ones.

The decision bears hard on the Republicans in another way. In 1894 they elected most of the twenty-five Senators then voted for. If nothing had happened they would have held over and given their party such a preponderance in the Legislature as to have made Voorhees' reëlection impossible. But the right of those holdovers to their seats has been clouded. While the validity of their acts in the last Legislature is not disputed it will be claimed that they are not entitled to seats in the next one.

The Supreme Court suggests that the Governor call a special session of the present Legislature, which is a de facto, though not a de jure, one, so that it may make a legal apportionment. But he will not do that, being a Democrat, while the Legislature is Republican. He, like his party, would prefer to have the election held under the act of 1885, which would give the Democrats a United States Senator, even if the Republicans carried the State by a good round majority.

Under the circumstances it seems to be the policy of the Republicans to attack the law of 1885 and have it set aside. The court will do so at once. Then this fall's election will have to be held under the apportionment of 1874. It will be rather antiquated and will not give those sections of the State which have grown the most since then the full representation they are entitled to. But the responsibility will rest on the Democratic Governor for refusing to call together the Legislature to pass a proper law.

OUR DEFENSELESS CONDITION.

The theme that is uppermost in the popular mind was illustrated at a meeting of the Review club on Thursday evening, when a large gathering of peaceful citizens listened with interest to the discussion of the question: "Our Army and Navy—Are They Sufficient to Protect Our Cities, Our Homes, and Our Families?" There were several prominent speakers who sought to answer this question, among them Mr. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, who told some home truths to his audience, and asked the leading question, If we are menaced by a foreign power what are we going to do about it? He put the situation in a nutshell when he said: "We have too much of doctrine and too little of action. We have officers; we need ships." He might have added: "We have seaports; we need forts and big guns to defend them." We certainly have the Monroe doctrine, but if any foreign power says nay to it what are we going to do about it? How are we going to enforce it? We have plenty of naval officers, as brave, experienced, and skillful as any in the world, but where are the battleships and monitors for them to command? Even if we had a large fleet and there were a war with England, for instance, where should we get our coal? We have not a naval station near home. We have plenty of forts along our Atlantic coast, but not one of them has the guns which could stand off a foreign fleet. On our entire line of coasts we have but two guns that could reach an enemy's line of battle ships. We have fine harbors, but where are the torpedo boats to protect them?

This country today is in a position to be snubbed by any power which has a navy. We are powerless as against England or France on the sea. It would be difficult for us to cope with Italy. We might possibly beat back Spain. We are inviting attack. The nation which is prepared knows that the nation which is unprepared cannot get itself in readiness for resistance after the blow is struck. As Gen. McNulta said in the discussion: "We cannot raise armies and navies by the stroke of a magic wand. In the personnel of war we are one of the strongest nations in the world; in preparation we are one of the weakest." This is true, and yet Congress dawdles along and does nothing but talk. Why does it not act? Why does it not give the navy the additional vessels it needs? Above all, why does it not give our seacoast cities the fortifications which are the vital point of national defense?

NON-LUMINOUS LIGHT.

The phrase "non-luminous light" is a contradiction in terms, yet it seems to be at least as good as any other that could be chosen as a name for the peculiar force which Prof. Rontgen has developed and applied in the photographic process. The rays of this kind of "light" are dark to the ordinary vision, but produce a shadow print of the material object through which they do not pass. Their startling peculiarity is that they introduce us to a second kind of transparency, realizing the idea thrown out several years ago that the light force could be transmitted through a great variety of material if not through any and every known substance, were we only able to select waves having appropriate wave lengths and rates of vibration—except that in this case the direction of the wave beat may be different from that of the ordinary light ray.

In one respect the new discovery seems to lead the scientific investigator back over ground previously abandoned by him. Up to about a quarter of a century ago it was generally supposed and taught that the different sets of rays dissected out from the beam of light by passing it through a prism had peculiar properties. The rays in and out side of the red portion of the spectrum were heating, those in and beyond the violet end actinic, chemical, and those between them chiefly luminous. Then it was found that the distribution of the particular rays in the spectrum largely depended on the medium employed for dissecting out the components of the light beam, and the old distinction came to be regarded as of little value, though the positions of lines of different wave lengths have been studied more thoroughly than before, especially in the regions outside the visible portion of the spectrum. The employment of the Geissler tube for producing the Rontgen effect is in line with the new school of thought. But there are hints to the effect that extreme diminution of atmospheric pressure is not essential to the production of the new phenomena, and if so we may be thrown back upon the idea that it is the rate with, or possibly the direction in, which the newly discovered component of the light beam pulsates that determines its peculiar power of passing through substances that are impervious to other rays. The amount of absorption appears to depend upon the density of the substance, and it has already been suggested by Rontgen that they probably are not rays belonging to the range beyond the violet in the solar spectrum, but may be considered as longitudinal instead of lateral vibrations. In other words, it may be supposed they act by an impulse directly in front of their path instead of one that is transverse to it.

It is well known that ordinary light is refracted or broken up by passing through any one of numerous media. But no prism of glass or any other substance has the power to deflect or refract these dark rays, and the conclusion is drawn that the velocity of their propagation is the same through all bodies which are media to them, the molecules or particles of the substance simply acting as obstructions. Prof. Michelson of the University of Chicago is quoted as saying: "It seems extremely unlikely that anything in the shape of waves should not be refracted and reflected, and these rays are neither. It seems much more likely that they are in the nature of vortices in the ether thrown off from the electrodes. In this case there is no reason why they should not pass through all matter without reflection." The force of this remark can best be appreciated by those who are familiar with the new theory that all the atoms of which matter is composed were formed by ringlike motions in the ether which appears to occupy all space.

Whatever the theory as to the scientific principle underlying the new process, there is no room to doubt that the process is a wonderful thing in itself, even in this age of wonders. Apart from the curiosity with which it will be received and examined, it opens up a field of new effort and investigation in practical life. It promises to place in the hands of the scientist the means of ascertaining the internal constitution of things, to enable him to detect with certainty the existence of functional derangement or mechanical obstruction in the human frame instead of merely guessing at it with a too often fatal result to the patient. It even may be made greatly to diminish "accidents" by revealing in advance the existence of interior flaws in material subject to strain and intrusted with the safety of scores or thousands of human beings. In many more other ways than can be thought of the Rontgen discovery may be expected to benefit the race by giving it the increased knowledge which is increased power.

THE DORE GALLERY.

The statement that the proposed purchase of the pictures in the Doré Gallery as a gift for the Art Institute of this city has no foundation in fact is a matter for congratulation upon the part of all persons who have the best interests of art culture in Chicago at heart. The purchase at the price stated ($1,000,000) was too absurd for belief, but if the pictures had been bought for $1,000 the managers of the institute, while appreciating the good intentions of the purchaser, could hardly have felt otherwise than seriously embarrassed at the results of such ignorant generosity. If there be any person in this city or elsewhere who has a million dollars which he wishes to place at the disposal of the institute, he can easily gratify his generous longings and at the same time make his name blessed for generations to come by placing the money in the hands of competent trustees, with instructions to expend it in the works of recognized masters of ancient and modern art, both in sculpture and painting, and in otherwise aiding the officials of the institute to carry out its high purposes. Such an endowment would place the Art Institute of Chicago at [illegible] head of all similar institutions in this country.

To discourage the purchase of this gallery at any price does not reflect upon the reputation of Gustave Doré. He never himself put forth any claims to being a great painter, and his own countrymen who had any knowledge of art never made the claim for him. These pictures were on exhibition in London for a long time, but they never impressed the English art public with the conviction that he was a success in the higher field of art work. They have been exhibited in Eastern cities in a similar manner, but have only been regarded as curiosities. Doré's reputation does not rest upon the work of his brush, but upon that of his pencil. By reason of his vivid imagination, his teeming fancy, his love of the sensational and the grotesque, and his facility in drawing, he has been an illustrator who has succeeded in getting a strong hold upon popularity by his very audacity and by his weird handling of subjects which always appeal to the people by their mysterious and supernatural character, and he was just as outre in handling the whimsicalities of Cervantes or the drolleries of Balzac as he was in illustrating the mysteries of Dante. That these huge, monotonous scriptural canvases are popular goes without saying, but the purpose of the Art Institute is not to minister to popular curiosity or encourage sensationalism. Its mission is to educate the people in the fine arts, and particularly to educate students who desire to make the arts their profession. If by any unfortunate chance the Doré Gallery should become a part of the Art Institute's collection the managers would defeat the very purpose of the institute by a permanent exhibition of pictures which not only would dwarf and belittle every real art work in their vicinity but would violate every canon of true art, and thus antagonize if not defeat the educational policy of the institute. If the calamity happens therefore that some misguided person buys these pictures and gives them to the institute he should also have the grace to provide a separate place for their exhibition at as remote a distance as possible from the institute.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

A movement is on foot to hold a trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha in 1898, to be open six months. The purpose is to make a grand display of the resources of the whole country, but especially of the twenty-four States and Territories west of the Mississippi River. It is the intention to let the world see what a magnificent region west of Chicago there is still to be developed and made the home of many millions of happy, prosperous people. It is hoped to make the exhibit as a whole second only in splendor to the great World's Fair which was held in this city in 1893, and no effort will be spared to make it take that rank in history.

The population of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River increased from 5,665,683 in 1870 to 14,215,409 in 1890, the proportion for the extremes of the twenty-year period being about 100 to 250. The gain in wealth was far greater, and the increase since 1890 is a large one. Roughly speaking, one may say the population is three times that of a quarter of a century ago, which was soon after the completion of the Pacific railroad connection between the East and the Far West. The development of that vast area has not much more than begun. Not only the precious metals but other minerals are being taken from the ground in vast quantities, and the artificial irrigation of soil in the semi-arid regions is being pushed with a vigor that promises soon to bring under cultivation untold millions of acres that a few years ago were vaguely alluded to as constituting a part of the "Great American Desert," never to be made of use to man. Twenty-five years since Nebraska, on the eastern edge of which the exposition of 1898 will be held, was thinly settled, with little or nothing beyond the distance of 150 miles west from the Missouri River; and west of that was literally a wilderness. Nebraska now contains more than a million people, with a million acres of land under irrigation, and barns and farm-houses extend all the way from the Missouri to Cheyenne. The then Territories now are States, though not all of them merit that distinction. The population of Nevada was less than 46,000 in 1890, and now does not much exceed that total.

The population of Chicago has increased at even a greater pace. The census total for 1870 was 298,977, and that for 1890 was 1,208,669, or more than four times greater. The 1,750,000 persons now estimated to reside within the limits of Chicago are nearly six times as many as those of 1870. This similarity of development is far from being merely accidental. Chicago has been and still is the principal market of the vast trans-Mississippi area, and there is no reason to think it will not continue to be so, though several minor centers have sprung up and others may arise while the population of the area west of this city is trebling and quadrupling as it must be expected to do in the course of the next few years. Undoubtedly this further filling up will be reflected into this city as its principal focus, though the smaller cities of Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Des Moines, and St. Louis also will share in the development. So Chicago is greatly interested in all that tends to foster the industrial activities of the area beyond the Mississippi; and its people, with those of other portions of Illinois, ought to take an active part in the exposition. A local company has been organized at Omaha for preliminary work, but each State will be asked to recognize and coöperate, and a bill offered by Senator Allen now is pending in Congress, the object of which is to make the work of the organized directory more comprehensive and effective than it otherwise could be.

A thorough examination of the petitions filed on behalf of the General Electric company shows that the names of men owning more than a mile and a half of frontage were used without their consent. Some one forged their names. One signature, that of a person residing in Michigan who controls over 2,300 feet of property on the road, is repudiated by him. Doubtless the individual who put it down without authority thought the fraud would not be discovered, because he was taking liberties with the name of a non-resident. No application has been made yet for a permit to lay rails, etc. When one is asked for it will be refused. Then, if the General Electric wishes to go into court and give the city authorities an opportunity to show up these forgeries, it can do so. The company does not seem to have made a very good investment when it secured its franchise from the corrupt Council.

The game warden of Illinois, in his report to the Governor, states that the song birds which used to be so plentiful have been shot and trapped to such an extent they have almost disappeared from the woods and that game has been slaughtered so rapidly it is now virtually extinct. What with the brutality of men who kill for the mere purpose of killing, and the criminal vanity of women, for whose use as head trimmings most of the finely plumaged birds are killed or captured in traps and then flayed alive in order that their feathers may retain their gloss, the whole family of birds in Illinois will soon disappear—a result which will not only be a sentimental loss but a material one also, as the farmers will discover when the insect devourers are gone.

The Election Commissioners have been listening to objections urged against several of the persons recently nominated as election judges and clerks. They have dropped some of these nominees, notably in the First Ward, because they were not householders, were in the city employ, or were "loafers." It may seem strange that individuals who were ineligible should have been nominated by the ward committeemen. It may seem strange that the latter should have picked out loafers to perform the responsible duties of judges and clerks. It will not seem so strange when it is understood that the committeemen were thinking more of themselves than of their party, and picked out loafers because election officers serve at primary elections also, and loafers can be relied on to do for committeemen that dirty work which decent citizens will not do. The former will receive fraudulent and reject honest votes, and elect by fraud the delegate ticket of the committeeman who owns them.

The gentleman from South Carolina has fully avenged the crime of 1873.

Is Ben Tillman crazy, or is he merely an ineffable ass?

There is danger that Senatorial dignity may be compelled by the instinct of self-preservation to cough Senator Tillman down when he undertakes to make another speech.

Since the facts came out as to what Jim Corbett was smoking when that fireman threw him down stairs the public sympathy has been with the fireman.

The new Senator from South Carolina appears to be a curious compound of Altgeld and Coxey, without any of the good qualities of either.

County Commissioner McNichols denies and Judge Payne reaffirms. And there you are, Mr. McNichols, there you are.

Come again, Dr. Gladden.

IN A MINOR KEY.

His Revenge.

"Well, sole long!" muttered the shoe merchant, as the young woman whom he had been unable to fit went out of his store.

With the Customary Apologies.

I never saw an earthquake chained.
  I never hope to see one.
But I can say, with truth unfeigned,
  I'd rather see than free one.

Makes a Difference.

"There's no occasion for fretting, Lucinda," said the shiftless husband who felt too languid to make another trip down-town in search of work. "We'll be taken care of, the same as these sparrows are. Remember what the good book says."

"These sparrows aren't taken care of," retorted his wife. "They have to look out for themselves. They're English sparrows."

Not Disposed to Quibble.

While the two urchins who had adjourned to the alley in the rear of the barn to fight were stripping for action the larger one said:

"Kid, I'll let ye off if ye're 'fraid. I can lick ye in two minutes. I'm ten pounds heavier'n you be."

"That's all right," responded the other. "If you'd wash the dirt off'n that mug o' your'n we'd weigh 'bout the same."

The fight that immediately followed was the fiercest one the neighborhood had seen for many a day, and it is with a melancholy satisfaction the historian records the fact that the smaller boy whipped.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. McKee will go to Indianapolis in a short time to superintend the refurnishing of ex-President Harrison's house.

"Trilby" has been translated into Russian and the craze is on in Moscow. The name of the translator is Teminoff and "Katia" stands for Trilby in Russian.

Miss Mae Melbourne is the name of a young woman who has the doubtful distinction of being "the only lady bull-fighter in America." She is a native of California.

Lord Rosebery's forthcoming novel is awaited with more than ordinary curiosity by several prominent Englishmen who suspect that he has been using a pen dipped in satire.

The ages of the most prominent candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination are as follows: McKinley, 51; Reed, 56; Harrison, 62; Allison, 66; Morton, 72.

Edmund Clarence Stedman, who is the author of the best critical works on the Victorian poets, says that Mr. Austin will do as poet laureate "during what may be called an interregnum."

Dr. Caroline Hamilton, a medical missionary, is doing a noble work among the suffering Armenians of Asiatic Turkey. She is a graduate of Smith College, and was a worker in the College Settlement of New York City before she went to Turkey.

Nearly all the manuscripts of Charles Dickens' works are accounted for, but that of "Nicholas Nickleby" has disappeared and no trace of it can be found. The manuscript of "Pickwick" was never preserved in its entirety, but stray fragments have turned up in various parts of the world.

Senator Wolcott is described as looking enough like Olney to be his brother, although he is much younger in years than the Secretary. They are of about the same height and size, both are athletic, and they have the same short neck and broad shoulders. Senator Wolcott is a man of very engaging personality and of great popularity in the Senate. As a speaker he is witty to the point of sarcasm.

A correspondent of the London Standard, writing from Smyrna, says of the Sultan: "He is absolutely reckless as to the fate of his people or the future of his empire. As long as he has his Circassian girls for playthings, his pet regiments to line the roads on Fridays, his favorite priests to pray with, and his court buffoons to make merry for him—as long as his army of spies enables him to arrest and suppress the unruly, and his tribes of sycophants are ever ready to pour honey into his willing ears; as long as twenty fat Pashas run up the Yildiz hill behind his victoria, and the gates clang heavy behind him as he reaches the seclusion of the harem, he is satisfied."

Mme. Calmann Levy, widow of the publisher, has come to an arrangement with Mary Renan and Mme. Psichari with a view to purchasing the bulk of the library of their father, which she intends to present to the public. The Renan family had received offers from Boston, Chicago, and Frankfort, but it is now definitely arranged that the books are to go to the National Library, the government having accepted Mme. Calmann Levy's offer. The manuscripts and printed works annotated by Ernest Renan have already, in accordance with the terms of his will, been deposited in the National Library, and in a few weeks, or even days, the remainder of his books, with a few exceptions, will be at the service of the public. The exceptions are the books presented to Renan by his contemporaries. These will remain in the keeping of his family.

CURRENT NOTES.

Although a girl may be bright enough to know that "kiss" is a noun, she's frequently unable to decline it.—Philadelphia Press.

She—"Do you think we are going to have a war?" He—"Yes, I do." "What do you think we are going to make war on?" "On paper."—Yonkers Statesman.

Bacon—"So your friend is engaged to that Boston girl, after all?" Egbert—"Yes." "How did he melt her?" "He didn't; he simply froze to her."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Musician's Wife—"Have you thoroughly practiced the accompaniment you are to play for Miss Amatoor tonight?" The Musician—"No, but it doesn't matter, you know. It's a society musicale and nobody ever listens."—Boston Courier.

Yabsley—"I saw another one of those stories about a man losing his watch and not finding it for two years, and when he did find it it was still running." Mudge—"Well, I know I found an old tailor's bill I had mislaid seven years ago, and it was still running."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Wright—"Read my last novel?" Reed—"Yes. Kept me awake half the night." "Come off. You are trying to flatter me." "Indeed, I'm not. I read it in the afternoon and fell asleep, and when night came I was wakeful."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Scrupulous Valet (on finding a five-franc piece in the pocket of his master's new waistcoat)—"It's a thousand pities for the waistcoat, but there's nothing else for it. I must make a hole large enough for the money to slip through."—La Libre Parole.

An Austin youth whose income is not quite as extensive as that of Vanderbilt's got a large ink-spot on his coat. He asked a friend how the stain could be removed. "You can get a chemical preparation for 25 cents. Just soak the spot with it, and it will come out." "I guess I had better soak the whole coat. I can get $4 that way."—Texas Siftings.

Not long ago a celebrated novelist was the guest of honor at a brilliant reception. He had heard the praises of his own work until every one but a conceited man would have been faint and weary, but he had borne up bravely through it all. Finally a timid man was presented to him, who said, with an apologetic air: "I'm ashamed to confess it, but I haven't read one of your books." The novelist bent forward, a look of relief and joy irradiating his face. He placed both hands on the newcomer's shoulders. "My dear fellow," he said, with a warmth he had not shown before, even to those of high degree, "I'm glad to meet you."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Both Without Parallel.

It is safe to say that the Tillman effort is without parallel in the history of the Senate. But then this Senate itself is without parallel.—Indianapolis News.

Seems to Fit the Case.

Who hath sent out the wild ass free? or who hath loosed the bands of the wild ass?—Job, xxxix., 5.

South Carolina.—Kansas City Journal.

Or a Worse One.

An enterprising German journalist has been landed in jail for publishing some of the Kaiser's old love letters. If they were as bad as his latter-day poetry the Dutch editor deserves his fate.—Washington Post.

Rushing to Alaska.

Already the spring rush to the Yukon gold fields has set in, and the steamers leaving San Francisco and Tacoma within the last week or two have carried large numbers of miners to Alaska. The steamer Topeka, which left Tacoma last week, had seventy-five prospectors aboard.

Fined for the Wrong Thing.

The man who threw a mature egg at Ahlwardt, the German Jew-baiter, at Cooper Union some weeks ago has been fined $25 for disturbing the public peace with the odor of the egg, whereas he should have been fined $50 for not hitting Ahlwardt.—New York Mail and Express.

Liberty Bell Going Home.

The Atlanta exposition was over long ago, but the Liberty Bell is still down there somewhere among the ruins. Apparently it had been forgotten. Fortunately it occurred to somebody that it might as well be brought home, and it may now be expected to arrive in Philadelphia next Saturday.

Vacant Lots for Farms.

Last summer a number of philanthropic people decided to farm vacant lots in Long Island City, so as to furnish employment for men who were out of work. Eighty-three families, comprising 261 persons, were supported during the summer, the committee in charge paying the people eight cents an hour for their work. There were 138 acres in use, and at the end of the season there was a small balance on the right side of the ledger, which will be distributed among the farmers.

Mrs. Thompson Took the Cake.

On Thursday evening a reception and banquet were given the Grand Army by the ladies of the Relief Corps. Ten five-minute speeches were called for, and a committee of three appointed as judges. The ladies offered a prize of a fine cake to the one making the cleverest and best speech. Mrs. Thompson, wife of Col. J. S. Thompson of Lacon, Ill., easily carried off the honor, cake and all. By the way, Mrs. Thompson makes an address that would be a credit in any country.—Phœnix (Ari.) Gazette.

Solid for Mrs. Palmer.

"Old Girl," said the husband in "Bleak House," "tell him my sentiments." Mr. Potter Palmer has Matt's wisdom—that of knowing where the talent of the family lies. "Ask Mrs. Palmer about it," he told a reporter. "She knows how I feel." And Mrs. Palmer discoursed on going to Germany as United States Minister. Any appointment which would take Mrs. Palmer to Berlin would be a credit to the Nation. We are for Palmer.—St. Louis Republic.

Pistols in the South.

The Charleston News and Courier is fighting the pistol carrying habit on a new plan. It has lost faith in the old way of passing laws against it because such laws are invariably violated by all classes of men. The method proposed now is to make pistol carrying costly by compelling dealers who sell them to take out a license and put a stamp and their name on every box of cartridges sold. In addition it would require every one owning or carrying a pistol to take out a paid-for license for the privilege, tax the pistol itself as property, and have every citizen make oath both on registering and voting that he has not violated the law on this subject.

Dunraven and Sheridan.

Lord Dunraven was accused by the late Gen. Sheridan of gross discourtesy as long ago as 1874. In that year Dunraven called upon Sheridan and presented letters of introduction. The General supplied him with letters to the commanding officers in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah, and from these officers Lord Dunraven received every courtesy during his Western trip. He failed to acknowledge any of the civilities shown him, and left for England without a word to Gen. Sheridan. In his slaughtering of big game in Western hunting Lord Dunraven brought upon himself the reproach of being unsportsmanlike.—San Francisco Argonaut.

To Prevent Lynching.

It will be remembered that the recent constitutional convention in South Carolina made lynching an offense against the organic law of the State. The Legislature has enacted statutes under this constitutional provision, following the same lines. Officers in charge of a prisoner who is seized by a mob are guilty of a misdemeanor, and on proof of guilt may be removed from office. The county in which the lynching occurs is held liable for damages to the relatives of the lynched person. If enforced, this law will be a good example to other States where lynching is common.

New York Drinks Absinthe.

Absinthe, which not so long ago was looked upon as a dangerous drink, that had done much to fill the insane asylums of France, has firmly established itself in New York now, and it is even manufactured there in considerable quantities. One firm has gone into the manufacture of absinthe on a large scale, with machinery imported from France. It is said it turns out a thousand gallons a month from dried wormwood leaves, and there are cheaper grades of American absinthe made by smaller firms. Every French restaurant serves absinthe, and it is on sale at all the Broadway cafés, though it is not a drink to be served over the bar. A French absinthe drinker will sip a glass of it leisurely for an hour. Some men who patronize Broadway bars want quick results, and they drink a glass of absinthe and gum and water very much as they would toss off a mug of beer. It is claimed by men who drink absinthe regularly before dinner that it is a less harmful appetizer than a cocktail. They assert that its action is not so violent, and that the time spent in drinking it leisurely is a good preparation for dinner.

Capt. Tanner's Speech.

It has been stated that Capt. John R. Tanner cannot make a speech. The following passage from his speech at the Springfield love feast will help those who think he cannot to come to a different conclusion.

"We are at present heroically enduring Democratic administration both in Washington and Springfield. Did you ever notice that the moment the Democrats try to run the government everything goes wrong? It was nearly two years before they could make the postage stamps stick. Still, I think a Democratic administration is a good thing, once in a long, long time—say fifty or seventy-five years. We learn from that affliction what free institutions can withstand. The four years which a Democratic Governor and a Democratic President have spent in making mouths and throwing bricks at each other will be remembered as a proof that the American people can govern themselves in the absence of officials competent to perform that service, and the country will return to Republican rule with increased confidence in our form of government. In the meantime, Democratic officials can hunt ducks the year round without the slightest detriment to the public service."

Issue the Coast Defense Bonds.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—In an interview in this morning's Post Joseph Medill, editor of The Chicago Tribune, speaking of the necessity for national defense, said:

"There are many problems pressing upon the American people for solution, but paramount to all, in my judgment, is the question of defending our coast and lake fronts from the invasion of a foreign foe. The need for preparation is vital and immediate. I am amazed at the apathy and seeming indifference of Congress in neglecting a matter that concerns the temporal welfare of millions of people, their property, and their lives.

"Instant authority should be given the President to issue $100,000,000 of long-time bonds bearing 3 per cent interest, with which to fortify our seaboard from Portland to Galveston, and from San Diego to Seattle, and to put every town and city on the great lakes in a condition of defense.

"The yearly interest on this would be only $3,000,000. What a small sum for national insurance. The total fire insurance in the United States amounts to $250,000,000 annually, and yet Congress sleeps as serenely as old Rip Van Winkle among the highlands of the Hudson, as though a guaranty had been given by all the nations that America should be sacred from assault.

"What is there to defend the capital itself, should British warships steam up the Potomac? What is there to keep Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore from destruction by these modern long-range guns? And what is to save New York from having to pay a ransom of millions, should the flying squadron demand money as an alternative of pillage, fire, and devastation?

"We are totally at the mercy, so far as our coast is concerned, of any great power. We know our helplessness and the strong governments across the water know that we must be cognizant of their appreciation of our impotency. Yet we go on from year to year taking no steps for self-preservation. These defenses can not be improvised; they are not the work of a week, a month, or a year. War may come in a moment and find us totally without equipment. Then the Nation would touch the bitter depths of humiliation; then the masses would curse the legislators who, with blind folly, refused to expend a few millions for life, and homes, and honor; then history would record the greatest disgrace that ever befell a people."

SHUTS OUT ALL HOPE.

W. D. HOWELLS' GLOOMY VIEW OF THE THEATER HAT.

Disposed to Regard Its Wearer as of Simple Mind Rather than Vicious—Does Not Realize the Enormity of Her Offense or the Despair of the Man Behind Her—Grief of the Unfortunate Seat-Holder Graphically Described.

My transport of moral indignation naturally brings me to the subject of the theater hat, which I am sure the ladies will wish to have treated of with the same public spirit and rigorous impartiality as I have shown in dealing with another abuse. At least, I feel sure that no woman of real refinement can be hurt by the most unsparing denunciation of this means of oppression.

Fortunately the nature of the abuse is such that one can enter fully into a consideration of it without sharing in the infliction of the injury from it, and I am disposed to invite the reader to a careful inquiry concerning the wearer of the theater hat.

Cruel and tyrannical as I find her in effect, I do not find her so inculpable in intention. I think that oftenest she is a person of rather a simple mind, who thinks that to see her empty little head crowned with a confection of felt, ribbons, and feathers of the bigness of a half barrel will be a consolation to those it keeps from seeing the play.

Perhaps it would be hard to persuade her that it is not so. It is possibly, even probably, the only hat she has, and she has seen herself with it on so often in the glass that she has naturally come to overrate its worth and charm. She cannot imagine the trembling of the poor man who has the seat behind the one she is coming to take, his fluctuations of hope and fear before she appears, or the despair he falls into when she actually arrives and blots out the stage with her hat.

She may be young and pretty, her hat may be picturesque, but he has not paid $2 for the privilege of looking for three hours at the back hair of a young and pretty girl in a picturesque hat. He has bought his seat for the purpose of seeing the play, and the person who prevents him from seeing it plunders him and oppresses him, however unwillingly and unwittingly.

I believe he would rather the silly marauder in front of him were only artificially young and pretty, as she very often is, with a color of hair and of cheek that cannot be mistaken for that of life any more than the motive in a romantic novel.

Then at least he can think his thoughts without compunction, and can experience a wrong which has no mitigations; one likes an injury to be complete. But when it comes to the fact of two large hats in front of one, the cup perhaps runs over.

When the vast hats, the painted cheeks, and gilded hair are tilted together, for the more intimate exchange of impressions, one suffers a superfluity of outrage which is wholly wanting in symmetry.

Advantages of Matrimony.

Mr. Wallace—"It seems to me that if ever a bachelor realizes his unhappy lot it must be when he is in bed sick."

Mrs. Wallace—"Yes. There is a great difference between a hired nurse and a wife. If he goes to throwing the medicine bottles and things at the nurse when she happens to hurt his rheumatism, she will leave."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Menu for Sunday.

BREAKFAST.
Molded wheatena, with fruit, sugar, and cream.
Omelet, garnished with rashers of broiled ham.
Pork tenderloins, sauce piquante.
Rice croquettes.
Crumpets.
Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Clams à la Newburg.
Chicken legs deviled.
Canned peaches, cream, and cake.
Tea.
DINNER.
Oysters.
Mock turtle soup.
Boiled codfish, oyster sauce.
Sirloin steak, larded.
Kentucky potatoes.
Fillets of chicken, with mushrooms.
Spaghetti à la Napolitaine.
Celery Mayonnaise.
Snow pudding.
Coffee.

Into warm wheatena or any nicely cooked cereal stir sliced bananas or sliced canned peaches; mold in small cups and serve the next day with sugar and cream.

Pork tenderloins—Cut each fillet lengthwise in two without separating; let them lie seasoned with salt and pepper for an hour before cooking; fry in a very hot pan or broil on a gridiron for six minutes on each side.

Oyster sauce—Boil the fish, which may be either a thick cut from back of the shoulders or a small cod, au court bouillon, or if you have it, in a fish stock. Set it in a cold stock and let it barely simmer ten minutes for each pound. For the sauce put a dozen and a half of oysters in a pan with an ounce of butter; simmer and shake until the beards thoroughly open and turn over them a pint of Allemande sauce, which is a white sauce made with veal or chicken broth.

Fillets of chicken, with mushrooms—The simplest way of cooking the fillets is to make a stock of the backs, necks, and upper parts of the breast of the chickens with the bones of the breast after the fillets have been removed. Fry the fillets until nicely browned in pork fat and lay them in a sauce made with the stock and half a can of mushrooms with a gill of cream and a beaten egg yolk; simmer ten minutes and dish the fillets in the center of a hot dish, pouring the mushrooms and sauce over them.

Her Prompt Reply.

"Papa," inquired a small girl at the dinner table the other evening, "what's a millionaire? Dorothy Smith said to me to-day, 'your father's a millionaire.'"

"What did you say?" asked the small girl's father.

"O, I jus' said, 'so's yours.'"—New York Evening Sun.

Lunches for School Children.

An investigation of the question of school lunches has been made in Boston recently, and arrangements have been made for the furnishing of cheap lunches in the high schools at a cost of 5 and 10 cents. A delicate point under consideration is how to furnish lunches to those children who are unable to pay for them. In serving lunches at the noon hour it is found that there is a decided tendency to eat too fast. One visitor kept tally on the boys and found a boy who broke the record by getting away with three sandwiches, a piece of cake, and a cup of chocolate in four minutes by the watch.

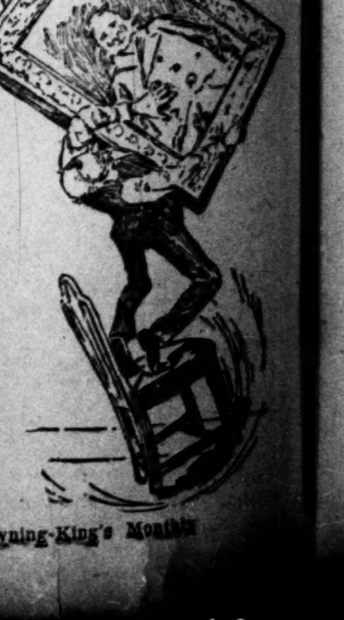
In the Hallway.

"Notice—This umbrella belongs to John L. Sullivan, who will return in ten minutes."

When the owner of the umbrella returned, in place of his "bluff" he found the following:

"P. S.—This umbrella was taken by the champion pedestrian of the United States. Will return in ten years."—Judge.

Catching a Likeness.



—Browning-King's Monthly.

WITH UP-TO-DATE WOMEN

CLUB REPRESENTATIVES CONFER ON THE CHILD PROBLEM.

Scheme for Public Mass-Meeting to Consider the Conditions of the Lives of Little People in the State—Outline of the Topics to Be Taken Up—Truants, Beggars, and Factory Children—What the Speakers Had to Say on the Subject.

The club woman has espoused the "child problem."

Fifty enthusiastic representatives of as many women's organizations in Chicago and suburbs assembled at the Woman's club rooms yesterday morning to answer the omnipresent question, "What can be done for the children of the State?" The call for this conference, which emanated from the Woman's club, announced the discussion would be on "the desirability of calling a convention to consider the conditions of child life in Illinois and the steps necessary to improve them."

The projectors of the plan were of the opinion great work might be accomplished relative to this most important and many-sided problem if forces could be united and the public eye attracted through a public presentation of facts. It is believed there is sufficient latent interest if aroused to concerted action to in the end secure effective legislative measures.

The ready response of the Presidents of many women's clubs at this preliminary conference and their eager proffers of coöperation evidenced ultimate success. The final outcome of a most earnest and interesting discussion was the adoption of a scheme for a public mass-meeting, the date and details to be announced later.

Those Present.

Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley, President of the Woman's club, presided. Besides the leading spirits of the movement—Mrs. Lucy Flower and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, President of the General Federation of Women's clubs—such women preëminent in the work as Florence Kelly, State Factory Inspector, and Julia Lathrop of the State Board of Charities were present. The club Presidents who responded and the organizations they represent are:

Mrs. Mary H. Wilmarth, the Fortnightly.
Mrs. George Sherwood, West End Woman's club.
Mrs. J. B. Sullivan, Catholic Woman's League.
Mrs. Lucy Burton, Hinsdale Woman's club.
Mrs. Mary E. Haven, Heliades club.
Mrs. J. R. Chapman, Nike club.
Mrs. Emily Alling, Rogers Park Woman's club.
Mrs. J. E. Keith, Ravenswood Woman's club.
Mrs. H. F. Boyd, Eclectic club.
Mrs. Henry Adler, Young Ladies' Aid Society.
Mrs. Hawkins, Millard Avenue Woman's club.
Mrs. Thomas Gane, Woman's League.
Mrs. J. Harrison White, Olio club.
Mrs. C. F. Mitchell, Social Economics club.
Mrs. E. B. Harbert, Evanston Woman's club.
Miss Kate Will, Woman's Alliance.
Mrs. J. F. Olmstead, Harvard Woman's club.
Mrs. Fanny Richardson, Nineteenth Century.
Mrs. H. H. Morgan, Klio Association.
Mrs. Corrine Brown, Woodlawn Woman's club.
Mrs. Helen C. Peirce, Lake View Woman's club.
Mrs. C. Witkowsky, Jewish Woman's Council.
Mrs. Frederick Bowes, Culture club.

These women will report to their respective clubs and in turn appoint each an official delegate for a second conference, when the program will be perfected. Each club will be expected to share its part of the necessary expense. Any organization not already included which desires to coöperate may notify the Secretary of the Woman's club, Mrs. Clara Farson, No. 377 Superior street.

Topics Proposed.

The first speaker, Mrs. Lucy Flower, has long been prominently identified with philanthropic work. She declared one great obstacle was people did not recognize conditions, and it was proposed to present at the forthcoming mass-meeting a series of papers showing what ought and could be done relative to the "child problem." The scheme covers these important phases of the question:

Children who are classified by the School Board as non-attendants.
Disorderly children, who having been suspended by the school, become non-attendants.
Truant children.
The effects and defects of compulsory law.
Children who beg on the street under the guise of selling papers. The girls, it was maintained, could develop into nothing but abandoned women.
Delinquent children, who, because of weakness, indifference or criminality of parents, are arrested for petty offenses.
Working children, either in factories or stores, who are being physically, mentally, and morally stunted.

After the presentation of this plan Mrs. Flower made a plea for preventive work, and declared nothing was impossible to the united forces of Chicago club women.

Mrs. Henrotin referred to the possibilities of united effort for preventive rather than reformative work, and said the coöperative clubs of women could nothing nobler than espouse the question of the child. It was declared to be a State, not a Chicago, problem, the simplicity of existence in country towns not always bearing the best results. The fact so little intelligent thought is given to "the boys who make our laws" was deplored.

Mrs. Henrotin not only approved of legislative measures but advised the securing of men who should do effective lobbying in legislative halls.

"I hope Chicago women will take the initiative in this great question," said Mrs. Henrotin in conclusion. "Then the State will follow. As President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs I find no organizations sound the keynote to the women's clubs of the country as do the women's clubs of Chicago. So this movement may be so far reaching as to revolutionize social conditions."

Family Versus Institution.

Mrs. Coonley made an earnest plea for the substitution of family instead of institutional relation in the care of children. The adoption of children into homes was advocated, particularly for people lonely enough to adopt a pet poodle and spoil its natural life.

"If children of our own are not given us," continued Mrs. Coonley, "children of the world are given into our keeping. I think that is what God intended. It is a great responsibility to adopt a child, but it may be a greater one not to."

Mrs. Corrine Brown of the Woodlawn Woman's club maintained children have a right to be dependent and their needs are paramount to those of parent, teacher, or employer. With union of effort she thought a compulsory education law not impossible and such sights as a 10-year-old child supporting an aged grandfather would cease.

Miss Julia Lathrop, whose work with dependent children has been far-reaching, said she was glad the proposed conference covers the whole field, as all phases of the child problem are interdependent. As she went about the State she was impressed with the eagerness to do something and the ignorance of method of precedure. Two means were suggested: An organization in every town to look after youthful delinquents and a comprehensive series of laws.

The plans proposed by the women Florence Kelly enthusiastically declared too good to be true. She related how she had gone to Springfield and watched her special bills, only to have them lost. With such strength as Chicago women's clubs back of such measures they would have consideration from the legislators. Reference was made to children 9 years old who work in laundries from 7 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock the following morning as one evil of the "child problem."

Illinois Behind the Times.

"Illinois is really behind times," she continued, speaking of protective laws. "It is third in manufactures and twenty-fifth in care of life and limb of working children."

As to lobbying Mrs. Flower said it was necessary for philanthropic measures. "It is disagreeable," she continued, "to say one has to resort to political methods and pull wires in order to get bills through the Legislature, yet the conditions are there and we must meet the conditions. For lack of lobbying the philanthopic bills presented at the last two sessions were lost."

At every turn, in fact, the interested women showed they were "on to the ropes." They are thoroughly conversant with the appalling conditions of the "child problem" and purpose to find a solution in legislative measures presented by concerted action of men and women over the State. This is the scheme in a nutshell, and will be fully exploited at the forthcoming public meeting.

This is not the first time Chicago club women have arisen to meet an emergency. Two years ago a similar mass-meeting was called under the auspices of women's clubs in aid of the unemployed. The expenses at this time called for 10 cents for each member of the interested clubs, and it is estimated the financial support for this undertaking will not be greater.

MRS. M. B. CAPNER IS PRESIDENT.

Twelfth Ward Woman's Republican Auxiliary Holds an Election.

Officers were elected by the Twelfth Ward Woman's Republican Auxiliary yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held in the Republican headquarters, Madison and Robey streets. Over fifty members were in the hall when the President, Mrs. M. B. Capner, rapped for order. A number of Republican women who had not before affiliated with the club were admitted to membership, and, after discussion, to the immediate privilege of voting. The officers elected were:

President—Mrs. M. B. Capner.
Vice-President—Mrs. N. H. Stahl.
Secretary—Mrs. Theresa Nittley.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. A. D. Palmer.
Treasurer—Mrs. Nellie Matlock.
Directors—Mrs. C. Koeler, Mrs. W. A. Sargeant.

The members were divided between Mrs. Capner and Mrs. T. T. Green for President. The other offices were not contested.

The following were among those present:

Mrs. A. Mullin.
Mrs. H. H. McKay.
Mrs. M. M. Harper.
Mrs. L. M. George.
Mrs. J. F. Ausman.
Mrs. Edward Koepfe.
Mrs. D. Fitzgerald.
Mrs. Louise Owen.
Mrs. A. S. Dorkeller.
Mrs. T. T. Green.
Mrs. George D. Smith.
Mrs. N. B. Chapman.
Mrs. J. Ausenan.
Mrs. Nellie Matlock.
Mrs. W. C. Coffin.
Mrs. M. B. Weaver.
Mrs. A. D. Palmer.
Mrs. S. M. Hall.
Mrs. D. Hughs.
Mrs. D. M. Reynolds.
Mrs. A. K. Ingersoll.
Mrs. L. S. Pownell.

WILL DEBATE VOTING AS A RIGHT.

Chicago Political Equality League Announces Its Next Program.

The Chicago Political Equality League loses nothing of the interest manifested in its public meetings by the fact its friends among the legal voters of the city now and then participate in its discussions.

The league was organized in 1894 by the Chicago Woman's club, and aside from its regular study class holds a public meeting in the rooms of the club on the afternoon of the first Saturday of each month at 2:30 o'clock.

The topic for discussion on Saturday, Feb. 1, is: "Resolved, That voting is not a right of citizenship even in a republic." Francis W. Walker will take the affirmative and William J. Hynes the negative.

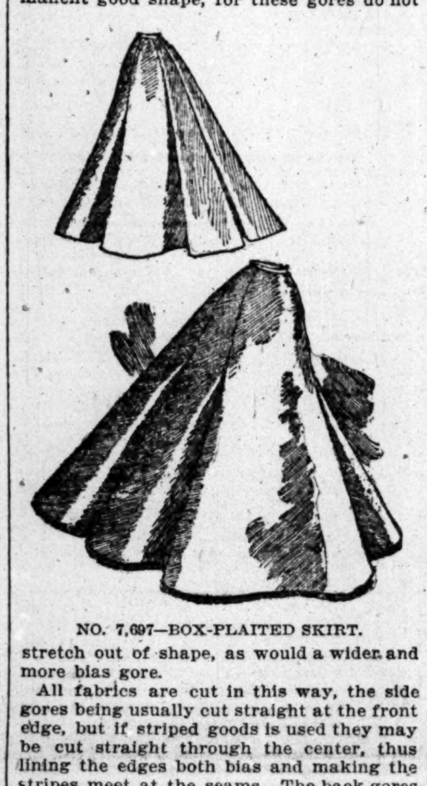
Catholic Woman's National League.

The Catholic Woman's National League will meet at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at Steinway Hall. The program, which is under the direction of the philanthropy department, includes an address by Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan on "Kindergartens" and several musical numbers.

ADVANTAGE OF TWO SIDE GORES.

Causes the Skirt to Hold Its Shape Longer.

The new skirts are cut with two gores in the back, which form box-plaits. The one shown here has in all seven gores, the two side gores flowing wide at the foot, being close-fitting over the hips. The great advantage gained by two side gores is the permanent good shape, for these gores do not stretch out of shape, as would a wider and more bias gore.



NO. 7,697—BOX-PLAITED SKIRT.

All fabrics are cut in this way, the side gores being usually cut straight at the front edge, but if striped goods is used they may be cut straight through the center, thus lining the edges both bias and making the stripes meet at the seams. The back gores are cut with the straight thread through the center in any case.

Black satin is still as much used as any other fabric for skirts to be worn with fancy blouse waists or coat basques. The latest thing is the lining of white silk, finished with a plain binding of velveteen or braid, the balayuese ruffle being out of date. The only stiffening now used is a band of haircloth about six inches wide at the foot, and even this is omitted in many skirts, depending on the proper cut and on the body of the silk used for lining.

Dresden silks are much used for separate skirts, because two or three different colors will generally harmonize with them, and so a great variety in waist is possible. One of brown with black satin threads, the flowers being indefinite tones of violet, had a brown velvet coat basque, a black satin waist, and a waist of violet chiffon trimmed with sable.

Crêpons in black or colors are made up for dressy wear with extra waist and also waist to match. The round waist with basque portion added is more used for coat waists of such fabrics than the models in which the basque portion is cut in one with the top.

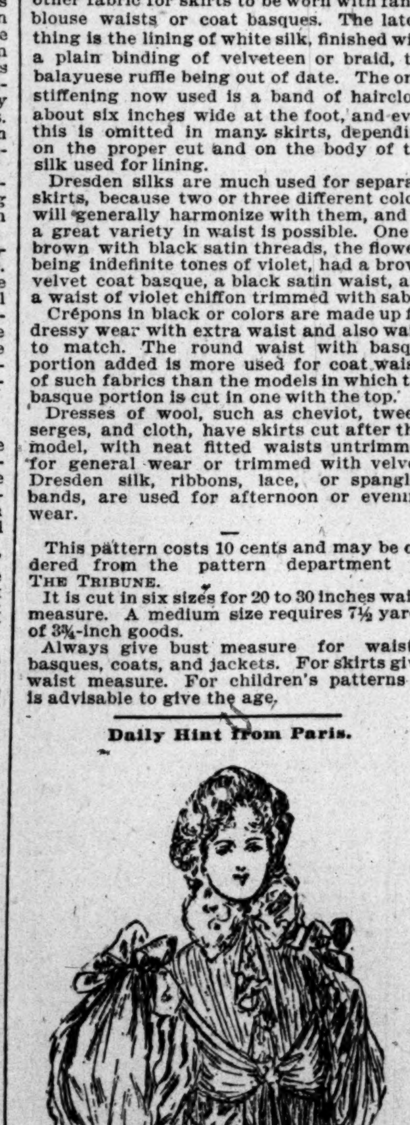
Dresses of wool, such as cheviot, tweed, serges, and cloth, have skirts cut after this model, with neat fitted waists untrimmed for general wear or trimmed with velvet, Dresden silk, ribbons, lace, or spangled bands, are used for afternoon or evening wear.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It is cut in six sizes for 20 to 30 inches waist measure. A medium size requires 7½ yards of 3¾-inch goods.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give the age.

Daily Hint from Paris.



MORNING DRESS.

The accompanying illustration represents a morning dress of white zenana crêpon de soie. The front is of mousseline de soie, with a large scarf tied across the chest and ends of application lace.

A small vest of zenana passes under the arms. The sleeves, of the same material, open over puffs of white mousseline de soie, with satin bows at the shoulders. A large lace cravat forms a frill. Made by Darud.—New York Herald.

Scare Cats for Birds.

The stuffed calico cats which are used as toys are put to a good purpose by some of the Maine farmers. They are placed in trees and are said to scare off predatory birds.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

(Continued from tenth page.)

Chief Justice of England Mr. Fishback would have missed a most enjoyable acquaintance, and the world would have been poorer by a pleasant little book that gives delightful impressions both of Lord Coleridge and of the author.

The book itself will tell all that is needed about the eminent jurist whose visit to America left so many pleasant recollections: not the least of which is the remark of Emory A. Storrs, when the sumptuous evening meal he was about to serve in honor of the English Judge at the Leland Hotel in Chicago was levied upon for one of Storrs' many debts, to the effect that "It is the first time I ever knew the Lord's supper was subject to execution." The book will speak for itself, and needs no praise to commend it. It is of the author that a word should be said.

Mr. Fishback is a born biographer, fitted by nature to tell the story of a noble life and tell it with a precision and amplitude that should win him fame. Besides his natural qualifications he has all the acquired ones of a good lawyer. He can efface himself in his subject; he knows first when and where to make a telling point; he is familiar with his jury to an extent which makes it seem instructive, for we judge he has written little for the general; he can boil much in little where it is needed and be as expansive as the embyrean upon occasion, and he is able to combine the great strength of the character he is delineating with the little weaknesses which leave a picture wholly human and delightful in its accuracy—a habit our brethren of the long robe have in unsuspected perfection.

Now, if you will add to all these the amiable discursiveness of a man who is accustomed to sell his words at a round fee and suddenly finds himself untrammeled, you have a nineteenth century Boswell. This is meant to be the highest praise for surely no man in literature has ever written a biography half as good. One of the greatest charms in the book is the sudden and unexpected protrusion of Mr. Fishback's self. For your lawyer dearly loves an obiter dictum much as he is given to railing against it.

Josiah Allen's Wife Again.

Samantha in Europe. By Josiah Allen's Wife. Illustrated. Funk & Wagnalls.

Witness the baneful effects of too much didacticism, reform zeal, and "wimmen's rites." Here is Marietta Holley, who twenty years ago really set people to laughing and to thinking with "My Opinion and Betsey Bobbet's," perpetrating a beautifully bound but hopelessly dreary book of 700 pages, in which there is the same picturesque spelling but scarcely a friendly gleam of the old humor. Instead, we have many chapters of unadulterated temperance lectures, reform theories, solemn warnings against college hazing, tirades against things in general and trolley cars in particular, and much guide book information with nothing original in it but bad spelling.

Samantha is growing old, and can't see a joke as well as she once could. She is too much in earnest. The sermons in her recent lucubrations stick out all over. As long as they were sugar-coated a certain large portion of the public was more than willing to take them internally. But the humorous covering has worn off all over in spots, and the bitter allopathic dose of "views" is too apparent to the taste. It is conducive of nothing but a wry face. Samantha now only saddens and maddens, never gladdens.

The whole trouble is that Marietta Holley has sold her humorous birthright for a mess of Miss Willard's and Miss Anthony's pottage. Besides, she has worked out her vein, and her ambition to do fine didactic writing has made her half ashamed of Samantha. This is proper enough, perhaps, but it naturally takes the tuck out of Samantha. Josiah Allen's wife cannot be blamed for that tired feeling which she creates in those who meet her nowadays. The next time the author writes she had better make it a straight lecture.

But perhaps the new woman will like the demoralized Samantha Allen. She ought to. The book was evidently written for her.

All Sorts of Taxation.

In "Essays on Taxation" Prof. Seligman of Columbia College (Macmillan & Co.) has included careful and profound studies of all the topics now mooted by economists in this branch of political economics, including papers on the single tax, double taxation, a succession tax, the taxation of corporations, classification of public revenues, recent reforms in taxation, the betterment tax, a critical examination of recent publications on this subject, concluding with the latest American reports on taxation. This, like others of Prof. Seligman's works, is notable for its cool, impartial, and critical judgment. If one word could be used to describe his attitude toward abstract matters that too often show concrete temper it would be "sanity."

A Study of Our Currency.

A most useful and timely manual is "Congressional Currency" (G. P. Putnam & Sons) by Armistead C. Gordon in the series entitled "Questions of the Day." Without forcing his own opinions on the reader Mr. Gordon has given a succinct and comprehensive history of the everlasting muddle into which one Congress after another has involved the currency of the American people. An index adds to the value of the book.

Scotch Without Dialect.

Anne Bredalbane's "Memories of the Manse" (Joseph Knight company), in the Cozy Corner Series, is a pleasant picture of the humbly enlightened Scotch life which is so much the vogue nowadays. Both author and reader are to be congratulated for the abstention from excruciating dialect which makes every one feel so sorry for a people that is obliged to understand it.

A Story of Dollars.

Sarah Tytler's latest story, "A Bubble Fortune," in Lippincott's Series of Select Novels, tells of a widowed father, rich in youth and poor in middle life, to whom, with his two daughters, an unexpected inheritance—a trifle of $25,000 a year or so—falls. That he is dispossessed by a long-lost kinsman, the rightful heir, and that the rightful heir goes and marries one of the two daughters is a foregone conclusion from about the fourth chapter.

Verses of the Day.

Two little volumes of poems, forming the first of the "Oaten Stop" series, come from the press of Copeland & Day. The first, "Dumb in June, and Other Poems," by Richard Burton, contains promise of greater things above and beyond the many tender notes of nature and passion that illumine its pages. The second, "A Doric Reed," by Zitella Cocke, suggests in its title a curious conflict of material with the name assigned to the series. Miss Cocke is so happy in her few examples of vers de société that it is to be hoped there will be more of them later.

Literary Notes.

Mrs. Oliphant has written a "Child's History of Scotland," which will be published this month.

Mr. Gladstone's paper on "The Condition of Man in the Future State" will appear in the North American Review.

Ian Maclaren's new work, which is to appear in a fortnight, is a book on practical religion entitled "The Mind of the Master."

The last work done by Dr. Van Dyck, the oldest American missionary in Syria, was the translation of "Ben Hur" into Arabic.

Mr. Swinburne will have a place in the forthcoming Nineteenth Century with a poetical contribution to the approaching centenary of Burns

Dr. Conan Doyle's latest series of stirring stories will be published in book form next month under the title of "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard."

The Century has arranged with Gen. Horace Porter to publish his personal reminiscences of Gen. Grant, having secured both the serial and book rights.

Mrs. Madalene Yale Wynne, the author of "The Little Room and Other Stories," is the daughter of the inventor of the Yale lock, and she lives in Chicago.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, head professor of political economy in the University of Chicago, discusses "Our Monetary Program" in the February Forum.

D. C. Heath & Co. are the publishers of Dr. Lutkens' "The Connection Between Thought and Memory," of which favorable mention was made in these columns a week ago.

Miss Beatrice Harraden has written a new story entitled "Hilda Stafford," which will run serially through Blackwood's, as will also Mr. Blackmore's new novel, "Dariel: a Romance of Surrey."

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's forthcoming novel is a distinct departure from her former lines. It is a novel of Queen Anne's time, written in the style of the period, and entitled "A Lady of Quality."

The Messrs. Harper are about to purchase Curtis' "Constitutional History of the United States." The second volume includes all the material collected by Mr. Curtis during the last twenty years of his life, edited by Mr. J. C. Clayton.

Elbert Hubbard writes in the current week's Journal of Education of the three classes of college students, "the sports, the boys, and the grinds." The boys, he says, are human, but the sports and the grinds make the most interesting museum exhibits.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press the American edition of an anonymous reply to Max Nordau, entitled "Regeneration." Prof. Butler of Columbia College writes the introduction. The book is said to be a trenchant analysis of Nordau's sensational treatise.

Says the Bookman: "The Messrs. Stokes will shortly issue Mrs. Andrew Dean's (Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick) new story, 'A Woman with a Future.'" As news the item may be interesting, but grammatically the appositive name in parentheses is prolific of grief.

Mr. Standish O'Grady's new historical romance, "Ulrick the Ready; or, the Chieftains' Last Rally," will be published this month in London and New York. It is concerned with the last effort by the independent Irish chieftains to resist the advance of Tudor sovereignty in Ireland.

Like one of the little wanton boys that swim on bladders, Mr. Aubrey Beardsley has sunk out of sight in the Yellow Book sea. Whether he has had a row with his jaundiced colleagues or whether the saffron fog has rolled away from London, the fact remains that the latest Yellow Book is empty of Beardsleyism from cover to cover.

The London Globe chides Mr. William Watson because his trumpet-toned "The Purple East" is not issued in the form of a penny or gratis pamphlet, instead of in a booklet costing ninepence. It would seem as if it were worth ninepence to stir the feelings of an Englishman. But some people never know when they have a bargain.

The London Literary World gives a page of laudatory review to Kate Douglas Wiggin's "The Village Watch Tower," but one must question the opening sentence: "Miss Wiggin needs no introduction." This delightful American writer should be introduced to the London press as formerly Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin—now Mrs. Riggs.

A new story may shortly be expected from the author of "The Making of Mary." The pseudonym, "Jean Forsyth," hides the personality of Miss J. N. McIlwraith, a young lady who lives in Hamilton, Ont. Miss McIlwraith says she would rather write literary criticisms, but, fortunately for the admirers of her fiction, she finds but a dull market for that class of work.

Anthony Hope's new volume of short stories, about to be published by the Scribners, will be collectively entitled "Comedies of Courtship." The individual titles of the stories are: "The Wheel of Love," "The Lady of the Pool," "A Three-Volume Novel," "The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard," "The Curate of Poltons," and "The Decree of Duke Deodonato."

The February number of the Peterson Magazine—an unusually fine one—is made doubly interesting to Chicagoans by a profusely illustrated article on the University of Chicago, written by Grace Gilruth Rigby, a Chicago lady. The article is appropriately followed by another on "John D. Rockefeller as a Type," which estimates his fortune at considerably more than $100,000,000, and regards him as "personifying the genius of the age."

The London Athenæum says of the new Poet Laureate's ballad, "Jameson's Ride": "It is being recited nightly at the Alhambra Theater, by the author's permission. Mr. Austin has not acted wisely, we think, by making his début as Laureate in this manner. Apart from the feebleness displayed in the poem, if we may so dignify it, there is some probability that the circumstances under which the 'ride' or 'raid' was planned may turn out to be such as to modify the public judgment in the matter."

"Parody is a vile art," said Matthew Arnold in one of his letters, "but I must say I read 'Poor Matthias' in the World with an amused pleasure. I wonder if it is that demon, Traill." And now "that demon Traill" is on the spoor of Grant Allen's pestiferous "hilltop novel" called "The Barbarians," with a parody, "The Barbarious Britisher—A Tiptop Novel." Mr. Allen had better follow the example of Davy Crockett's coon and come down off his little tumulus gracefully while he can.

Books Received.

"Stonepastures." By Eleanor Stuart. D. Appleton & Co.

"The Fat and Thin." By Emile Zola. F. Tennyson Neely.

"A Princess of the Gutter." By L. T. Meade. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Successors to the Title." By L. B. Walford. D. Appleton & Co.

"America Liberata." By Robert H. Vickers. Charles H. Kerr & Co.

"Degenerate Heredity." By Charles Denison, M. D., Denver. D. Appleton & Co.

"German Songs of Today." Edited by Alexander Tille, Ph. D. Macmillan & Co.

"The Spinster's Scrip." Compiled by Cecil Raynor. London: William Heinemann.

"American Catholics and the A. P. A." By Patrick Henry Winston. Charles H. Kerr & Co.

"Why We Attacked the Empire." By Mrs. Ormiston Chant. London: Horace Marshall & Son.

"Studies in Diplomacy." From the French of Count Benedetti. Illustrated. Macmillan & Co.

"Wandering Heath: Stories, Studies, and Sketches." By "Q.". Charles Scribner's

"Movement." By E. J. Marey. Translated by Eric Pritchard. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co.

"The Mercantile System and Its Historical Significance." By Gustav Schmoller. Macmillan & Co.

"Alfred Lord Tennyson: A Study of His Life and Work." By Arthur Waugh. Illustrated. Macmillan & Co.

"Russian Portraits." By Vte. E. Melchior de Vogüé. Translated by Elisabeth L. Cary. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors; Emerson." By George William Curtis. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster." By Edmund Sheridan Purcell. Two vols. Macmillan & Co.

"Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century." By Philip Alexander Bruce. Two vols. Macmillan & Co.

"Ursule Mirouët." By H. de Balzac. Translated by Clara Bell; with preface by George Saintsbury. J. M. Dent & Co.

"Public School Law of the United States, as Administered by the Courts." By Irwin Taylor, No. 752 Adams street, Chicago.

"The Sabbath Question from the Roman Catholic Standpoint." By Abram Herbert Lewis, D. D. American Sabbath Tract Society.

"The Life and Adventures of George Augustus Sala." Written by Himself. Two vols. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Relation of the Sacraments to the Doctrine of the Divine Immanence." By the Rev. William Mitchell. Terre Haute, Ind.: The Author.

"Murray's Handbook for Japan." By Basil Hall Chamberlain and W. B. Mason. Fourth edition, enlarged. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Archæological Studies Among the Ancient Cities of Mexico." By William H. Holmes. Part 1, Monuments of Yucatan. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum.

"The Poetical Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson." The People's Edition. "Will Waterproof and Other Poems." "The Princess: A Medley, I." Macmillan & Co.

John Lydgate's "The Assembly of Gods." No. 1, "English Studies" series, University of Chicago. Edited by Oscar Lovell Triggs, Ph. D. University of Chicago Press.

"The Fifth Army Corps." (Army of the Potomac.) A record of operations during the civil war, 1861-1865. By Lieut.-Col. William H. Powell. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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SIGNS OF LIVELY TRADE.

HOPEFUL REPORTS FOR SPRING FROM BUSINESS-MEN.

Definite Improvement Promised in the Returns of Merchants Throughout the Country—Believed the First Payment for Bonds Will Cause No Further Pressure, According to the Review of R. G. Dun & Co.—Financial Operations.

New York, Jan. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

"Though business is still waiting, there are some signs of definite improvement. It is now believed that the first payment for bonds will cause no further pressure, and the money markets are easier as respects loans on collateral, though the difficulty of making commercial loans still check operations, but large maturities at the end of January have been met more satisfactorily than was expected, and merchants and bankers report that the signs promise a good spring trade.

"No increase appears as yet in the demand for the principal products, unless for some forms of iron and steel, in which good contracts have been made this week, and uncertainty as to Congressional action still affects both industries and commerce, but the increase in inquiry and the reports of dealers are deemed assurance of large trade coming whenever the uncertainty is over.

"Signs of improvement in the iron and steel business are gratifying, even though they spring from combinations which have raised the price of coke and allotted the output of lake iron. There is also a better demand for wire nails after long stagnation and also for sheets. Pig iron is rather weaker, Southern works competing sharply while speculative buyers of some months ago are selling below present furnace prices, but the averages for all products is practically unchanged, and 11.4 per cent below the highest last year. Coke production has again been cut down 10,975 tons in a single week. Minor metals are strengthened a shade by speculation. The cotton mills are discussing curtailments of production, as goods continue weak, with an output largely exceeding distribution, though the week has brought considerably more inquiries, and a larger spring trade is still hoped for.

"Woolens are practically unchanged, as each passing week of open weather diminishes the prospect of profitable business, while jobbers, clothiers, and retailers have considerable stocks of heavy goods remaining. Sales of wool at the three chief markets, 9,945,630 pounds domestic in January, against 13,604,915 last year, but 14,074,900 foreign against 9,551,550 last year have diminished of late, manufacturers buying only for present needs.

"Wheat has again advanced about 3 cents for cash, but only 1½ cents for May, although Atlantic exports are little larger than a year ago, and for four weeks, flour included, have been 8,403,765 bushels, against 7,372,584 last year. Neither this fact nor the continued excess of Western receipts for the week, 2,381,912 bushels, against 1,226,012 last year, explains an advance for which the basis or excuse must be sought in foreign exports.

"Corn has ceased to 'sympathize' and records little advance. Cotton is a shade lower than a week ago, notwithstanding strong arguments by Neill and others, but receipts from planters go on at nearly the same rate, spinners' takings fall behind last year, as before, and the marketing of goods does not support the brilliant estimates of increased consumption this year. Exports in January have been 50 per cent less, spinners' takings 35 per cent less, and receipts from plantations 39 per cent less than last year, and receipts have been larger, but spinners' takings and exports both smaller than in 1892-'93, from a crop of 6,700,000 bales.

"Failures this week have been 404 in the United States, against 354 last year, and 70 in Canada, against 54 last year."

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Percentage of Increase or Decrease Compared with a Year Ago.

New York, Jan. 31.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$491,909,312	....	9.9
Chicago	76,752,170	1.5	....
Boston	73,846,482	....	14.5
Philadelphia	55,433,742	....	6.2
St. Louis	24,356,718	12.5	....
San Francisco	11,899,981	....	4.0
Baltimore	13,828,459	8.6	....
Pittsburg	14,826,543	21.3	....
Cincinnati	9,965,600	....	14.6
Kansas City	9,411,007	8.1	....
New Orleans	11,127,031	23.1	....
Buffalo	3,526,428	9.6	....
Milwaukee	4,051,375	7.7	....
Detroit	5,563,089	2.2	....
Louisville	5,789,346	....	14.8
Minneapolis	8,058,109	60.5	....
Omaha	4,310,539	21.4	....
Providence	4,775,000	10.4	....
Cleveland	5,312,106	16.1	....
Houston	5,863,465	....	13.7
St. Paul	4,135,254	26.2	....
Denver	2,594,923	21.5	....
Indianapolis	3,718,954	13.8	....
Columbus, O.	3,193,900	19.4	....
Hartford	2,074,938	23.9	....
Richmond	2,140,829	....	24.1
Washington	1,708,426	7.4	....
Duluth	2,254,810	....	....
Dallas	1,066,030	6.0	....
St. Joseph	1,405,512	....	24.4
Peoria	2,294,044	34.1	....
Memphis	1,272,457	45.5	....
Portland, Ore.	1,239,923	....	12.1
Rochester	1,186,471	....	2.4
New Haven	2,909,769	15.5	....
Savannah	1,140,070	....	14.3
Springfield, Mass.	1,251,259	10.6	....
Worcester	1,089,524	....	9.2
Portland, Me.	1,089,524	....	9.2
Atlanta	1,349,680	24.0	....
Fort Worth	1,770,772	....	20.9
Waco	1,769,059	....	28.4
Syracuse	842,999	15.8	....
Des Moines	843,554	....	13.0
Grand Rapids	757,213	14.0	....
Seattle	502,858	22.7	....
Scranton	839,451	5.4	....
Helena	498,251	....	9.1
Kalamazoo	255,494	23.1	....
Salt Lake City	1,171,745	....	20.1
Rockford, Ill.	128,424	2.0	....
Lowell	481,158	....	17.3
Wilmington, Del.	591,300	....	11.9
Norfolk	1,235,152	31.8	....
Sioux City	558,043	3.5	....
Los Angeles	950,290	4.2	....
Tacoma	661,372	29.8	....
Spokane	357,508	51.2	....
Jacksonville	253,599	....	28.5
Lincoln	410,289	....	11.2
New Bedford	413,439	50.1	....
Wichita	426,005	....	21.2
Birmingham	442,169	4.7	....
Topeka	367,123	....	16.5
Lexington, Ky.	245,965	....	16.9
Binghamton	333,100	38.1	....
Bay City, Mich.	269,292	....	5.8
Fall River	667,268	....	9.9
Akron, O.	225,700	22.9	....
Springfield, O.	145,766	14.1	....
Canton, O.	159,200	4.6	....
Sioux Falls	84,889	90.9	....
Fremont, Neb.	63,787	10.5	....
Hastings, Neb.	59,800	9.0	....
Chattanooga	267,923	22.4	....
Fargo	145,764	33.6	....
Nashville	899,478	3.4	....
Galveston	5,765,865	0.0	....
Augusta	629,030	20.0	....
Toledo	1,204,969	....	....
Davenport	1,252,709	....	....
Dayton, O.	547,293	....	....
Knoxville	473,450	....	....
Totals, U. S.	$890,980,970	....	5.6
Exclusive of New York	399,071,658	....	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$9,305,141	....	12.2
Toronto	6,238,078	16.8	....
Halifax	1,001,562	6.0	....
Hamilton	557,312	17.5	....
Winnipeg	888,057	38.3	....
Totals	$17,990,150	....	0.5

Galveston, Houston, and Waco are not included in totals, because containing other items than clearings. Knoxville, Tenn., Dayton, O., Davenport, Ia., Toledo, O., and Augusta, Me., are not included in totals because of no comparison for last year.

BRADSTREET TAKES GLOOMY VIEW.

Reports Show No Encouragement in Trade for the Spring.

New York, Jan. 31.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"The features of the week are continued retarded demand for merchandise and checked industrial operations. Least satisfactory is the waiting attitude of some of the more important industries. Shoe factories at Philadelphia are shutting down or running on part time; cotton goods makers regard the outlook for their product unpromising; there is a reaction in the price of steel billets; among fifty pigiron furnaces in the Pittsburg and Shenango districts fourteen are idle; and the position of woolen goods manufacturers is shown by the fact that foreign woolen goods are relatively most active.

"General trade at the close of January proves disappointing, particularly in Central Western, Western, and Northwestern States, where the movement of merchandise from jobbers has been slow and unsatisfactory, it being only fair at a few points. The volume of spring goods distributed from Chicago in January falls behind expectations, although larger than in January, 1895. Some traders in territory tributary to Chicago are making orders small, owing to having carried over large stocks and to a desire to confine purchases to actual requirements. At St. Louis spring demand is slow and general trade is characterized as only fair by the most sanguine. The condition in the Northwest is such that grain moves freely in some regions irrespective of low prices. A result of all this is shown by the cuts by New York, Chicago, and St. Louis jobbers in prices of standard cotton goods, which demoralizes demand.

"Exports of wheat (flour included) from both coasts of the United States this week show a marked falling off, amounting to only 2,550,000 bushels, compared with 3,849,000 bushels last week, 2,483,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,083,000 bushels two years ago, 3,123,000 bushels in the corresponding week three years ago, and 4,740,000 bushels four years ago. Exports of Indian corn held up well, amounting to 3,197,000 bushels.

"Business failures throughout the United States this week show another large increase, not only as compared with last week, but as contrasted with the total for the fourth week in January, 1895, 1894, and 1893. The total is 393; last week it was 341; last year, 312; in 1894, 340; in 1893, 271; and in 1892 it was 279.

"There are sixty-three business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, an exceptionally large number. The total last week was 52, one year ago it was 56, in 1894 it was 44, in 1893 it was 54, and in the corresponding week of 1892 only 34."

STRONGER TONE IN STOCK MARKET.

Rise of Bullish Sentiment in Speculative Circles.

New York, Jan. 31.—Bradstreet's New York stock market says:

"The rise of bullion sentiment in speculative circles has been very marked during the last week. Not only has it led to a somewhat wider market and greater activity but to the development of manipulation on the part of large speculative interests, which have found the rank and file of the Wall street professionals ready to follow their leadership. While public interests and participation in the stock market have increased somewhat, they are still upon a limited scale, and the advancing tendencies which prices have exhibited may be attributed mainly to manipulation of particular portions of the list.

"The decline in the exchange rates to below the specie export point has had considerable effect in keeping up the buoyancy of speculation. Europe has also bought stocks, though on a limited scale, and at the close of the week a revival of public appetite for speculation was noticeable, its manifestations, however, being mainly confined to the low-priced members of the share list. Friday's market continued to show great underlying strength, but the expectation of the passage of the free silver bill in the Senate was regarded as a possible reason for a reaction. Interest has centered mainly in sugar, in the coal shares, and in the grangers.

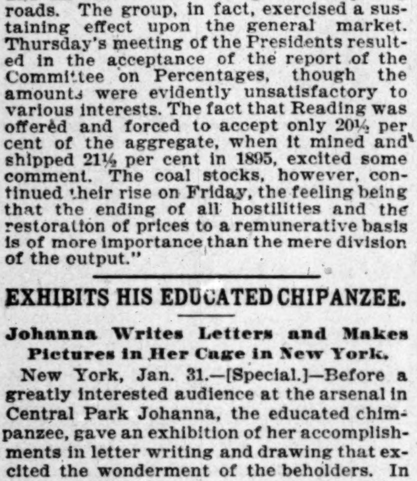
"The strength of the coal stocks, particularly Reading and Jersey Central, early in the week foreshadowed an agreement on the part of the companies to restrict production and fix its division among the competing roads. The group, in fact, exercised a sustaining effect upon the general market. Thursday's meeting of the Presidents resulted in the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Percentages, though the amounts were evidently unsatisfactory to various interests. The fact that Reading was offered and forced to accept only 20¼ per cent of the aggregate, when it mined and shipped 21½ per cent in 1895, excited some comment. The coal stocks, however, continued their rise on Friday, the feeling being that the ending of all hostilities and the restoration of prices to a remunerative basis is of more importance than the mere division of the output."

EXHIBITS HIS EDUCATED CHIPANZEE.

Johanna Writes Letters and Makes Pictures in Her Cage in New York.

New York, Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Before a greatly interested audience at the arsenal in Central Park Johanna, the educated chimpanzee, gave an exhibition of her accomplishments in letter writing and drawing that excited the wonderment of the beholders. In various ways she also showed a surprising degree of intelligence. Johanna has been credited with doing some remarkable things, but her performance yesterday eclipsed them all.

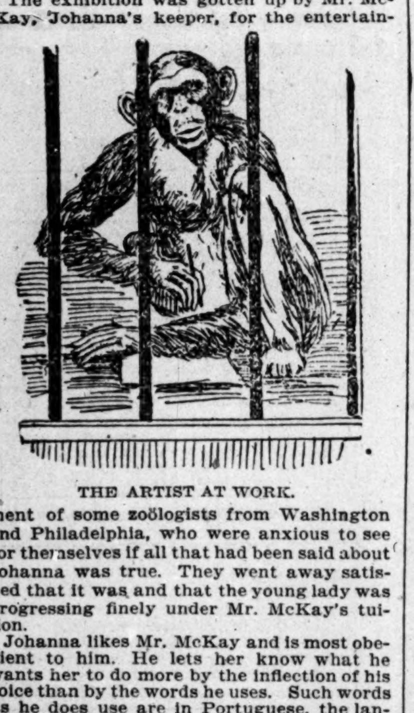
The exhibition was gotten up by Mr. McKay, Johanna's keeper, for the entertainment of some zoölogists from Washington and Philadelphia, who were anxious to see for themselves if all that had been said about Johanna was true. They went away satisfied that it was and that the young lady was progressing finely under Mr. McKay's tuition.



THE ARTIST AT WORK.

Johanna likes Mr. McKay and is most obedient to him. He lets her know what he wants her to do more by the inflection of his voice than by the words he uses. Such words as he does use are in Portuguese, the language, he explained, of the sailors who captured her after killing her mother, thirteen years ago, in Africa. He says Johanna will yet learn to understand him when he talks to her in English.

Mr. McKay began the proceedings, as it were, by handing Johanna a piece of cardboard, on which he had drawn her picture. Johanna sat on her haunches, held the cardboard in her left paw and with her right started in diligently to copy the portrait. In a few minutes she walked to the bars of her cage and handed the cardboard and the pencil to Mr. McKay, when, to the astonishment of all, it was seen she had not only made a pretty faithful copy of her picture, but had added the arms and body to it.



SKETCH MADE BY JOHANNA.

He then handed Johanna a piece of paper and the pencil, and Johanna, using the floor of her cage for a writing desk, made several curved lines on the paper and handed it to Mr. McKay.

"I can't make out," he said, "what she means to say, but I suppose her chimpanzee relatives in Africa can."

The keeper now placed an egg on the floor, outside of the cage, but far enough away to be out of Johanna's reach. The chimpanzee tried to get the egg, but her arm was not long enough. There were some pieces of paper in her cage, and with their aid she tried to pull the egg within reach, but failed. Then there was another paroxysm of grief, and, when it had subsided, Johanna sat looking at the egg in a rueful sort of way, as if saying to herself, "so near, and yet so far."

But Johanna had to have the egg. Mr. McKay, to help her along, dropped a rope near the cage. Johanna got the rope, held the two ends in her left paw, and, with her right, deftly tossed the loop around the egg and, after several trials, pulled it within reach and disposed of it.

RAILWAY NEWS.

REDUCED RATES FOR PARTIES TO BE ABOLISHED AFTER FEB. 10.

Western Passenger Association Takes Action to Cut Off a Profitable Source of Business for the Scalpers—Arrangements Will Be Made to Extend the Privilege to Theatrical Troupes—Wisconsin Central Said to Be the Cause of the Movement.

No more reduced rates for parties traveling together will be granted hereafter by the Western roads. All the roads in the Western Passenger Association have given their assent to this agreement, which will go into effect on the 10th of this month. This action will prove a great blow to the scalpers, who have made a rich harvest from the manipulation of party rates. Scalpers had effected a combination whereby they turned regular passengers over to one of their number, who secured a party rate whenever ten or more passengers had been secured by the combination. All efforts to stop this manipulation had failed, and no other remedy for the evil could be found than to stop entirely the sale of party tickets at reduced rates. This action would have been taken several months ago but for the reluctance of some of the leading roads to abolish reduced rates for legitimate theatrical parties. In their opinion theatrical troupes traveling together are entitled to a reduced rate, and there is always much competition for this class of business between the railroads, and it is believed unless a special arrangement to give reduced rates to theatrical troupes is made it will cause renewed complications and trouble.

The legal department of the Wisconsin Central has ruled, however, that no exception in favor of theatrical parties can legally be made, and in consequence that company refused to enter into any arrangement for abolishing the sale of party tickets at reduced rates, unless theatrical, as well as all other parties, were included. While the new agreement applies to theatrical as well as all other party tickets, it is the intention to make a special arrangement for reduced rates for theatrical troupes.

Chairman Caldwell's recent order not to sell party tickets at reduced rates to scalpers is apparently carried out by the railroads in this city. Scalpers in this city a day or two ago made up a party of nineteen persons who wanted to go to Denver. When the scalper, who acted as the agent for the other scalpers, applied at the railroad offices for a party ticket for the lot, he met with absolute refusal. As a result the scalper had to step up to the Rock Island ticket office on Thursday evening and pay full tariff rates for the party. As the scalpers had guaranteed the passengers a much lower rate, they had to stand quite a loss on the nineteen passengers.

MR. STRONG WILL ACCOMPANY HIM.

President Ripley to Take a Trip Over the Santa Fe System.

President E. P. Ripley and First Vice-President D. B. Robinson will leave Chicago tonight for an extended trip West and Southwest, during which time it is their intention to visit and inspect every part of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway system. The object of the new President is to familiarize himself with the great system, the interests of which he has just undertaken to protect. Among other guests William B. Strong, formerly President of the Santa Fé, will accompany the party, upon the invitation of Mr. Ripley, a graceful compliment from the new President to one of his predecessors in office. It is a long time since Mr. Strong has visited the region of his arduous labors for the company he represented so many years. Mr. Strong has many warm friends at the various points along the road who will no doubt be glad to greet him once more. The companionship of Mr. Strong upon this trip over the line which is in such great part his own creation will aid the present administration to a more speedy and thorough acquaintance with its capacities and understanding of the plans and expectations of its builders.

APPOINTED FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

Oscar G. Murray Leaves the Big Four to Go with Baltimore and Ohio.

Private advices received here last evening announce the appointment of Oscar G. Murray as First Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Mr. Murray has been First Vice-President of the Big Four railway, and in charge of the traffic of that company and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads for a number of years past, and has been looked on as President Ingalls' right-hand man. He is considered one of the ablest traffic officials in the railway service of this country. President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio may well congratulate himself upon having been able to secure the services of so able and efficient a man to take charge of the traffic affairs of his road. Mr. Murray, it is said, will assume his new position Feb. 15, 1896.

Chicago-Peoria Road Incorporated.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad company was incorporated today. The purpose is to acquire and operate the railroad heretofore operated by the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railway company, sold under a decree of foreclosure last July. The line which it is proposed to operate extends from Pekin to East St. Louis by way of Havana and Springfield; also from Havana to Jacksonville; also from Havana to Rock Island, through the counties of Fulton, Knox, Henry, Mercer, and Rock Island. The principal office is to be maintained at Springfield. The amount of the capital stock is $5,000,000. The incorporators are: Charles D. Moyer, James Miles, Silas H. Strawn, Edward S. Whitney, and William M. Raymond, all of Chicago. The first Board of Directors are: Henry W. Putnam Jr. and Daniel B. Hatch, New York City; Charles H. Bosworth, Springfield; Charles F. Dean and John W. Houston, New York City; Silas H. Strawn, Edward S. Whitney, and William M. Raymond, Chicago.

Alton Changes Time Tables.

New time tables will go in effect on the Alton tomorrow. The Kansas City and Denver limited will leave Chicago at 6 p. m., as heretofore, but will arrive at Kansas City 9:45 a. m., instead of 9 a. m. The Chicago day express will leave Kansas City at 9 a. m. and arrive at Chicago at 8:30 a. m., instead of 8 a. m. The St. Louis day express will leave Chicago at 7 a. m., instead of 9 a. m., and arrive in St. Louis at 4:56 p. m., instead of 7:52 p. m. The Bloomington accommodation, which left Chicago at 6 a. m., will be discontinued. A number of other changes are announced.

To Build a New Illinois Road.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The Chicago and Southern Illinois railroad company filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State today. The proposed road is to be built from St. Elmo, Fayette County, extending northward through Shelby County to a point near Hampton, Moultrie County. The capital stock is $50,000. The principal office will be maintained at East St. Louis. Incorporators and first Board of Directors: Albert W. Hubbard, William S. Carter, St. Louis; John W. Griswold, Mablar H. Luff, Newton R. Olcott, East St. Louis.

Want Lower Grain Rates.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 31.—The Governor today called the State Board of Railroad Commissioners into his office and urged the importance of some action looking to the restoration of grain rates recently advanced and greatly affecting all shipments to Galveston and the South. The Governor urged that the Kansas board act in concert with the railroad boards of Texas and Nebraska.

Denies Truth of the Report.

Iowa Falls, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern officials here deny in toto the report that in the spring the freight and passenger division at Estherville would be removed to Minne, a small place in Dickinson County.

Affirmed Mr. Smith's Appointment.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31.—In the United States Circuit Court today Judge McKenna made an order appointing C. W. Smith receiver for the Atlantic and Pacific railroad.

Sanctioned by the Joint Traffic.

All danger of a change in the place of meeting for the annual convention of the National Educational Association next summer has passed and the meeting will be held at Buffalo as originally agreed upon. It had been reported the Joint Traffic Association had refused to sanction the rate of one fare for the round trip granted by the Central Traffic Association. Word was received yesterday by Commissioner Donald the Joint Traffic Association had decided to confirm the action of the Central Traffic Association.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Views of an Englishman.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I would like to say a word or two about England and Englishmen. I am one of the latter, a citizen and a long resident of this country. I like this country and the people, especially the true Yankee. I have been well treated. I am heartily in favor of a republic, and this republic in particular.

I think the character of the true Englishman is not understood. He does not bear any animosities because he got the worst of it some time or other. He does not go around with a gun to ambush his enemy to get "even." If he gets licked that is the end of it. We shake hands and are friends. I do not believe any Englishman has ill-feelings toward this country because of the past. The Englishman is very patriotic. He has an inherent feeling of independence. He would rather penetrate the wilderness and clear a tract of land and live in the merest shanty than be cooped up in a flat in a big city. He has a longing to travel and explore. He is not narrow. He knows more about other countries and their doings than any other nationality. He has in his composition all that a pioneer is said to have. He, the Englishman, you cannot deny, has made the world better. You can navigate the seas without fear of pirates. Has not England swept the seas of such craft and slavers? Is it not true that she was the principal means of abolishing slavery throughout the world? The English are first and foremost for trade and commerce and development, and is it not for the betterment of every country that she has had a hand in? All the colonies are independent. Even the natives of Africa are better off than they were when left to themselves. Look at India. They are as free as we are. Wherever the English flag floats there is freedom. Russia is grabbing all the time and France ditto.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Let Congress Do Something.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I want to thank you again and again for your ringing, pointed, timely editorials demanding that Congress do something at once to provide for increasing the strength of the navy, and also for effective coast defenses.

The men who in the hour of the Nation's supreme danger would have to do the fighting are tired of this everlasting Congressional talk, almost entirely barren of results. The statement of one fact alone ought to arouse not only Congress but the entire Nation to a just appreciation of our present condition.

The United States, admittedly the greatest and wealthiest nation on the globe, has not one first-class sea-going battleship afloat; nor (and this is the worst of it) can it have for a long time to come. And yet we talk of swallowing Canada, of going to war with England, of annihilating the Turk, etc. It is all well enough to talk of our inventive genius, unbounded resources, exalted patriotism, and united people; what we want at present is more battleships and better coast defenses.

What we want is some action on the part of Congress that will convince the people our lawmakers appreciate the gravity of the situation. We all desire and most earnestly hope for continued peace. We all regard war, at its best, as a great calamity and will certainly do everything consistent with national honor to avoid it; but, as Gladstone once said in substance, this is not a time for war, but it is a time for preparation; and no great nation should ever leave itself so nearly defenseless as the United States is at the present time.

Suppose a fleet of hostile ships of the English Majestic or Ramilies class should appear off either New York or San Francisco. From present appearances what could we do? Either permit the destruction of these cities or pay enough by way of ransom to furnish this Nation with the best navy in the world.

The patience of the people is about exhausted with a dawdling, garrulous Congress, and they demand protection against danger either actual or threatened.

Y. C. RICHMOND.

England and the Confederacy.

Waverly, Ia., Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly publish the following letter from W. E. Gladstone to Henry Clews which appeared in a Chicago daily paper June 12, 1889:

"Dear Sir: Having expressed my interest in the portions of your work which I read on the day of its arrival, I think it would be less than ingenuous if I did not, after reading what relates to the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston, in page 56 and in the following chapter, make some reference to it.

"Allow me to assure you that, so far as that Cabinet is concerned, you have been entirely misled in regard to matters of fact. As a member of it, and nearly its sole surviving member, I can state that it never at any time dealt with the subject of recognizing the Southern States in your great civil war, excepting when it learned the proposition of Emperor Napoleon III., and declined to entertain that proposition without qualification, hesitation, delay, or dissent. In the debate which took place on Mr. Roebuck's proposal for the negotiation Lord Russell took no part, and could take none, as he was a member of the House of Lords. I spoke for the Cabinet. You will, I am sure, be glad to learn that there is no foundation for the charge which, had it been true, might have aided in keeping alive angry sentiments happily gone by. You are, of course, at liberty to publish this letter. I remain, dear sir, your very faithful servant, "W. E. GLADSTONE."

Now, in the light of the above letter, is your reply to D. G. King in yesterday's TRIBUNE a case of the blind leading the blind, or is Mr. Gladstone a falsifier? Let us be just though the heavens fall.

W. R. K.

[The statements of THE TRIBUNE and of Mr. Gladstone do not clash. This paper said the English Government recognized the Confederates as belligerents. That is to say, it declared that war existed between the United States and the so-called Confederate States and warned Englishmen to remain neutral and aid neither belligerent. But, as Mr. Gladstone says, the English Government did not recognize the rebellious States as a nation. It refused, as he says, to admit that they had secured or were entitled to independence. Such recognition, had it been given, would have been a far more serious matter than the recognition of the self-evident fact that a state of war existed in a large part of the United States. Recognition of independence would have been about equivalent to a declaration of war.]

What Can We Do About It?

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In THE TRIBUNE of the 21st inst. you call renewed attention to our feebleness, both in ships of war and in coast defenses, and ask, in case the English flying squadron comes over and takes possession of Cuba, what are we going to do about it? Permit me to suggest one or two little things that we can do about it if we will.

Pass through both Houses of Congress—in a single day if Congress but half responds to the fierce burst of indignation which would come from the whole country—a bill calling out at least 500,000 volunteers, to serve for three years unless sooner discharged. Apportion them by Presidential proclamation among the several States, and begin immediately in every State the most vigorous measures to organize, arm, and equip them for instant action. Embody at least half of the total number in strong armies at suitable points along the Canadian frontier, duly supplied and ready to march at the word of command.

Then, if hostilities have not already begun, offer England the alternative: Withdraw from Cuba at once, or our armies cross the frontier and do not return until the whole continent, northward to the frozen ocean, has been annexed to the United States. If begun, issue marching orders.

Comparatively weak (as yet) on the sea, we hold a rod over England in our ability to launch across the Canadian border a deluge of invasion against which resistance must necessarily be in vain. We can at the first onset cut the Canadas into sections, preventing mutual support and overwhelming them in detail. And while I do not desire the combat I would not, on the other hand, hold back from it too modestly if England and Canada grow too forward in provoking it. At the best it is all but intolerable that a semi-hostile empire should hug our northern border for more than 3,000 miles, thrusting her elbows into us at scores of tender places, and training her guns upon our cities within half rifle shot. How long can we hope to preserve peace under such conditions? I would fain hope those conditions may be removed by voluntary annexation, but will they be? Are we daily growing nearer together or further apart? And if the latter, is it better that the struggle should come now or be postponed until the Canadas have completed their fortifications and increased their five millions of inhabitants to ten, twenty, or forty?

Hasten, by all means, the work of coast defense and strengthen our navy, but meanwhile hold Canada as a hostage for Cuba and exact the pledge if the condition is violated.

EDWARD J. LEWIS.

[The United States has made as yet no provision for keeping a squadron of British steel-clad gunboats, of which England has scores, from passing into Lake Ontario and through the Welland Canal into Lakes Erie, Huron, Superior, and Michigan. We have neither forts nor guns in place to stop them, and cannot improvise these defenses in time to be of any use in case of war. The Government of the United States is not ready to furnish the half-million of men to be called out with suitable arms of the proper pattern. It has very few gatling guns, and probably not 100,000 Springfield muskets. We are simply in a shocking condition of unpreparedness on land as well as at the seaports. Congress has dawdled and done nothing in the last twenty years except to build a few cruisers. What is the Bloomington member himself doing to better this shockingly weak condition of the national defense?]

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Several important matters will be considered at a meeting of the Executive committee of the Underwriters' Association this morning. One relates to the construction recently placed by the committee on the rule regarding the promulgation of rates by the association. This interpretation was in effect that a simultaneous announcement was to be made by distributing cards to all members of the association, and until this was done that no information was to be given out at the association's office.

The construction made of the rule was, at the time, generally understood to be for the purpose of curing a so-called abuse growing out of general publicity. Under the old order of things a description of a risk filed with an application for a rating was practically open to inspection by almost any member. The consequence was one man, seeing an application made by a rival for a risk the latter was preparing to write, might go to the prospective policy holder and as an expert suggest changes or minor additions to his building, which would have the effect of decreasing the cost of the insurance. It is alleged this was frequently done, and, although the agent filing the application might have inadvertently overlooked the advantages to his customer, observed by his rival, the result was often a loss of business to the former.

The condition which made this possible was designated as stretching the rules too far. The alteration made as aforesaid is characterized as equally extreme. Under the practical operation of the late ruling it is often two days before the so-called simultaneous announcement of a rate is made. In the meantime the agents most concerned are unable to learn the rate, but nonmembers of the association are accorded the information without delay. An attempt will be made to devise a cure for this condition, which is said to have already worked more or less embarrassment.

Another matter that will be discussed and on which possibly some plan of action will be agreed to is the proposal pending in the City Council to impose a tax of 2 per cent on premiums for the benefit of the city. There is no difference of sentiment regarding the measure, and no doubt it will be bitterly opposed, if enacted into an ordinance, through the medium of the courts. So far no concerted action has been taken to oppose it, although agents in general have argued with individual Aldermen. Some years ago a similar tax impost was carried into the courts, but the law under which it was passed has been changed. Agents say if the ordinance is passed and sustained by the courts the tax will be at once added to premiums and so paid by holders of policies.

* * *

An interesting table, showing the fire equipment of large cities, has been compiled by the chief engineer of the Baltimore Fire Department. It indicates the fire fighting facilities of Chicago are superior to those of any city in the country in practically every detail, save as to water towers and the actual number of men in the department, New York having more, although Chicago has the greater number in proportion to its population. The table is as follows:

Cities.	Area square miles.	Population.	Engine companies.	Hook and ladder companies.	Chemical engines.	Water towers.	Fireboats.	Members.	Fireplugs.
New York	41¼	1,715,721	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,070	9,931
Chicago	[illegible]	1,200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,005	14,194
Philadelphia	[illegible]	1,142,653	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	150,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	199	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	205,468	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	253	[illegible]
Pittsburg	27½	263,312	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	239	[illegible]

*Fire cisterns only.

The proportion of members to population in several of the larger cities is as follows: New York, one to 1,700; Chicago, one to 1,200; Philadelphia, one to 2,000; Boston, one to 575; Baltimore, one to 1,400; Brooklyn, one to 1,600; St. Louis, one to 1,200; Cincinnati, one to 1,000; San Francisco, one to 600; ranking second in this respect.

* * *

The City Council of New Orleans has appropriated $150,000 to purchase new fire apparatus, the purpose being to dispense with many old appliances. During the year just ended 240 new hydrants and fire wells have been added to the fire fighting resources of the town, facts that will tend to decrease the fire hazards.

* * *

Boston, Mass., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the New England Bureau of United Inspection held today made it evident the organization is to continue to exist. It appeared thirty-nine companies have paid the sustaining fee.

The expense of the bureau last year was about $43,000, and the Executive committee recommends that economies be practiced that will bring it down this year to about $26,000, which it thinks can be done without impairing the value of the inspections. A. K. Simpson, Fireman's Fund, was reëlected Chairman, M. R. Emerson, Home, Vice-Chairman; A. C. Adams, Ætna, Treasurer; and the above, with W. T. Teale, Continental, and J. H. Laighton, Hartford, Executive committee. Although several large companies have withdrawn it is believed enough remain to sustain the bureau in a way so that its value will not be much, if any, impaired.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to amend the Standard fire policy by striking out the words "the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged," the purpose being to make the statement of the policy conform to the frequent fact that the money has not been received when the policy is delivered. Another proposed amendment is that the policy shall be void "if the insured shall fail to pay the consideration named in the policy within thirty days from the date of its issue."

* * *

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—A hearing was last night granted representatives of the National Mutual Life of Minneapolis by Attorney-General Maynard and Insurance Commissioner Giddings as to whether the policies written by that company come under the former's recent interpretation of the coöperative law of 1887, wherein it is held that outside coöperative companies which write endowment and paid-up insurance cannot do business in Michigan. A decision is expected in a few days. It is the intention of the State officials to decide as to each company on its merits.

* * *

Findlay, O., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The trial of the second of the twenty-two suits brought by T. & W. R. Carnahan against the insurance companies for $75,000 for loss in the fire of April 8, 1894, was decided today, the jury bringing in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount of the policy and interest. The insurance companies pooled their issues and have fought the cases with the best talent in Ohio. They set up the defense that the store was set on fire by W. R. Carnahan, one of the firm, to obtain the insurance, and that the goods were insured for double their value. The trial lasted two weeks.

* * *

Richmond, Va., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—The Williams anti-rebate insurance bill was defeated in the State Senate today.

* * *

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—A case that has attracted considerable attention in insurance circles everywhere was decided here today. It arose from the falling of the Thompson feed mill by reason of fire and taking with it the Star Elevator Warehouse. Suit was brought against the Providence Washington, which claimed there was no fire in the warehouse and that the warehouse fell from its own weakness. The jury decided fire caused the fall, and as there are eighteen other cases against insurance companies, the effect of the verdict is important.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—Default divorces.
Judge Horton—Default divorces.
Judge Payne—Default divorces.
Judge Brentano—Default divorces.
Judge Hanecy—Default divorces.
Judge Stein—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Ewing—No court.
Judge Clifford—Decisions in Nos. 5323, 10910, 16233; motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Baker—First call Nos. 1201 to 1257; motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Burke—No. 10988 on trial.
Judge Hutchinson—No. 168583 on trial.
Judge Neely—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Windes—Contested motions.
Judge Chetlain—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Adams—Decision in No. 132333 and No. 7257 on trial.
Judge Tuthill—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Bishop—County Court, 412 Chicago Opera-House Building—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Carter—County Court—10 a. m., Nos. 11046, 11047.
Judge Donnelly—County Court—10 a. m., Nos. 12386, 13714, 14406, 14298.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—No court.
Judge Sears—Motions for new trials in Nos. 2136, 1137, 2351, 2459, 2552. Contested motions in Nos. 5190, 4354, 5816, 11058, 11236, 3197, 10797, 10365.
Judge Freeman—Motion for new trial in No. 1250. Contested motions in Nos. 7604, 1667, 2097, 2098, 1988, 9794, 13758, 2319, 1190, 7914, 9243, 3512, 1676, 2741, 1890, 5959, 5696.
Judge Ball [Criminal Court, Branch No. 3]—Call not extended.
Judge Goggin [Criminal Court, Branch No. 4]—Call not extended.
Judge Dunne [Criminal Court, Branch No. 5]—Call not extended.
Judge Smith [Criminal Court, Branch No. 6]—No. 1070 on trial.
Judge Freeman—Motions for new trials in quasi-criminal cases Nos. 959, 732, 872, 922, 947.
Judge Grosscup [United States Circuit Court]—Criminal calendar.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—10233—Steele Wedeles Co. vs. John Unold and George D. Unold; by defit., $1,582.13.
Judge Burke—21490—Richards Bros. & Fry vs. N. P. Rodgers; by defit., $545.
Judge Clifford—5978—Skandia Shoe Mfg. Co. vs. L. T. Goe; by defit., $555.
Judge Neely—4073—August Schmidt vs. O. Knudson; on ver., $268 [ex parte].—4124—John Hicks vs. Chas. and Mrs. Sadie Johnson; on ver., $250 [ex parte].
Judge Adams—5920—William Donnelly vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $350.

Decrees.

Judge Horton—B. R. 1028—Engel et al. vs. Cravens et al.; dec.—151270—Hair et al. vs. Swanson et al.; dec.
Judge Tuley—8166—Hart vs. Page; dec. sale.—6617—Cameron vs. Murray et al.; dec.—7547—Smith vs. Gosselin et al.; dec. sale.—8304—Burnet vs. Northern Trust Co. et al.; same.—151940—Amalia Ruballa from Ernst Ruballa; div.
Judge Payne—131322—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Sweep et al.; dec.—1618—High Ct. I. O. of Foresters of the State of Ill. vs. Hogan et al.; dec.—2724—Bacon vs. Bacon et al.; dec.—168873—Met. B. and L. Assn. vs. Cook et al.; def. dec.—1570—Girard Fire and Marine Ins. Co. vs. Harper et al.; same.
Judge Hanecy—10249—Kralover et al. vs. Morava et al.; dec.
Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—20805—Creamery Package Co. vs. Elgin Coöperative Butter Tub Co.; decree, $3,200 and appealed.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—[Special.]—Record of the Supreme Court of the United States, Friday, Jan. 31, 1896:

870—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. The Realty Company; motion to advance submitted by Mr. Joseph H. Choate for the defendants in error; suggestion of diminution of the record and motion for a writ of certiorari submitted by Mr. Joseph H. Choate for the defendants in error.

394—The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. The Inter-State Commission; and

473—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway, Co. et al.; argument continued by Mr. Edward Baxter for the railroad company et al. and concluded by Mr. George F. Edmunds for the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

724—The United States, ex rel. Charles D. Lond, plaintiff in error, vs. William Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions; argument commenced by Mr. F. A. Baker for the plaintiff in error and continued by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Monday, Feb. 3, will be as follows: Nos. 724, 93, and 52.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Friday, Jan. 31:

Bishop-st., 135 n of 63d, w f, 156x124, Jan. 30 [R. E. Taylor to G. A. Fargher]	$ 3,600
Ellis-av., 155 s of 44th-st., e f, 30x150, July 26 [J. H. Jones to A. M. Keyser]	6,750
Halsted-st., s e cor 25th, w f, 25x100, Jan. 24 [C. E. Kreitzberger to F. C. Ebert]	3,500
Douglas-blvd., 50 w of Francisco-av., n f, 100x120, and other property, Dec. 20, 1895 [G. W. Cass to W. F. Singleton]	12,000
St. Louis-av., 221 n of W. 21st-st., w f, 25x122½, Jan. 6 [J. Brugge to E. Atkins]	4,800
St. Louis-av., 75 s of W. 16th-st., w f, 25x125, Jan. 27 [A. O. Anderson to L. Flannigan]	5,500
Adams-st., s w cor Cutler, n f, 25x124 1-3, Jan. 27 [L. Flannigan to A. O. Anderson]	3,000
Rockwell-st., 72 s of Thomas, e f, 24x82, Jan. 30 [J. W. Gross to C. J. Grotz]	2,000
Wilton-av., 200 s of Grace-st., w f, 25x120, Jan. 20 [P. P. Thorson to O. W. Peterson]	1,800
Roscoe-st., 72 w of Claremont-av., n f, 24x125, and other property, Feb. 1, 1892 [W. F. Furbeck to D. H. Preston]	3,000
Lincoln-av., s e cor Paulina-st., e f, 170 through to Paulina, Jan. 27 [M. in C. to Wackner & Birk B. and M. Co.]	12,196
Buena Park terrace, 205 e of Evanston-av., s f, 40x100, Jan. 17 [E. Hayne to S. M. Hastings]	3,200
Coblentz-st., 116 e of Western-av., n f, 24x100, Jan. 27 [G. Lewis to A. Hougesen]	1,500
Sangamon-st., 150 s of Carroll, n f, 50x116, m or l, Jan. 15 [S. Polkey to H. H. Gage]	12,000
L 29 and 30, no block, Gross Sub of B 15, etc., Dauphin Park Add, wrong desc, Jan. 6 [E. W. Atkins to J. Brugge]	1,500
Langley-av., 125 n of 49th-st., e f, 25x124, Jan. 13 [J. G. Deshler to E. Kaeppel]	1,750
24th-st., s e cor Princeton-av., n f, 25x125 1-3, und 8-9 int, May 27 [J. P. Eck et al. to H. Muelhausen]	6,444
Jefferson-av., 98 s of 100th-st., w f, 50x125, Jan. 16 [J. M. Gillette et al. to L. Drinthe]	1,150
Garfield-blvd., 500 s of Harrison-st., w f, 50x82½, Nov. 27, 1895 [V. V. Vincent to C. Dunlop]	2,000
Pearson-st., 81½ e of Rush, s f, 50x106½, Jan. 31 [K. F. Hayde to J. Hayde Jr.]	1,000
Ashland-av., 163 s of Garfield-blvd., e f, 25x121, April 11, 1895 [H. Phipps Jr. to C. Klappauf]	1,800
St. Elmo-st., 215 w of Gross-av., s f, 20x124, Nov. 20, 1895 [T. White to P. Q. Bond]	4,800
Lincoln-st., 142½ n of 45th, w f, 24x124 85-100, Jan. 29 [E. A. Boske to T. M. Boske]	1,400
45th-st., n e cor Lincoln, s f, 74.85x118½, Jan. 14 [T. W. Boske to E. A. Boske]	2,400
Washtenaw-av., s e cor Courtland-st., w f, 31x125½, Nov. 25, 1892 [F. Haase to H. M. Johnson]	2,000
Washtenaw-av., s w cor Courtland-st., e f, 48½x126, Jan. 17 [S. E. Hawekotte to J. Wallace]	10,000
Evanston-av., 383 n of Victor, e f, 50x125, Sept. 24, 1895 [L. Falkenau to N. F. Danziger]	2,500
Coles-av., 182 1-3 n of 80th-st., w f, 25x125 1-3, Jan. 23 [M. in C. to Free Home B. L. and H. Assn.]	1,988
Belmont-av., 24 e of Leavitt-st., n f, 24x124, Dec. 30, 1895 [A. F. Keeney to R. T. Welhe]	2,800
Yorktown-st., 75 s e of Bross, e f, 25x130, Jan. 17 [W. Frink to O. Vogt]	2,650
N. Clark-st., 238 s e of Racine-av., s w f, 50x125, Dec. 27, 1895 [J. H. Haake to J. Mendl]	3,350
Wilton-av., 141 n of Addison-st., e f, 41.37x70, Jan. 11 [E. R. Chambers to S. Mitchell]	2,000
Winthrop-av., s e cor Foster, w f, 50x150, Jan. 28 [No. Chi. Mut. Svgs. and B. Assn. to L. Karpen]	4,925
Irving-av., 98 s of Potomac, e f, 24¼x124, Jan. 29 [P. Schulte to E. G. Stearns]	5,000
Irving-av., s w cor Potomac, e f, 98x124, Jan. 29 [Same to E. G. Stearns]	35,000
Dickson-st., 120 n of Blanche, e f, 24x124 8-10, Jan. 30 [T. F. Monahan to H. Stewart et al.]	3,000
Same ppty., Jan. 23 [Same to Same]	3,000
Huron-st., 67 w of Rockwell, s f, 32x122, Jan. 31 [F. Catano to V. Baraglia]	1,350
Bradley-st., s e cor N. 63d-av., n f, 473x124 and o. p., Jan. 31 [C. F. Linscott to C. G. Thelun]	21,000
Washington-st., 522 w of Falls, n f, 36 7-12x125, m or l., Jan. 30 [Sophia E. Hickox to Sarah A. Bard]	23,000
60th-st., 200 e of Cottage Grove-av., n f, 50x180, Jan. 30 [S. A. Bard to S. E. Hickox]	15,000
Premises No. 732 and 734 West North-av., 48x125, Jan. 31 [M. Marx et al. to Enterprise Knitting Works]	17,000
L. 62, C. T. Sub., 7-39-14, No. block wrong descrip., Jan. 30 [W. Boettin to A. Ness]	1,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

E. D. Brigham, two 2-story and basement brick residences, 2756 and 2758 Winchester-av.	$ 5,000
E. D. Brigham, two 2-story and basement brick residences, 498 and 500 Leland-av.	5,000
A. Bobel, 2-story frame flat, 1224 Diversey-st.	2,200
D. Bakenhus, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1272 Sheffield-av.	7,500
Henry Klube, 2-story, with store, frame flats, 1122 Armitage-av.	4,000
A. M. Anderson, 1-story frame cottage, 2282 N. Whipple-st.	1,000
D. M. Hayes & Co., 3-story and basement brick flats, 5411 Calumet-av.	7,000
F. Wencen, 2-story frame flats, 3959 S. Campbell-av.	1,500
A. H. Lindholm, 2-story and basement brick flats, 166 W. 24th-st.	2,900

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Aroca Social club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, T. R. Mongovan, Michael Cunneen, T. J. Lyons.

The Old Guard, at Chicago; without capital stock; military organization of descendants of ancestors of the colonial, revolutionary, and other wars; incorporators, William Porter Adams, Charles Cromwell, Edward S. Rogers, Willis Brown, Charles P. Bryan.

The Anna Hunting club, at Anna; without capital stock; social; incorporators, George C. Parks, George L. Spire, W. C. Mangold.

The Peter O'Connor Coal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; to deal in coal; incorporators, Peter O'Connor, John H. Duncan, Frederic S. Nebard.

The American Barber Publishing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; to publish a trade journal; incorporators, T. A. Kochs, Moritz, E. Keil, George D. Chisholm.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Anthon Christiansen Belting company, at Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; to manufacture belting; incorporators, Anthon Christiansen, Charles A. Brophy, James A. Petrie.

The American Sewing Machine company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; to ... machines; incorporators, T. M. Jackson, L. S. C... bell, W. W. Nutting.

The Rubel-Lillenfeld company, at Chica... capital stock, $20,000; to manufacture ci... corporators, Theodore Lilienfeld, Fred D. ... Carlos S. Hardy.

The Eastern Illinois Coal company, at Chica... capital stock, $250,000; to mine coal; ... rators, Emory D. Frazier, Charles S. W... William Burry.

R. Thompson & Son company, at Blooming... capital stock, $10,000; to manufacture ... incorporators, R. R. Thompson, H. R. Dod... C. Coblentz.

The Whiteside Harrison Telephone compa... Morrison, certified to an increase in capital ... to $12,000.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE ... be found at the drug stores named below, ... vertisements will be accepted and charg... office rates at any of these places or at any ... office. Ring them up and your advertisem... be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without ... charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2300..........E. T. RICHARDS
2614..........C. E. KREYSSLER
Cor. 31st..........J. H. HOGEY
Cor. 33d..........N. L. FRANK
Cor. 35th..........C. E. MARSHALL
Cor. 37th..........T. H. PATTERSON
3915..........JUDSON A. ROOT
4134..........I. W. BLOOD
Cor. 43d..........C. S. ALLEN
Cor. 46th..........A. K. LOWRY
5040..........Sorrow & Kernd
Cor. 63d..........FRANK McRAE
HALSTED STREET—
2603..........A. J. KETTERING
Cor. 36th..........F. NEUBERTS
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison..........HARRISON PHAR
2300..........L. J. WEYER
2721..........STANDARD PHAR
Cor. 31st..........W. K. FORSYTH
3160..........H. J. HOOLTHO
4259..........C. MUSSELWHITE
4700..........JOHN I. BELL
4704..........WM. STORCK
Cor. 51st..........B. F. TERHUNE
Cor. 59th..........F. P. KENNEDY
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st..........E. VON HERMANN
Cor. 35th..........F. C. KELLOGG
Cor. 39th..........M. N. PORTER & CO
Cor. 43d..........SIDDALL DRUG CO
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th..........W. BODEMAN
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123..........J. & R. SIMMS
TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Michigan-av..........MOORE'S PHAR
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
And Forest-av..........W. H. LLOYD
WABASH AVENUE—
515..........AM. DIST. TEL. CO
Cor. 14th..........E. J. PAINTER
Cor. 16th..........O. F. FISCHER
Cor. 18th..........F. A. ZAHN
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210..........C. G. MUEHLMAN
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460..........I. W. SCHWAR
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake..........O. F. SCHMIDT
405..........A. S. COOK
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Lake-av..........JNO. CONRAD & CO
Cor. Evans..........C. S. TIRRELL
Cor. Champlain..........C. S. TIRRELL & CO
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108..........F. G. SECORD
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison..........J. & W. E. HOLLAND
560..........R. R. BOWEN
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson..........JACKSON PK. PHAR
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Madison..........W. B. HART
Cor. Stony Island..........F. J. AMPHLETT
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace-av..........B. M. WHITE
Cor. Wright..........B. S. COOBAN
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004..........M. A. CURTIS
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th..........McKENZIE BROS
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d..........R. H. WHEELER
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
Cor. 31st..........R. P. BRAUN
5310..........E. KOPLITZ
Cor. 62d..........I. N. EMPIE
Cor. 66th..........H. J. HOUGHTON
STEWART AVENUE—
Cor. 69th..........E. G. BENZ

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams..........ADAMS-ST. PHAR
Cor. Harrison..........H. G. DRESSEL
1157..........W. A. ASCHMANN
CHICAGO AVENUE—
468..........WM. H. BIERMAN
567..........HENRY SCHMITZ
626..........CHAS. HIRTZLER
DIVISION STREET—
Cor. Robey..........PAUL HEINEMANN
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble..........A. H. SCOTT
GRAND AVENUE—
528..........K. J. STAMM
NORTH AVENUE—
711..........B. A. HOELZER
855..........G. FOERNITZ
887..........L. A. GELLEIN
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina..........R. T. SILL
771..........A. S. STODDARD
1014..........W. W. THUMSER
1209..........HENSEL BROS
Cor. Homan..........F. E. McKENZIE
MADISON STREET—
190..........AM. DIST. TEL. CO
278..........BELL & CO
384..........PASSAIC PHAR
572..........F. A. THAYER
785..........W. C. HASSE
826..........K. McLENNS
1001..........C. D. STONE
1049..........J. A. JOHNS
1249..........H. B. BROWN
Cor. Sacramento..........E. E. FOSTER
Cor. Homan..........L. P. KOTZ
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232..........FORD'S PHARMACY
465..........HENRY SCHROEDER
1086..........I. L. QUALES
1218..........MOYER BROS
Cor. Oakley..........J. KIRKEBY
OGDEN AVENUE—
149..........FRANK
293..........W. A. B
360..........C. F. BROWN
475..........F. J. KNOWLE
987..........FARRAR'S PHAR
RANDOLPH STREET—
Cor. Ada..........GEO. BEDDFORD
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis..........BLETTNER'S PHAR
422..........CHAS. C. THIEL
Cor. Kedzie-av..........L. P. LARSEN
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center..........A. M. Bronson & Co
Cor. Laflin..........THOMAS LONERGAN
Marshfield-av..........R. M. WILSON
Cor. Robey..........C. E. BUTTON
Cor. California-av..........JOHN RITTER
Cor. Francisco..........F. H. KELLETT
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Jackson..........O. S. BET
260..........JOHN P. LEE
HARRISON STREET—
750..........F. E. FISKE
Cor. Oakley..........D. M. SPAULDING

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80..........R. H. HANKE
BARRY AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston..........JOS. SCHOENKAES
BELMONT AVENUE—
1336..........A. P. BERNHARDT
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748..........ROGERS PHARMACY
NORTH AVENUE—
161..........C. E. KREZMENSKI
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio..........H. J. BATE
Cor. Chestnut..........WHITE BROS
Cor. Maple..........J. MAYER
Cor. Division..........E. WEBBER
Cor. Goethe..........R. E. RHODE
Cor. North-av..........HENRY GOETZ
Cor. Center..........F. J. LINK
Cor. Webster..........FRANK SCHRAGE
Cor. Halsted..........BAKER & MASON
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio..........C. A. STORER
STATE STREET—
202..........ED. HELLER
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend..........A. J. WESSMAN
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario..........J. A. THOMAS
Cor. Oak..........W. C. SCHEDLER
Cor. Division..........F. H. AHLBORN
Cor. Eugenie..........DINET & DELFOSSE
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison..........R. L. BROWN
Cor. Graceland..........HIGH SCHOOL PHAR (Schroeder & Van ...)
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224..........HENRY SCHALLER
Cor. Fullerton..........W. C. BALLOWITZ
Cor. Belden..........F. R. LEONARD
622..........MAX SCHULZ
722..........G. M. BOALCH
1659..........BRUNO BRATT
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center..........HERMAN FRY
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845..........A. N. BOE

SUBURBAN.

AVONDALE, ILL..........L. N. FENNE
AUSTIN..........W. O. CLINE
EVANSTON, ILL.—
1579 Maple-av..........JOHN COOPER
LA GRANGE, ILL..........E. R. McCLELLAN
OAK PARK—
Oak Park-av. Sta..........LOOMIS & NOEL
RAVENSWOOD..........A. E. BIERSTADT
WINNETKA, ILL..........GARRISON BROS

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CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS, stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 281 W. ...

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WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, IN EXCHANGE for secondhand upright piano. Address ... Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—HAVE A NO. 2 CALIGRAPH ... want cash, bicycle, or tailoring. ...

GENERAL COUNTRY STORE; WILL ... change for imp'v'd farm. ...

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SIDE SATCHEL WITH $13 AND KEY, M. D. on side; return to 6118 Woodlawn-av. and receive reward.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A FEMALE PUG, NAME "Nig." Lost on Michigan-av. Jan. 30. Return to 3428 Michigan-av.

LOST—SHOE, ON DEARBORN, NEAR MADISON-st.; reward; leave at Mandel Bros.

LOST—LARGE WHITE POODLE DOG, THURSDAY. Return to 3250 Vernon-av.; reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—I, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY offer and will pay a reward of $50 for credible proof of the name of the person who forged or wrote the name of "L. H. Beeson" to certain petitions to the Mayor and City Council of the City of Chicago permitting the General Electric Railway Company to construct and operate a street railway on 5th-av. in the said City of Chicago. The property signed for is as follows—towit: Lot 30, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, Township 39 North, Range 14, East of the 3d p. m., in Cook County, Illinois. The signature and consent are claimed to be forgeries and I desire the proof thereof.
GEORGE F. HUGHES,
Attorney for L. H. Beeson,
1109 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—W. L. P. M.: YES DO JUST AS you are instructed and get well at all hazards and it will make us all happy. Do this for me, for her, and yourself. B. Y. L. O. Am feeling quite well. A. B. received all O. K.; very pretty one. Be brave and patient. Your P. Y. L. W. Y. and when you are stronger write. Be discreet. H. D. L. O. Y.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL——15 CENTS A DAY.
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—WILL BUY A DIAMOND OR A WATCH—
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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNTANT, 33, seeks appointment in small or medium office; systematic; 18 years in brewing and wine trades in England; town or country; good references. A. BAILEY, 307 W. Monroe-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN OF 32, experienced as chief accountant and accustomed to having charge of large clerical force; highest references. Address C. CLARKE, Room 5, 83 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WILL do posting, prepare balance sheets, and profit and loss statements, keep small set of books; expert service. Address J O 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; SEVEN years' experience; four with lumber firm; A1 references or bond. Address J O 155, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE, FOR ANY work; am a good penman; salary reasonable. Address K 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN LAW OFFICE BY an educated young man; object, study of law. Address K 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or office assistant; five years' experience; good references. K 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH GOOD DRUGGIST, to learn the business. K 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUG CLERK, REGISTERED assistant; experienced. K 28, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED salesman, city or country. K 10, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CLOAK MANUFACTURERS: Position wanted by A1 man; understands making cloaks; thoroughly capable of instructing hands to remedy any defects in their work, and willing to make himself generally useful in factory; highest references. K 40, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS, all-round cook; steady, reliable man, thoroughly understands his business. Address COOK, 230 S. Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BREAD AND roll baker, in or outside town. Room 49, 116 W. Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT ENGINEER; have had experience and have best of reference. Address K 769, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTLER, FIRST-CLASS, wishes situation in a private family; first-class references. Address 252 E. Indiana-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE, EXPERIENCED coachman, janitor, or round the house. C. E. JACKSON, 3361 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR AS second man; excellent city refs. Address K 37, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, competent stenographer; Remington operator, bookkeeper and office clerk; references. Address J 992, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS EXAMINER OF clothing in wholesale house; understands the manufacture of clothing by being an expert tailor; obliging, sober, and industrious; best of references. Address K 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WISHES employment evenings in heart of city for room rent; hours from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.; references. Address K 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 COLLECTOR, a hustler; 8 years' experience in Chicago; best references as to ability, character; can furnish bond. Address K 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, reliable, experienced business-man with A1 ref. wishes to represent a first-class mercantile house in the city. Address K 185, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 COLLECTOR; EXPERIENCED; can furnish references and bond. Address J 947, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL AS cook in private family. 3403 Union-av., rear, top flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED colored woman, plain cook, laundress. Address B V 415, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, meat and pastry; no objections to country; good references. 104 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL, SECOND work; with chance of doing light sewing preferred. Address M. B., 151 Center-st., store.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Address 328, S. Western-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants day work. Call 294 E. 43d-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, with dressmaker or in private families; $1.25 a day; references. Call or address 411 N. Clark-st., top flat.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED lady, neat and saving, a dainty cook, position as housekeeper in gentleman's household. MRS. B., 57 Center-av. Reference given and required.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied gratis with lady or gentleman stenographers of any grade whatever who can be interviewed here and employed at once.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank.

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SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, rapid, accurate; thoroughly competent; references; $15. Address K 190, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

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SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED, PRACTICAL young woman as private secretary; business correspondent; highest refs. H 507, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER, BILL clerk, and for general office work; must be quick, accurate, and not afraid of work; wages, $10. Address, stating age, experience, etc., K 46, Tribune office.

BILL CLERK—RAPID AND ACCURATE. ADdress in own handwriting, with references, K 789, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—COMPETENT; MUST BE rapid; salary $15 a week; state experience and give references. Address K 747, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—CALL 710 OXFORD BUILDing.

CREDIT MAN—STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY wanted, references, etc. K 5, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN AS SALESMAN; must not be afraid of work; first-class pay and permanent position for right party; previous experience not necessary; first-class references. Apply in person. H. S. LOGAN, 316, 269 Dearborn.

LITHOGRAPHIC AGENT — EXPERIENCED traveling solicitor for color work. Address Fred Acbert Litho. Co., Cincinnati, O.

MEN—WHO WILL WORK FOR $75 A MONTH salary or large commission selling goods by sample to dealers; experience unnecessary; write us. Household Specialty Co., 73 W. 4th-st., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMAN—TO SELL SUSPENDERS AND garters. Aurora Suspender Co., 190 E. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

SALESMAN—GOOD, TO SELL A STAPLE ARTICLE as a side line in Western and Southern States; light samples. Address J O 142, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ONE FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN to sell our new specialty; no side line. ZIEHME & CO., 56 Fifth-av., Chicago.

SALESMAN—RETAIL SALESMAN IN DOWNtown store; state age, experience, and salary; references required. Address K 788, Tribune.

SALESMEN—TO SELL CIGARS AND PREMIUMS in the country; no experience necessary; good pay; exclusive territory.
Havana and Key West Cigar Co.,
727, 218 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN—TO SELL AS A SIDE LINE BIcycle and golf goods; samples not burdensome. Address Wisconsin Woolen Mills Co., Sheboygan.

SALESMEN—THREE EXPERIENCED DRESS goods salesmen with State-st. references and experience. Apply A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO., State and Van Buren-sts.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, TO CARRY SMALL article as a side line; good seller; confidential. Apply Room 1, 171 Randolph-st.

SALESMEN—TO SELL PETIT LEDGERS AND other specialties to merchants. Pershing & Co., South Bend, Ind.

SOLICITOR—EXPERIENCED, FOR MINERAL water and ginger ale; state experience and name salary. Address K 707, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—A WELL-KNOWN PAPER, OF large and growing circulation, wishes to secure the services of a first-class advertising solicitor; he must have an extended acquaintance with city advertisers and be able to command business and solicit it from the best houses; no triflers or second-rate men need apply. A liberal and perhaps exclusive arrangement will be made by the publishers with the right man. Address K 31, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS ADvertising, immediately. 519 Chi. Opera-House.

Boys.

BOY—GRADUATE OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, IN insurance office; prefer one with some office experience. Address K 33, Tribune office.

BOY—OF 15 TO 17 YEARS, BRIGHT AND well educated, for position with first-class wholesale house. Address K 792, Tribune office.

Trades.

CUSTOM CUTTERS—TO CUT FOR SPRING trade, with the 1896 system taught at the Cleveland Cutting School, Cleveland, O.

FINISHER FOREMAN—IN FURNITURE FACtory; name place of last employment, salary expected, and give references. K 2, Tribune.

FOREMAN—FOR FURNITURE FACTORY; machine and cabinet maker; experienced men only need apply; name last employer and reference; salary $20 a week. Address K 746, Tribune.

MEN—2 GOOD HAND-SCREW MACHINE MEN; must be used to bicycle work. Apply at 274 Wabash-av.
Sterling Cycle Works.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS—APPLY SUG & Walpole Mfg. Co., 285 Wabash-av., between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m., Feb. 1.

UPHOLSTERERS—AND BOYS WHO HAVE worked at the upholstering trade. S. KARPEN & BROS., Wood-st., near Milwaukee-av.

House Servants.

HOUSEWORK—YOUNG MAN FOR HOUSEwork and to make himself generally useful; state age and wages expected. K 19, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., places with largest business houses; no payment required in advance. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; CAN complete and have steady situation after two months' practice; wages Saturdays while learning; tools donated. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av. Catalogue mailed free.

Miscellaneous.

ARTIST — FIRST-CLASS, WATER COLOR; steady work. ROBT. JOHNS, 432 Wabash-av.

MEN—10 GOOD MEN IN CITY TO WRITE LIFE insurance for a first-class natural premium company; to men of ability and with an acquaintance in Chicago good positions will be given, based upon salary and commission; please state where last employed, giving references. Address L 185, Tribune office.

MEN AND TEAMS—500, TO SELL OUR FEED grinders and cookers; salary $50 to $250 per month, according to ability. The Litchfield Mfg. Co., Webster City, Ia.

TREASURER — THEATRICAL COMPANY; small capital required; money secured. Address K 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN IDEA. WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

WRITER—ON NEWSPAPER; TEMPORARY position; $12 per week. Address K 20, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

LADY—WELL FORMED LADY TO SELL dress attachment for bicyclists. 115 Monroe-st., Room 14.

YOUNG LADY—TO SEW SUSPENDERS AND attend office; stenographer preferred; moderate salary; permanent place; references. Address K 791, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT, AT 5828 Woodlawn-av.

DOMESTIC—FAMILY OF TWO; EASY PLACE. 829 E. 50th-st., near elevated.

GIRL—A NEAT, CAPABLE GIRL FOR VERY light second work and sewing in small private family; must be good seamstress. 32 E. 42d-pl.

GIRL—COMPETENT, GENERAL HOUSEwork, small family; references. 4521 Oakenwald-av.

GIRL—IN FAMILY OF TWO, FOR GENERAL housework. 3210 Rhodes-av.; must be good cook and laundress.

GIRL—GOOD, FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK. 560 W. Chicago-av., rear.

HOUSEWORK—COLORED GIRL; MUST UNderstand cooking and general housework; good wages, steady employment. Apply 773 E. 51st-st., Smith's Club-House.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL, GENERAL housework; good wages and home. Call 8 to 11 a. m. 4418 Berkeley-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages; steady work. 123 Homer-st., near Oakley-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4621 Greenwood-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

MILLINERY PREPARERS AND APPRENtices; experienced. Apply millinery department MORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO., S. W. cor. State and Monroe-sts.

WAISTS AND UNDERWEAR HANDS—EXPErienced. 1931 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

GIRLS—NEW WORK FOR GIRLS—CAN learn barber trade and have steady situation at $12 weekly after two months' practice. Call or send for catalogue. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.

LADIES—TO LEARN HAIR DRESSING OR manicuring; can have steady situation at good wages after first month. Hair Dressing School, 54 Wabash-av.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; SMITH OR JEWett; billing; $15. 412 First Nat. Bank Bldg.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—OWNING MACHINE; DESK room free. REID, 418-419 Manhattan Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; EXPERIenced; $10 to $12. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOMPLISHED LADY TO SOLICIT ACCIdent insurance. Address M. A., P.-O. Box 1000.

CANVASSERS—LADY AND GENTLEMEN. Call 77 Sixteenth-st., near Michigan-av. BAKER.

LADY AGENTS—WHO CAN SELL BOOKS; A bonanza for right parties. Warren Publishing Co., Manhattan Bldg.

SOLICITOR—LADY. 210 CLYBOURN-AV., 2D floor, on salary.

SUSPENDER MAKERS — EXPERIENCED. Aurora Suspender Co., 190 E. Van Buren-st.

YOUNG LADY—ASSISTANT IN DENTAL OFfice; wages $4 week. Address K 779, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH $100 AND UPwards to join us and others in purchasing large acre tract of land at city limits; this acre tract can easily be sold during summer of 1896 in syndicate form at a profit of over 270 per cent; investment a safe and sure one and certainly a profitable one. References given.
Call at our office for particulars.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
163 Randolph-st.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE looking for a safe profitable business I will sell you, part exchange, all or half of a stock farm of 18,000 acres near town and R. R.; good society, finest climate; stocked high grade; Hereford cattle, fine coach horses; sold to close partnership. Address K 34, Tribune office.

GOOD CORNER SALOONS FOR SALE CHEAP, or will trade for real estate; will assist good parties with securities into the business. O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.

WANTED—MAN OF MEANS TO TAKE $4,800 salary position, as President of corporation established 9 years; present party retiring on account of ill-health. Write President, 351 E. 41st-st., Chicago.

CRIPPLE CREEK AND CHICAGO MINING and Milling company offers the best thing in the district for both large and small investors. Write for particulars to office, 126 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WHEAT BOOMING—SEND FOR OUR LARGE book on speculation and daily Market Bulletin. STANSELL & CO., bankers and brokers, Traders' Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, PAYING SMALL GROcery, confectionery, bakery, and tobacco store; living rooms; fresh stock; cash trade; good small investment. Owner, 205 Washington-blvd.

WANTED—LIVELY MAN WITH $2,000; MANufacturing business; pay $150 per month; don't call unless you mean business. 527 Belmont-av.

A GOOD CIGAR BUSINESS AND PLANT FOR sale; good location. Address K 709, Tribune office.

$5,000 WANTED— TO INCORPORATE AND ENlarge a first-class paying business. Address J 901, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—COUNTRY HOTEL, furnished; will purchase eventually if satisfactory; principals only. Address J O 163, Tribune.

$300 BUYS FINEST CONFECTIONERY, BAKery, and school supply store, West Side; worth $600; a snap. WALES, 1014 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE Arctic Fur and Cloak company, 253 State-st., in lots or together, at a bargain.

MAN—INDUSTRIOUS MAN WITH SOME CAPital. BALDWIN, 215 Dearborn-st., R. 1006.

$1,600, HALF DOWN, BUYS OLD ESTABLISHed Chicago weekly; bargain. K 47, Tribune.

WANTED—PAYING SALOON WITH LIVING rooms. Address K 58, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY—BEST TERMS ON "The Triumphs of the Cross," an illustrated cyclopedia of religious achievement by Dr. Parkhurst, Bishop Vincent, and 200 other Christian Specialists of all lands and all denominations; the most remarkable book of modern times; apply at once. BALCH BROS., 44 Bromfield-st., Boston.

AGENTS WANTED—TO HANDLE OFFICE novelty; exclusive territory given capable canvassers, and profitable and permanent business assured; only experienced canvassers desired. Office Specialty Co., 127 Elm-st., New York.

AGENTS AND BRANCH HOUSE MANAGER—Good pay; suits to order $10; pants $3; shirts $1; mackintosh $5. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O.

ACCOUNTANTS.

JOHN D. MACLEAN, ACCOUNTANT AND auditor, Room 111, 185 Dearborn-st.; highest references.

HAWLEY, JONES & CO., 121 CHAMBER OF Commerce, ground floor; telephone main 4490. Succeeding C. W. Hawley and L. A. Jones.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME, STURDY MARE, 7 years old; sound and kind; about 15.3, 1050 lbs.; station wagon and harness; bargain. P.-O. Box 809, Chicago.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. GROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

"THE HAYDEN," 152 36TH-ST. — CHOICE, well furnished front rooms, suitable for two; also single rooms; steam heat, baths, plenty of hot water, very desirable location; transients accommodated; cuisine the best; terms reasonable. House leased for a term of years and under management of experienced hotel man.

2021 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished steam-heated rooms; superior board daintily served; day board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

4553 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, HEATED ROOMS, with excellent board, for two, $10 a week; single room, $5; residence locality.

1611 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; REFerences exchanged.

2452 MICHIGAN-AV. — ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms; first-class board; reasonable.

3028 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD by day and week.

North Side.

147 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT, SUNNY, warm rooms; excellent table; special rates.

Miscellaneous.

ALL PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS OR BOARD please call at 1524 Masonic Temple; no expense.

Hotels.

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT THE WINDSOR E. Hotel, Tribune Block; steam heated rooms from 50c upwards; the most respectable hotel of its class in the city; reference, any national bank.

ST. BERNARD HOTEL, 10 AND 12 E. MADIson-st., $1, $2, and $3 per day. MRS. M. J. JENNINGS, Prop.

ROYAL EUROPEAN HOTEL,
37 and 39 Adams-st.
Nicely furnished rooms by day or week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—MARRIED LADY WANTS BOARD and treatment in physician's family or sanitarium; terms reasonable; Chicago or vicinity. Address G W 433, Tribune office.

BOARD—ALL PERSONS HAVING FAMILY HOtels or respectable private homes with rooms for rent kindly call 1524 Masonic Temple.

BOARD—AND FRONT ROOM BY YOUNG MARried couple in private family on West Side; best of reference. Address K 758, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd.; elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT — THREE ROOMS, TWO FRONT, nicely furnished, bay window, steam heat, all modern, with or without housekeeping, in private family; walking distance; references exchanged. 1463 Michigan-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT—PLEASANT STEAM-HEATED rooms, with or without board, near 65th-st., Englewood; Rock Island railway or electric cars one block away. Address K 706, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, steam heat; private family; references. 1718 Indiana-av.

TO RENT — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; steam heat. 2978 Vernon-av., first floor.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH every modern convenience. Flat 60, The Potomac, 30th-st. and Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs, rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MOTHER AND daughter, 1 or 2 furnished rooms with light housekeeping convenience and use of piano; pleasant locality; only a moderate price will be considered. Address Flat A, 3953 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, FURNISHED, with use of kitchen for light housekeeping; must be reasonable; good locality; two ladies employed. Address K 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM IN PRIVATE family on South Side by young man of refinement and excellent habits; give full particulars. Address K 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
36 Clark-st.
51 St. Clair-st., 9 rooms.
384 Ontario-st., 12 rooms, steam heat.
58 St. Clair-st., 9 rooms.
28 Lincoln-av., steam heat, furnished.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE HOUSE, GOOD CONdition, 221 Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av., $65.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 2101 102D-st., near Rock Island station; $25.
Flat, 4233 Oakenwald-av., $25.

Winter Resorts.

TO RENT—

IN ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
for SPRING and SUMMER, fronting directly on the ocean; fully furnished, eleven large bedrooms, three bathrooms, large parlors, library, dining room, and all modern conveniences; formerly DISSTON VILLA. Address F. W. HEMSLEY & SON, Atlantic City, N. J.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT LAKE FOREST FOR A CLIENT
a desirable residence of about 12 rooms with grounds and stable for one or two years. Send particulars and price to
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE 8 TO 10 ROOMS and barn; large lot, South Side suburb on Ill. Central; about $40.
JOHN C. LONG, 849 Marquette.

WANTED — TO RENT—2-STORY 9-ROOM house, with basement; modern. Address K 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3519 INDIANA-AV., ELEGANT 10-room second story flat; hardwood finish throughout; mantels, bookcases, sideboard, etc.; steam heat and electric lights; hot water supplied. Apply to owner, OLIVER SOLLITT, Room 105, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COZILY FURNISHED FLAT, FIVE rooms, steam heat, etc., first floor, all outside rooms, to small family of adults only. 4714 Evans-av., Flat 2.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH, $25; 4 ROOMS and bath, $20; steam heat, hot water, elevator, strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—8-ROOM APARTMENT IN THE Walton, steam heat, hot water, natural gas range, newly decorated, elevator, cor. N. Clark and Locust-sts. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BUILDING COR. LINcoln-av. and Wisconsin-st.; 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT. APply at office, 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

West Side.

TO RENT—6-ROOM MODERN FLAT, ROOMS all light. 1151 Washington-blvd., Flat F.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS 8 TO 10 room steam heated flat; no children; 31st to 50th, near elevated or Ill. Cent.; not exceeding $30. Address K 795, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT desk. REID CO., 418-419 Manhattan Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1ST, ROOMS 1106-1107 Security Bldg. Apply 936 Stock Exchange.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-STORY MILL CONstructed building, 28,000 ft. floor space, elevator service and steam heat, with or without power. Chatrop Bros., 79 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4123.

TO RENT—LOFTS, OFFICES, SPACE OF ALL kinds; houses, flats, and stores in all parts of the city. Send or call for list. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED SHOWROOMS, offices, light mfg. Illinois-st., cor. Dearborn-av.

STORAGE.

PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping; special piano room; buggies, $1; bicycles, 50c per mo. Tel. Oak 830.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est. 20 years.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 207 Wabash-av.

LARGE BANK SAFES; ALSO SECOND-HAND safes. MOSLER, BAHMANN & CO.,
49 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE STOCK NEW DRY lumber from receiver's sale; cheap. Western Wrecking and Lumber Co., yards S. W. cor. Halsted and Division; office, 159 La Salle, Room 3 Tel. North 1067.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE ANY DECIDED bargains to offer in Chicago vacant please advise us. We are authority on values. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEAT 2-FLAT BLDG. WITH entirely separate entrances for each flat, at 194 and 194½ 44th-st., bet. Drexel and Ellis. Will be sold very low for half cash, balance at 6 per cent. Fine investment for one who wants a home, together with a steady income. Call and investigate before buying, or deciding to rent for another year. The furniture for sale. Owner at 194.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE VACANT—
—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
Michigan-av., near 55th-blvd., 50 ft., east frontage; if sold this week only $140 per ft.; choice lot and best bargain on the South Side.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A $6,500 HOUSE FOR $4,000, north of 37th-st. and east of Grand-blvd.; 10-room, 2-story and basement, brick, east front; convenient to Cottage Grove-av. cars; this must be sold; first good offer takes it; speak quick.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—2-STORY BRICK, 8 rooms, semi-detached, lot 25x180; Ellis-av., near 42d; any reasonable offer accepted; easy terms.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO SAVE FORECLOSURE—A 2-story and cellar modern stone front residence, 9 rooms, hardwood finish; Berkeley-av., near 44th-st., east front; for $8,000; decided bargain; worth $12,000. Address L 187, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., EAST FRONT, 24 FT., with party wall, between 55th and 56th-sts.; a fine business lot. CHAS. B. OTT,
5530 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT ABOUT PRICE OF THE 24-FT. lot, improved with 2-story brick house, Greenwood-av., nr. 43d, $6,000.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 3-STORY STONE FRONT house in Kenwood; price reasonable.
WHITE & GLEASON, 4230 Greenwood-av.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—75X124, W. CHICAGO-AV., NEAR Rockwell; sewer, water, gas, paved street, electric car; section line; $100 a foot; immediate sale $5,000; here is a bargain.

50x166 Paulina-st., Ravenswood, for $2,650; snap; near Borteau.
TOWNSEND SMITH, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEE OUR "AD." UNDER HEADing Business Chances.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

I OWN SEVERAL FINE LOTS IN SIX SUBurbs; best transportation facilities, steam and electric, on which I will build to your order; $20 to $150 first payment, balance $15 to $25 monthly. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, P.-O. Box 520.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—MODERN RESIdence, corner Erie and Linden-av.; 8 rooms; lot 70x166. Address owner,
JOHN D. CALDWELL,
130 East-av., Oak Park.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA LAKE-SHORE PROPerty, improved and vacant. Several great bargains. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SEE OUR "AD." UNDER HEADing Business Chances.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY, VACANT and improved. J. D. MACLEAN, 185 Dearborn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES, HOUSE, BARN, PLENty of fruit, good grain, or dairy farm; running water; located 44 miles southeast of Chicago; one mile from Valparaiso, a city of over 6,000 population; many ship milk; station half mile; price $3,500, one-third down, balance to suit; must be sold. Address 4552 Ellis-av., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, 140 ACRES, in Central Wisconsin. Address Lock Box 10, Elroy, Wis.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FARM, BLACK PRAIrie soil; good improvements; near Chicago; low price, on easy payments. J 640, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE BEULAH—LAKE SHORE property; finest location on the lake. Address L. F. LUEDERS, Box 380, Milwaukee, Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MAYWOOD, RIVER FOREST, OR Oak Park residence, not over $5,000, or vacant, in exchange for Ravenswood modern home, price $5,300. Address J 181, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

STOCK RANGE OF 560 ACRES, EXCELLENT land, elegant buildings, 15 acres fruit grove, 80 acres timber, in prairie belt Arkansas, $14,000, for clear Chicago. A. BOYSEN, 172 Washington-st.

$500 CASH AND $2,000 EQUITY IN $2,500 house, lot 50x330; Highland Park; for equity North Shore. Address K 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$12,000 FARM, 183 acres, Marshall County, Ind., for city residence or smaller farm. Address K 796, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

7 PER CENT INVESTMENT—CAN PLACE money at 7 per cent, first mortgage high grade propositions; capitalists and investors take notice.
KERR, CARY & CO.,
Mortgage Loans and Real Estate,
R. 401, 100 Washington-st.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS ON improved Chicago real estate; prepayment privileges and low rates.
LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO.,
Owings Building,
S. e. cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON CHOICE VAcant and improved.
C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO.,
917 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; building loans at current rates; Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

SEE OUR "AD." UNDER HEADING BUSIness Chances.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, improved and vacant. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
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LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, ROOM 52, 115 Monroe-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

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FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR 185 WEST MADISON-ST., ROOM 205.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

INVESTMENTS GUARANTEED TO PAY 9 PER cent and better for sale in sums of $500 and upwards; commercial paper bought, loans made upon notes, bonds, stocks, merchandise, real estate, rents, warrants, approved names, etc. Mercantile Discount Association, R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc.; I loan my own money quietly and quickly. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

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SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 244 State-st.

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FINANCIAL.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SHREWD BUYERS, FOR CASH OR INSTALLments, should not fail to visit our warerooms,
STEINWAY HALL,
17, 19, 21 Van Buren-st.

We offer this week rare bargains in practically new and slightly used

PIANOS,
including uprights and grands of the following makes:
WEBER, CHICKERING, KNABE, HAZELTON, BEHR BROS., HALLET & DAVIS, CHASE, LESTER, &C., &C.

IN NEW PIANOS
we have the
STEINWAY,
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A. B. CHASE,
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BRIGGS,
BRIGGS,
VOSE & SONS,
VOSE & SONS,
STERLING,
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All styles, in greatest variety of natural wood cases.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
[Steinway Hall],
17, 19, 21 Van Buren-st.

DULL SEASON BARGAINS
IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Used organs, $10 to $25; $3 cash, $2 per month.
Nearly new organs, $33 to $40; $5 cash, $3 per month.
New organs [various makes], $45 to $55; $5 cash, $3 per month.
Square pianos, $20 to $50; $5 cash, $3 per month.
Upright pianos [used], $90 to $135; $7 cash, $5 per month.
Good new Eastern pianos, all improvements, fully warranted, $165; $8 cash, $5 per month.
Grands [used], $200 to $350; $25 cash, $10 per month.

Full purchase price allowed, within two years, for any used piano or organ bought at bargain sale, toward any new piano in our stock of higher price.

As prices are marked in PLAIN FIGURES on all instruments, purchasers can learn NOW the exact difference necessary to be paid for any new piano within the time named.

LOWEST PRICES ARE THUS GUARANTEED
And all future misunderstanding avoided.

Pianos tuned, repaired, moved, and stored.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873.
MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-GRADE PIANOS.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
$165, $175, $200 each.

Fine-tone new upright pianos, fully warranted for seven years; natural fancy light-wood casings; easy payments to suit buyers. Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. Established 1873.

Bargains in second-hand pianos.

Vose & Sons, uprights, $115		$135
Decker & Son, uprights		140
George Steck & Co., 7 octaves		100
Chickering & Sons, uprights, $80		125
Bradford, upright		125
New England, uprights		125
Bush & Gerts, upright		125

Terms $5 and $6 per month.

To rent, new upright pianos at lowest rates; one year's rental allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

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A short visit to our second floor, devoted entirely to the exhibition of

WEBER PIANOS,
WEBER PIANOS,

Will certainly prove of more than ordinary interest to all lovers of the beautiful in art.

Here we show in profusion the best examples of the latest styles Weber Grands and Uprights in all the prevailing fashionable woods, constructed especially to harmonize with the superb interior furnishings of modern homes.

The designs are the most artistic ever introduced into piano building, and competent critics pronounce these instruments the crowning effort of the ever celebrated Weber factory.

WEBER WAREROOMS,
258-260 Wabash-av.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PIANO ECONOMY—
It is not difficult in our warerooms to practice economy. We have a number of fine, durable, standard-make uprights that have been more or less used—some to a very slight extent. All our second-hand pianos are carefully renovated, and when sold are in good order. Some of them are, to all intents and purposes, new; yet we cannot sell them as such. We mention several notable bargains:

Kranich and Bach	$175
Standard	150
Fischer	190
Everett	190
Schomacker	200
Hallet & Davis	250
Hazelton Bros.	300
Knabe	350
Smith & Barnes	200
Leland	165

We tune, regulate, repair, polish, move, store, and rent pianos at the lowest rates.
LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
"EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC."

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO
is the only piano made that contains the "screw stringer" system of fastening the wires. It does not require one-fourth as much tuning as other pianos, and has no equal for durability.
Catalogues mailed free to any address.
We have a large stock of slightly used and shopworn pianos and organs that we must close out.
Good upright pianos from $100 up. Organs $15 to $40. They are all in good condition and genuine bargains.
Terms to suit the purchaser.
Write or call for particulars.
MASON & HAMLIN CO.,
250 and 252 Wabash-av.,
Chicago, Ill.
JAMES K. M. GILL, Manager.

YOU ARE SHORT-SIGHTED IF YOU DO NOT look into the merits of the
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS.
They are SUPERIOR IN ALL RESPECTS, and cost but a trifle more than ordinary pianos.
Some second-hand pianos at bargain prices.
Second-hand organs, $20 to $40.
Terms so easy that all may buy.
Renting, tuning, repairing, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.

17 CENTS A DAY.
$1.20 A WEEK.
$5 A MONTH.
Will buy a piano at
CHASE BROS.'
"Big Piano Store,"
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(Opposite Auditorium.)

$245 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, very heavy carved case, practically as good as new; $175 buys a Chickering upright piano, both of them excellent bargains, fully warranted. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

LEFT ON SALE: $115 CASH BUYS AN EXCELlent upright piano, the latest style case; big bargain. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS TUNED AND REpaired by the makers at factory prices. 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS, MATHUSHEK PIANOS
The Thompson Music Co., 231 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 50 H.-P. DOUBLE ECCENtric automatic cut-off engine, used less than one year; also 70 h.-p. horizontal tubular boiler, insurance inspection, 85 lbs steam allowed. Address G 845, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND 1 H.-P. "JENny" electric motor, in first-class condition; still in use. PAUL E. BERGER,
71 E. Randolph-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—14 NEW SEBASTAIN-MAY LATHES from 11 to 18 inches swing, at second-hand prices. W. L. LEE & CO., 59 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 125 H.-P. FOUR-VALVE RUSsell engine, first-class condition; immediate delivery; also good 2d-hand boiler. G 816, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ONE 100 H.-P. SLIDE-VALVE ENgine with Meyer cut-off; also 100 h.-p. horizontal tubular boiler; both good as new. G 811, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, IF TAKEN at once, one 80 h.-p. Corliss engine and 100 h.-p. boiler; both good as new. J O 149, Tribune.

FOR SALE—THREE 60 H.-P. DOUBLE ADMISsion, single valve Russell engines; guaranteed good as new. Address G 822, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, OLD GOLD, AND jewelry; also diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones; confidential; call or write. BREDT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

FOR SALE—HALL CLOCK, $30; WORTH $150; new, elegant, 7¼ ft. Address K 723, Tribune.

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FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old gravel roofs repaired. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS; ROOFS REpaired; estimates free. F. M. Pease, 355 Dearborn.

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CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

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PARTNER—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 AND SERVices in an established manufacturing business; income to invester, $1,500 per annum; investigation urgently solicited. Address J O 152, Tribune.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS Steel company—Notice is hereby given that the seventh regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel company, for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 12th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 24, 1896, to the opening of business on the 14th day of February, 1896.
H. A. GRAY,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES—Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army No. 250 Illinois-st., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25, 1896. Sealed proposals, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1896, at which time they will be publicly opened for furnishing subsistence stores as follows: Salt meats, flour, sugars, canned goods, stationery, etc. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production. Blank proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office. WELLS WILLARD, Major, C. S., U. S. Army, Purchasing Commissary.

JAN. 31, 1896—ON AND AFTER ABOVE DATE Mr. W. S. Batcheller severs all connection and interest in the firm of R. J. McLaughlin & Co. by mutual agreement. R. J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. B. HOWARD—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY EXpert specialist in city treating special blood, skin, and nervous diseases; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State.

CHICAGO'S SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS ARE Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn-st.; diseases peculiar to men and women; letters answered.

DR. MEEKER'S ANTIDOTE POSITIVELY cures opium, morphine, and opium smoking habits. Dr. Meeker Co., 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

DR. MURPHY, 1417 MASONIC TEMPLE—LAdies' special physician; always successful; charges moderate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SANITARY TEETH—
Absolutely pure and healthy. An exact imitation of nature. The features fully restored. Will wear a lifetime. A perfect fit and absolute purity guaranteed. Persons suffering from sore mouth, nervousness, sleepless nights, loss of appetite, mental depression, deafness, paralysis, dyspepsia, or other serious ailments from the use of rubber plates can obtain relief and prolong life by substituting the sanitary dental plates. Prices reasonable. Made by Dr. G. B. CADY, Suite 1101 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Parties at a distance send stamp for descriptive pamphlet.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO WILL FURNISH a beautiful home on Indian River, Fla., parties who would club together and pay her expenses for a couple of months for the sake of a home; good hunting and fishing; plenty of fruit. Address K 45, Tribune office.

PUG NOSES, HUMP, FLAT, ILL-SHAPED noses, projecting ears, made to harmonize with the other features. Send stamp for book on beauty. J. H. WOODBURY, Champlain Bldg.

BALD HEADS—YOU PAY WHEN HAIR grows; investigate. Red Line, 1216 Masonic.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

WHITE STAR LINE—
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
VIA QUEENSTOWN
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.
Disembarking passengers at Riverside Railway Station, Liverpool, thus avoiding transfer by tender.
Special vestibuled limited express trains, steam heated, gas lighted, with dining-car attached, meet all steamers, running through to London in four and a quarter hours.
The magnificent Twin-Screw Steamers "Majestic" and "Teutonic," the "Germanic," newly remodeled, and the long time favorite, "Britannic," comprise a fleet unsurpassed for regularity of passages and excellence of service.
For particulars address
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen'l Western Agent,
Tel. Main Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
take the old reliable
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost the life of a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA,"
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA,"
520 ft. long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet.
SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN—5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
Cunard steamers dock alongside the Liverpool Landing-Stage, thus avoiding transfer by tender.
Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining.
Time to London, 4¼ hours.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph.

TOURIST TRAVEL TO EUROPE—
Note our facilities. Passage tickets, all lines steamers, best berths, lowest rates; railway travel tickets, first and second class, all over Europe; hotel coupons, guide books, cable codes, U. S. passports, steamer chairs, foreign money, etc. Make no definite plans before writing to us.
SELECT PARTIES TO EUROPE.
Under personal escort. All expenses included in one inclusive fare. Sailing, Feb. 12, 19; March 7, 11; April 10, 20; May 16; June 10, 20, 27; July 1, 4, and 11; $175 and upwards. Each tour from 38 to 101 days. Choice accommodations in every way. Illustrated programs free on application.
HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.],
Universal Tourist Agents [Est. 1844.]
220 S. Clark-st., Chicago. Tel. Main 3778.
WM. A. FLETCHER, Western Manager.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Paris ....Feb. 5 St. Paul ....Feb. 19
New York ......Feb. 12 Paris ....Feb. 26
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.
Indiana..........Feb. 8 S. S. Rhynland...Feb. 15
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Friesland ....Feb. 5 Southwark ....Feb. 26
Westernland ....Feb. 19 Noordland ......March 4
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—
*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York, to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda...Feb. 12, 10 am | ‡Kaiser W. II. Mr. 7, 10 am
*Normannia, Fb. 19, 11am | †Fulda, Mch. 21, 10 am
††Werra...Feb. 29, 10 am | ‡Ems, March 28, 10 am
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward, according to location.
II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., Mar. 3, 10am
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 am | Saale, Tu., Mar. 10, 10am
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 am | Aller, Tu., Mch. 17, 10am
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 am | Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10am
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH [London], Cherbourg [Paris], and HAMBURG.
Columbia, Mar. 5, 7 am F. Bismarck, Ap. 9, 11 am
Norm'nia, Mar. 26, 11 am A. Victoria, Ap. 23, 7 am
I. CAB., $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB., $45 & $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON [4½ hrs.] and from CHERBOURG to PARIS [6½ hrs.] by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 BROADWAY, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO....February 6th, 3 p. m.
GAELIC................February 15th, 3 p. m.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Feb. 25, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 South Clark street.

AN "IDEAL PILGRIMAGE" TO EGYPT, THE Nile, and Palestine. Sailing on S. S. NORMANNIA Feb. 19th. Best accommodation, moderate rates. Send for program if you are at all interested. Finest trip of the kind ever organized. H. GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

WINTER RESORTS—NASSAU, JAMAICA, West Indies, South America, Honolulu, Mexico, S. of France, Spain, Algiers, Italy, Egypt, The Nile, Palestine, Greece, etc. Through tickets to all points. H. GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago. Tel. M. 3778.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford & Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:00 pm	* 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator & Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C.Bluffs, Neb. points	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Bl. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	†11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Du-	* 5:15 am	†10:00 pm
buque, Kansas City, St.	† 6:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Joe, Des M's, Marsh't'n	*11:40 pm	* 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

St. Charles, Sycamore, De Kalb—Lv. †5:15 a. m., *9:40 a. m., †1 p. m., †5:35 p. m., *6 p. m., *11:40 p. m. Ar. †7:50 a. m., *9:10 a. m., *10:30 a. m., †5:05 p. m., †10 p. m.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av.

*Da. †Ex. Sun. oEx. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
	*11:00 pm	* 6:35 am
Ashland, Duluth, Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	*11:00 pm	* 6:35 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha Passenger	* 3:45 pm	*10:45 am

"GAZE'S TOUR TO FLORIDA, BY SPECIAL train March 4th. 17 days, all expenses, $150. Illustrated programs. 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. (Phone Main 618), Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City,		* 8:45 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco,	* 6:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	* 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison	† 8:15 am	c 8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madi-	† 8:15 am	† 6:25 pm
son	*10:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 4:30 pm	c 8:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
nah, Appleton, Green Bay	* 5:00 pm	† 1:15 am
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer,	† 3:00 am	c 7:30 am
Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv., †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., †8 p. m., *10:30 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:15 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m.

Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	† 6:00 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich Peninsula	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	†10:30 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THOUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 3:10 pm	*12:45 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fla	* 3:10 pm	*12:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:55 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 3:10 pm	†12:45 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	o 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford & Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 7:50 am	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:45 pm
Ill., Ia., & Peoria Express	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Minn'p'lis, St. P., & S. Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:10 pm
Peoria, La Salle & Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 1:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado & Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	†10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, R. Island & Dav'np't	*11:30 pm	
Kansas City, St. Jo., Oskaloosa & Texas	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines.
Fast flyer for Omaha daily at 5:45 pm, with through sleeper and chair car. Connects at Missouri River with Union Pacific Fast Flyer.

CHICAGO & ALTON UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams street.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kas. City, Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St Louis & California Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gfld. & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom.	† 5:00 pm	10:45 am
Bloomington Accommodation	† 6:00 am	9:15 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 8:40 am	† 5:42 pm
Joliet, Streator, & Peoria	†12:45 pm	† 2:10 pm
Joliet & Streator	* 4:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Colo. & Tex. Ex.	* 5:02 pm	* 9:48 am
California Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Califor., Mex. & Kas. C. Ex.	*10:00 pm	*10:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	†11:32 pm	† 8:42 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:03 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	‡ 2:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:15 pm
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	‡ 9:05 am	‡ 5:20 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:25 pm
Toronto, Mont'l & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	†10:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Indiana Mineral Springs & Brazil	†12:58 pm	† 5:40 pm
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Chicago & Danville	† 5:10 am	†10:30 am
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 8:25 pm	* 7:52 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:20 am	2:55 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 am
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:40 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park-row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati & Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	7:30 am
Lafayette & Indianapolis	9:00 am	2:10 pm
Cincinnati & Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. Nov. 24, 1895.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, 6:40 a. m., †2:55 p. m., †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R. leave †6:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:10 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkertown Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* 9:20 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	† 7:10 pm
New York & Boston	* 2:55 pm	* 5:35 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	* 5:35 pm
North Judson Accommoda.	* 5:30 pm	* 8:25 am
New York & Boston	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, and Chicago railway). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	12:43 pm	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	†8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

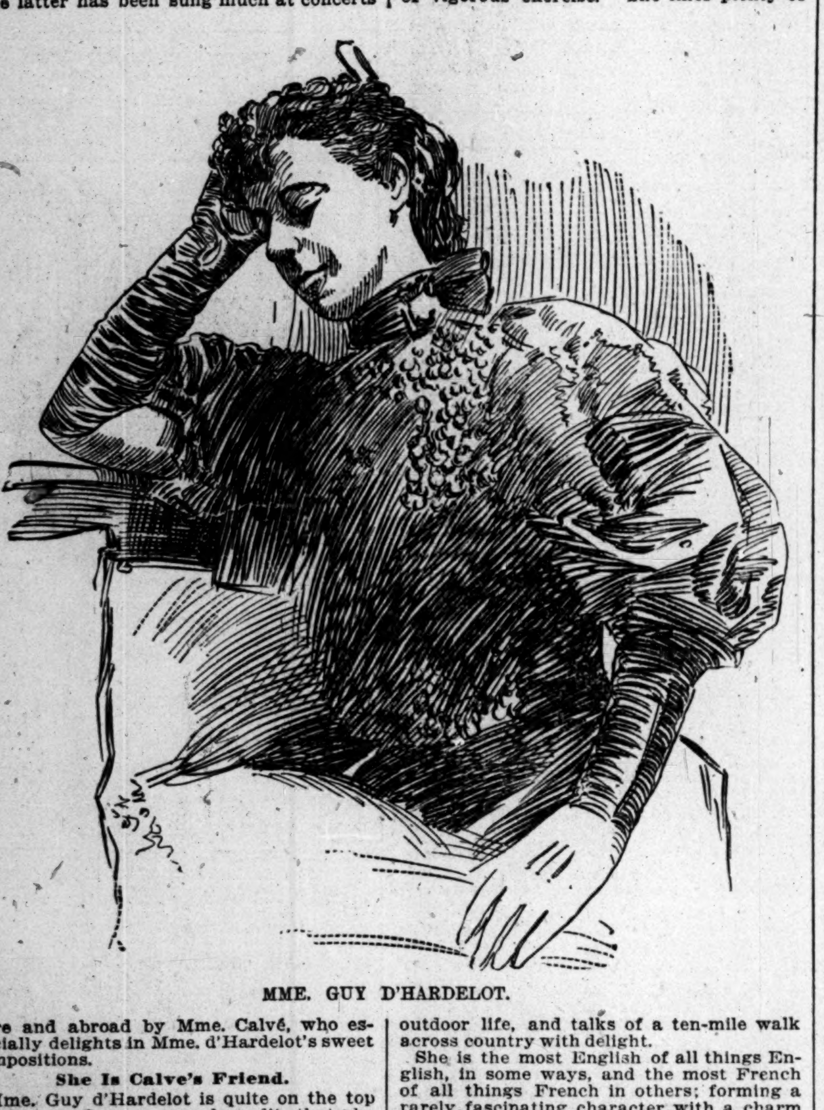
For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 358.

MME. GUY D'HARDELOT, BALLAD WRITER.

As fascinating as her name is Mme. Guy d'Hardelot, the composer of the charming ballads that have made such a success in Paris and London the last few seasons. The clever composer is in private life Mrs. Rhodes, but is better known under her nom de plume of Mme. Guy d'Hardelot, and, even since her arrival to these shores a short time ago, when she came as Calvé's friend, has the name of Mme. d'Hardelot become familiar to Gothamites, who have heartily welcomed this interesting woman.

Among the women composers in Paris are Holmes, Chaminade, and Ferrari, while in England are Maud Vallery, White and Frances Allitsen. The name of Mme. Guy d'Hardelot stands out prominently in this list, and her reputation with the French is even greater than across the channel. To win approval there is to have done well.

Her most successful ballads, the charming bits that have taken hold of all who have heard them, are "Sans Toi" and "Vision." The latter has been sung much at concerts here and abroad by Mme. Calvé, who especially delights in Mme. d'Hardelot's sweet compositions.


MME. GUY D'HARDELOT.

She Is Calve's Friend.

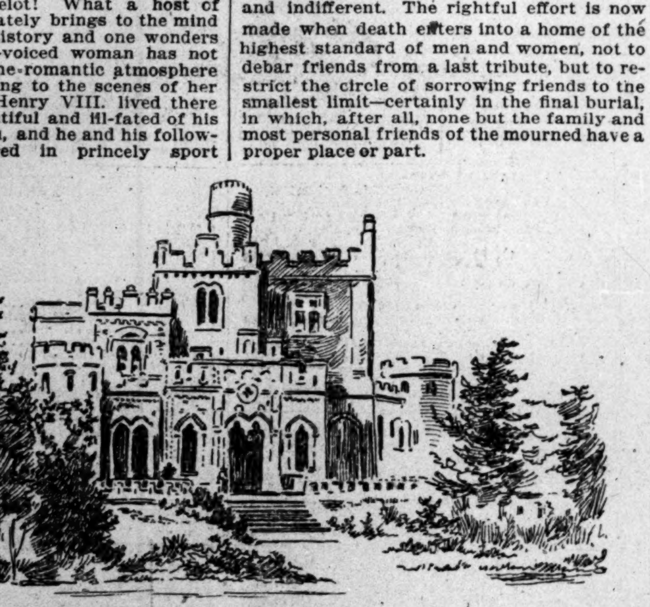
Mme. Guy d'Hardelot is quite on the top of the popular wave, and on dit, that she owes much of her success to her work under Renard Maury of the Conservatoire and Clarence Lucas. She speaks of them always with much gratitude and often when a special bit of work is praised will turn to some one to say: "I owe that to Maury or Lucas," as the case may be.

"I had known all this about her when in London," says a writer in the New York Recorder, "so it was with a great degree of satisfaction that I found myself calling upon her a few days ago at the Plaza Hotel, where she is stationed with Mme. Calvé, looking after the great diva's interest with careful and earnest zeal, as Mme. d'Hardelot speaks English fluently, while Calvé's repertoire consists of 'How d'ye do!' 'Yes!' 'No!' 'I am so tired.' Mme. d'Hardelot always speaks of her nationality with a jolly laugh as she says:

"'I'm Irish, French, and English. My grandmother was French and my dear father an Englishman, and such a typical one that he lived in France thirty years and could never speak the language. France is my birthplace. I was born at this dear spot,' and here Mme. d'Hardelot brought out some photographs of the famous Norman castle 'Chateau d'Hardelot.' It was from her homestead that she adopted part of her nom de guerre—Guy was her maiden signature.

Where Henry VIII. Lived.

"Chateau d'Hardelot! What a host of thoughts it immediately brings to the mind of the reader of history and one wonders if the lithe, sweet-voiced woman has not imbibed some of the romantic atmosphere that must have clung to the scenes of her childhood. Why, Henry VIII. lived there with the most beautiful and ill-fated of his wives, Anne Boleyn, and he and his followers often wandered in princely sport through its forests. A memory comes to me as I write of how I last saw it, a year ago.


CHATEAU D'HARDELOT.

There it was, situated on the great stretch of rising ground, about seven miles from Boulogne-sur-Mer, its ramparts, seven towers, moat, and huge portholes for cannon making it just what one pictures of the castles of "ye olden times." After Calais it was considered the strongest fortress, and from its pine forests the road leads to the sea, the sand beaches of which extend for miles. Peasants about tell of how the waters used to come up on winter nights and bathe the sea walls. A wild, picturesque spot, truly, and here Mme. Guy d'Hardelot spent, as she says, her happiest hours.

"Tell me what came after your days there."

"O, I was educated in Paris, went over to London for a short time, but have lived more in France than in any other place. In fact, I can now say that London will be my home for the coming year or two. I find a big field there for my work."

"How long have you been composing?"

"About five years, and 'Sans Toi' was the first song that made me receive recognition; but now I am also interested in diction work and in writing accompaniments for poems to be read. Two of the most successful are by your American poet, Ella Wheeler Wilcox. I selected her 'Birth of the Opal' and 'The Blue Danube,' and abroad they created quite a furor of delight when first heard. Would you like to hear how I arrange the music to swing right into the rhyme of the poetry?" And I then listened as Mme. d'Hardelot, in that voice which appeals so strongly to one, played the full, sweeping chords and recited the opening lines of the famous poem:

The Sunbeam loved the Moonbeam,
And followed her low and high,
But the Moonbeam fled and hid her head,
She was so shy—so shy.

"And America? What are your impressions?" I questioned, because I knew it was Madame's first visit to this side of the Atlantic.

"I am charmed with the enthusiasm of the people. They are so frank, and I can sing and play better to Americans than any others. Abroad, I always liked to have your countrywomen near the piano. They inspired me. I often wondered how I should find them en masse, and now I know how encouraging they are. Their saying: 'It's too lovely for words,' quite charms me, and their sympathy is all one can ask."

And as we chatted until the theme turned upon Mrs. Rhodes' greatest chef d'œuvre, as one famous Englishwoman called her beautiful boy, Vivian Guy, who impatiently awaits his mother's return. He is a bright little chap, and the pet of the circle of enthusiastic admirers. Although Mr. Rhodes, his father, has written much light verse, which has been set to music by his wife, and is well known under the name of Raymond St. Leonards, adopted, as his wife's nom de plume was, from the birthplace.

The child Vivian's point of view about music is quite amusing. He was told that his mother had gone away to sing, and as the organ grinder pauses before the sweet English home, he hastens to the window to see if he has brought back his mother, and often pitifully inquires: "When will the organ man bring mamma home?"

Possessed of Charm.

As we talked and the twilight deepened, Mme. d'Hardelot grew more enthusiastic over the beauties of our city. The windows of the suite overlook the park, and this interesting raconteuse told of her many drives through it, and of her appreciation of the Hudson.

Mme. d'Hardelot seems to be much like the Englishman in the great appreciation of vigorous exercise. She likes plenty of outdoor life, and talks of a ten-mile walk across country with delight.

She is the most English of all things English, in some ways, and the most French of all things French in others; forming a rarely fascinating character with a charm that holds long one's attention. She is tall, slight, and has a piquant face with attractive bits of mannerisms, such as tossing back her head and half closing her eyes while she talks to one in her well-modulated voice. Her unique expressions are far more telling than the beauty of many classical faces. Truly she possesses charm.

CHANGE IN MOURNING CUSTOMS.

Funerals Are More Private and Crape Is Replaced with Flowers.

It was only a step from a modification in the display of flowers at a funeral to less ostentation in the cortége itself. A few years ago it was not an uncommon sight to see an almost endless line of carriages and conveyances of all sorts following the funeral of some well-beloved and respected person to the grave. Interments were robbed of the strict privacy and seclusion properly belonging to them, and they became public displays.

After awhile the polite suggestion of "interment private" became a part of death notices, and here, again, a salutary effect was had. The dead came to belong to its living during its last moments above the earth, and was not made the possession of a gaping, cosmopolite crowd of friends, good and indifferent. The rightful effort is now made when death enters into a home of the highest standard of men and women, not to debar friends from a last tribute, but to restrict the circle of sorrowing friends to the smallest limit—certainly in the final burial, in which, after all, none but the family and most personal friends of the mourned have a proper place or part.

So, too, have we seen the dismal black crape disappear from the bell or door-knob, and the wreath of roses or of laurel substituted—at once the most beautiful, the most welcome and appropriate change which could possibly have been instituted, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Surely, if death is what most of us believe it to be, the passing into a happier state, so grewsome an emblem of the transition such as the crape is—or rather was—should be the last thing to employ. But at the same time nothing more beautiful than the wreath of roses or laurel or holly could have been devised as a substitute.

To Make Calf's Liver En Civet.

Among meat courses calf's liver en civet makes a nice change. Eight ounces of liver sliced half an inch thick and four of very thinly sliced bacon, one Spanish onion, and a pinch of dried herbs will be required. Flour the slices of liver and fry lightly on both sides; transfer to a stew pan, with the bacon, previously fried, on top; slice the onion and fry in the bacon fat; sprinkle these over the liver and bacon; add the seasoning and herbs; pour the fat from the frying pan, rinse it out with a half pint of stock, and pour this over all. Cover with a close lid and simmer slowly for three-quarters of an hour.

To Remove Rust from Linen.

Stains of rust may be removed from fine linen and similar fabrics without injury to the material. The articles must be first well soaped, as if they were to be washed in the ordinary way. An iron is heated and on this laid a wet cloth. When the heat makes the cloth steam the rust stain is laid on it and a little oxalic acid is rubbed on with the finger. The heat and the moisture hasten the effect of the acid on the rust, and when this has disappeared the soaping and washing may be continued.

Origin of White Satin Stock.

The white satin stock, now so much worn by American women, has an origin not suggested by its coquettish appearance. At the time of President Carnot's death it was adopted by the fashion leaders of Paris as a symbol of mourning. Its sad signification was soon forgotten by the fickle Parisians, as they grew to realize the value of the broad, white ribbon as an accessory to almost any costume.

FORECAST OF FASHIONS.

SPRING STYLES INCLUDE BUSTLES, BISHOP SLEEVES, AND BLOUSES.

Skirts with Little Stiffening and at Least Two Yards Narrower—Elaborate Trimmings with Flowered Ribbons and Broad Sashes to Be Much in Evidence—Importations of Paris Hats Show New Color Combinations.

The announcement that the bustle will be worn this spring means that there are sure to be many important changes in the new fashions. Already many of these changes may be seen in an embryo state.

The skirt, for instance, is slowly changing. Not so many months ago it was a heavy, stiff, flaring affair, which measured six to eight yards around. Then it began to lose its heavy lining by degrees until now only a few inches of stiffening around the bottom remain. It is said that the spring skirt will have lost many of its ripples and all of its heavy linings. As to its width, it will be a good two yards narrower. Whether it is to be worn at all times with a bustle is yet an open question.

Sleeves are showing many changes. They are less stiff and more graceful, but as yet there is no change in the amount of space they occupy. The puff, however, is steadily moving nearer the elbow. In a few of the early imported spring frocks the lower part of the sleeve displays a mass of wrinkles, while the upper part falls in a drooping puff. This style of sleeve is becoming only to a slender woman.

Many Frills and Furbelows.

The bishop sleeve will be much in evidence throughout the spring and summer. It appears in all the new and high-priced shirt waists. Big collars and broad shoulder effects will increase rather than diminish in size and frills and furbelows will be everywhere.

Much trimming will be a feature of the new spring gowns. Flowered ribbons will be used and broad sashes will be worn. The summer girl will be more befrilled and beribboned than ever before. She will be devoted to Persian effects, and there will be Persian lawns this summer as well as Persian gauze ribbons.

As yet the bodice of the gown shows no special change. The loose blouse effect has apparently come to stay. For early spring full plaid silk vests are being sold and blouse fronts of lace over silk will be a feature of many of the new cloth gowns.

It has been announced that slippers for the summer girl will have exceedingly high heels. The new spring boots show a tendency in this direction.

For house wear the apron will be much worn. For years it has been scorned by the woman of fashion, but now it is here, and the stamp of popular approval has been placed upon it.

White Aigrettes Popular.

The most interesting hats of the season have now reached New York. They are direct from Paris, and they foretell most accurately what the spring and summer hats are to be. New combinations of color are appearing. A preference is being shown for special trimmings, and a flower or a feather is posed as never before. There is no doubt that these hats are well worth studying.

As a herald of the straw hats there is a new, fine straw braid, which is being used as the foundation for many a little French toque. The braid is generally black, and is so fine that it strikingly resembles a wide mesh gauze. It is seldom seen plain, but is studded with rhinestones or sprinkled with glistening jet. An imported toque just seen is made of this straw braid in black, sparkling with rhinestones. It fits close to the head, the braid being arranged in undulating waves. The trimming of the toque consists of two soft rosettes in pale violet silk velvet. The rosette nearest the front holds a white feathery aigrette, which gives a delicate touch to the dainty toque.

Aigrettes are to be a feature of the new spring hats, and a very beautiful, airy adornment they will be. White aigrettes will be used more than any others, and they will appear in the most unexpected places. As a substitute for the aigrette a single small white feather will be used. It will stand up very straight, with the tip curling over. This feather is already seen on a few of the exclusive French hats.

Lace and Ribbon Rosettes.

It is safe to say that the majority of the summer hats will at least be adorned with one rosette. The midwinter hats have the rosettes principally in silk velvet, but when the straw hat is in evidence rosettes of ribbon and lace will be used. There will be big rosettes and little rosettes, and many of them will be used to hold the stem of the aigrette. Taffeta ribbon, which has been so popular throughout the winter, will be used just as much during the summer, but there will be a new taffeta ribbon to add charm to the summer hats. It will show the same exquisite blurred blossoms, and in addition a charming watered effect. It is called the watered taffeta ribbon, and will be made in all the new shades.

Lace perennially appears on spring and summer hats. Black lace will be much the vogue for early spring. It will be used as wings and also in Van Dyke points, forming a coronet effect. An écru gauze lace appliqued will be used in many fetching ways on the summer hats.

Does Business Degenerate Women?

The fact cannot be disputed that no single factor in modern life is doing so much to degenerate our young womanhood as this mad race on the part of girls, impelled by necessity or not, to go into the business world, says the Ladies' Home Journal. These may sound like strong words to the ears of some, but to those who are really cognizant of the immensity of the evil results that are being wrought they will simply fit the case and not go beyond it. In altogether too many of our commercial and industrial establishments, stores, and factories, the men into whose hands is given the power to employ and control girls are not fit, from a moral standpoint, to herd swine.

And yet thousands of our young women are allowed to go from their homes to work under the influence of these men and in the atmosphere vitiated by them. And why? Simply because it is considered more "respectable" to be employed in an office, store, or factory than to be engaged in domestic service. The very word "servant" has a taint about it that the majority of young women dislike and from which they flee. But what else are they in business establishments than servants, pure and simple? There can be no difference but an imaginary one. That is all. Far less leniency is shown in our business houses to women employés than is shown, as a rule, in our homes to domestic help—infinitely less.

Dress Reform with Russian Women.

Russia has tackled the new woman question. At a recent congress held in the University of Moscow, Russia, the different questions relative to women in the nineteenth century were discussed.

Dr. Solovif, one of the principal orators, spoke on the Society for Rational Costume, which has recently been formed in Russia. The society is seeking a type of dress which, while responding to the individual taste and the desires of all concerned, shall be hygienic, elegant, and convenient. All the members of the society agree on one point—that feminine costumes in all latitudes are quite opposed to rational dress.

The leaders in the new Russian movement are courageous and at the same time very sensible. They admit that it would be impossible for them to do away entirely with what is known as fashion, and they even condescend to admit that la mode shall remain queen. They hope to incorporate in their society the most elegant dames of St. Petersburg and of Moscow.

It is said that the Czarina has agreed to become one of the patrons of the society, among whose members are many doctors and scientists.

One-Armed Woman Tennis Champion.

The woman tennis champion of New Zealand is one-armed. She is Miss Hilda Maule Hitchings. Her arm is the left one. In three fingers she holds the racquet, and between the remaining finger and the thumb she grasps the ball. A slight toss of the ball, followed by a smart tap of the racquet, results in a fast, low service, which is anything but easy to take. Besides her ability at tennis the New Zealand champion is noted for her dexterity in everything she undertakes, and especially with her needle.

New Mirror on the Market.

There is a new mirror on the market. It has a long handle, which is thrust into a clamp on the back of a chair. The chair stands before a dressing-table, and the dresser is enabled to get a view of her back hair without straining either her neck or her arms.

VIGNETTES IN VERSE.

Marjorie and I.

Meadows reddened with blossoming clover,
A blue, enchanted sky—
A girl in her bloom, and her mate and lover,
Marjorie and I.
I was her playfellow, dear as a brother,
Love led us both unawares;
At nights our dreams were all of each other,
And her name hallowed my prayers.

We were both too young to know much of passion,
Too simple for feint or lie;
We loved in a tender and childish fashion,
Marjorie and I.
We shared all things; the trifling sorrow—
The momentary bliss—
Each night in our hearts we longed for the morrow
And parted with a kiss.

My little sweetheart was a child all over—
Whenever I came she smiled.
(I hardly think you would know your lover,
Now if we met, dear child!)
Kisses in youth may bloom in plenty,
The sweetest I've laid by—
Taken by me, in love and twenty,
From you, fifteen and shy.

We parted, she in the bushland's glory,
I in the city's noise,
Turned back a leaf of the simple story,
Dreamt o'er its childish joys.
Well, times have changed, and it costs us little
To bid the past good-by.
Those early bonds, after all, were brittle,
Marjorie's changed, and I.

Children's simple and sweet existence
Is less than nothing to you;
It lies, like a dream, in twilight distance,
And melts into the blue.
You have soared away, my bird, above me;
You sing on a higher bough;
You have grown much wiser, and ceased to love me,
For we are not children now.

You never dream of the surging heather—
O'er which the sunlight played—
Of the path o'ergrown we paced together,
Of our long talks in the shade;
And how, when tired, against my shoulder
You used to lean your head—
New Marjorie's wiser—they say—and colder,
But my little friend is dead.

I have grown older, too, and dejected,
Joy never comes my way.
Life never gives what we expected—
Dreams are not for the day.
Work leaves me little time for sorrow,
Yet when the day has died,
I sit and dream she may come tomorrow,
Marjorie, velvet-eyed.

Till she threads the byways of the city,
To bring the songs of brooks,
The sunshine of love, the solace of pity,
To me—among my books.
Her touch awakens slumbering pleasure,
Low lights and leafy ways;
Her voice recalls . . . I hear the measure
And march of younger days.

Anew they bloom, the snow-white flowers,
We gathered, she and I,
Ere we had knowledge of sleepless hours
Or the meaning of a sigh.
She leans on my heart . . . The golden glimmer
Is on her loosened hair—
She talks with me till the room grows dimmer,
And the lamps are lit in the square.

She learns my life; the melancholy
In which my song is set,
The interludes of reckless folly
Whose echo is: Regret,
And she, who has grown too wise to miss me,
Who am not worth a sigh . . .
She kisses me as she used to kiss me
In the sweet years gone by.

Dreams!—she never peeps in to cheer me;
Troubles people my room;
Only in sleep her head droops near me,
And my life bursts into bloom.
I wish—God help me—that all were over,
And heaven seemed as nigh
As when we were children—deep in clover,
Marjorie and I.
—Idler.

Longing for the Other One.

Sweet little maid with winsome eyes
That laugh all day through the tangled hair,
Gazing with baby looks so wise
Over the arm of the oaken chair,
Dearer than you is none to me,
Dearer than you there can be none;
Since in your laughing face I see
Eyes that tell of another one.

Here where the firelight softly glows,
Sheltered and safe and snug and warm,
What to you is the wind that blows,
Driving the sleet of the winter storm?
Round your head the ruddy light
Glints on the gold from your tresses spun,
But deep is the drifting snow tonight
Over the head of the other one.

Hold me close as you eagerly stand,
Watching the dying embers shine;
Then shall I feel another hand
That nestled once in this hand of mine;
Poor little hand, so cold and chill,
Shut from the light of stars and sun,
Clasping the withered roses still
That hide the face of the sleeping one.

Laugh, little maid, while laugh you may,
Sorrow comes to us all, I know;
Better, perhaps, for her to stay
Under the drifting robe of snow.
Sing while you may your baby songs,
Sing till your baby days are done;
But, O, the ache of the heart that longs
Night and day for the other one!
—The Bookman.

Lovely Visions.

The Muses haunt thy thoughtful face,
Thine eyes are sweet Pierian springs;
Deep in their dreamy depths I trace
Dim shadowy shapes of lovely things,
Music that dreams, and love that sings.

Soft visions—children of a heart
That strays through many a golden page
Of Roman thought, and Grecian art,
With love to take, and still to gauge
Thy nature's noblest heritage.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Which?

Which are the hands we love the best—
Those that are folded between our own,
Or those that move us to strange unrest
By feathery touch that is quickly flown?
Which—ah, which—do we love the best,
Hands caressing, or hands caressed?

Which are the eyes we most adore—
Those reflecting our very thought,
Or those whose glances our hearts implore,
Whose fire will neither be tamed nor taught?
Which—ah, which—are we drawn most toward,
Eyes adoring, or eyes adored?
—Mary Berri Chapman in Philadelphia Press.

Enchantment.

Not a thousand miles from here,
Two enchanted lakes I know;
On those lakes of azure clear
Oft my soul doth sailing go.
In their limpid deeps I see
Lights of potent witchery.

Not so far away as Mars,
Without any telescope,
I have found twin elfin stars—
Star of Peace and Star of Hope;
And the magic of their rays
Holds me spellbound as I gaze.

I have seen a fairy bright
(In this town her home she makes);
She can shroud the stars in night,
Hide from view the shimmering lakes.
Would you see this mystic lass?
You will find her—in your glass.

Do you wonder how you may
Work this spell of magic sleight—
Make the blue lakes pass away,
Dim the stars' alluring light?
In your power alone it lies;
You need only—shut your eyes!
—Godey's.

Life.

A little time for labor,
A little time for play,
And then there comes eternal night
Or else eternal day!

A little time for joying,
A little time for grief,
And then we fall into the grave,
As falls the autumn leaf!

A little time for laughter,
A little time for tears,
And then an ocean gathers up
The measure of our years!

A little time for loving,
A little time for hate,
And then, with swift and shudd'ring feet,
We ope an unknown gate!

A little time for singing,
A little time for wail,
And then our sails are torn to shreds
Before an unknown gale!

A little time for meeting,
A little time to part,
And then a cruel hand tears 'way
The flowers born in the heart!

A little time to waken,
A little time to nod,
And then, in glee, worms feed upon
The image of the God!
—Florida Times-Union.

NOVELTIES IN LINGERIE.

INCREASING ELEGANCE IN FASHIONABLE UNDERGARMENTS.

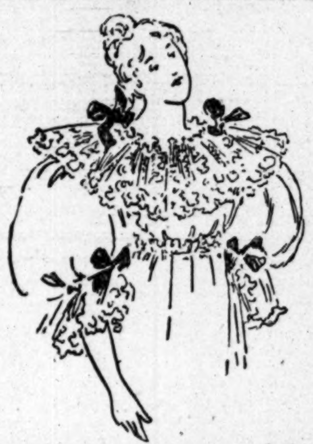
New Nightgowns Have Sleeves Puffed to the Elbow and Finished with a Frill of Lace—Delicate Tints of Dimity Will Be Utilized for Petticoats to Be Worn Under Thin Summer Gowns—Bertha Cape Characterizes the Latest Chemises.

The present extravagant mood of fashion is quite as evident in the growing elegance and fluffiness of fashionable undergarments as it is in outside dress. Whatever may be said about the excess of fullness and the lavish use of trimming, underwear was never more tempting in its daintiness or more truly feminine in design than it is now. The new woman, with her knickerbockers, and varied assortment of trousers, and her frantic efforts to reform the entire department of underclothes, has brought about a reaction which is decidedly opposed to masculine methods of construction, and the spring novelties in lingerie are as elaborate and dainty as the most womanly woman could desire.

The most novel feature of the new night gowns is the sleeve, which is invariably a full puff, elbow length, with a frill of lace falling below the narrow band of insertion which confines the gathers, and the one which is more elaborate than all the others has first a very short puffed sleeve with a lace frill, and over this a gathered flowing sleeve, falling just below the elbow and trimmed with rows of lace insertion, set in between bands of the nainsook, and finished with the lace edge.

Effective Patterns in Lace.

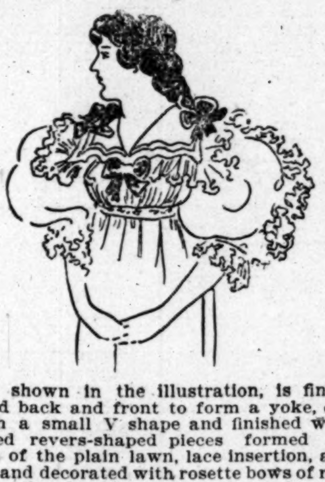
One pretty style of gown with this sort of sleeves is called the Queen Bess nightgown. It is cut square at the neck, trimmed around with lace insertion and edge, and five rows of insertion about nine inches long extend down the front from the neck in the gathers of lawn. Little bretelles of insertion, lawn, and edging, cut in four points on the edge, are arranged over the shoulders. The drawers which match this are very wide, with a full, deep ruffle of lace, cut in points on the edge and everywhere, the seams and insertions are finished with the tiny embroidered beading which is used in all fine underwear. A new imitation Valenciennes, which is heavier than the old, and much prettier, is the lace in use just at present, and it comes in effective patterns of fruit and flowers.



Dimities, in pale tints of blue, pink, and lavender, are to be fashionable material for summer undergarments, and these will be trimmed with ruffles of the same, edged with narrow lace or with pretty, dainty edges of embroidery. Petticoats of dimity are especially nice to wear under thin summer gowns, and they can be made very effective with the inexpensive edges on the ruffles.

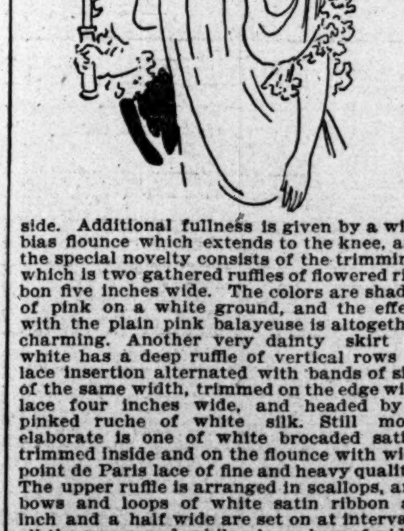
Petticoats of White Silk.

Among the new shapes in nightgowns is a circular cut at the neck, trimmed around with lace insertion and edge, and belted in slightly at the waist with wide open insertion, through which ribbon is run. More elaborate gowns in this style have tabs of embroidered insertion three or four inches long and edged around with lace, falling from the insertion band at the neck. Chemises and drawers are made to match all the extra fine gowns, and they are usually sold in sets of three pieces. Another very pretty style, shown in the illustration, is finely tucked back and front to form a yoke, cut out in a small V shape and finished with pointed revers-shaped pieces formed by bands of the plain lawn, lace insertion, and edge, and decorated with rosette bows of ribbon on the shoulders and at the neck, says the New York Sun.



The latest chemises have a little bertha cape, made in points of alternate rows of insertion and lawn, finished with edging, falling over the arm, while the sleeve underneath is simply a frill of lace. There is a lavish use of ribbon on all the undergarments, and mostly in widths much greater than the baby ribbon which has been so popular. Some of the most fluffy white petticoats are cut to flare widely at the bottom, which is finished with two narrow ruffles, edged with lace, and over this is a gored flounce to the knee. The flounce is trimmed with wide ruffles of lace or embroidery, and headed by a band of insertion.

But the most distracting of all is the new silk petticoat of white taffeta silk, with a narrow pinked ruffle on the bottom, and a balayeuse of plain pink taffeta pinked on the edges and fully nine inches wide on the inside. Additional fullness is given by a wide bias flounce which extends to the knee, and the special novelty consists of the trimming, which is two gathered ruffles of flowered ribbon five inches wide. The colors are shades of pink on a white ground, and the effect with the plain pink balayeuse is altogether charming. Another very dainty skirt of white has a deep ruffle of vertical rows of lace insertion alternated with bands of silk of the same width, trimmed on the edge with lace four inches wide, and headed by a pinked ruche of white silk. Still more elaborate is one of white brocaded satin, trimmed inside and on the flounce with wide point de Paris lace of fine and heavy quality. The upper ruffle is arranged in scallops, and bows and loops of white satin ribbon an inch and a half wide are set on at intervals all the way round, while a large bow of wider ribbon adorns the left side a little above the ruffles. Extra fullness is given to some of the skirts by two deep flounces up the back, trimmed with narrower flounces with cords run in above the hem.



How to Clean Kid Gloves.

Clean kid gloves with naphtha; put them on the hands, rub with flannel dipped in naphtha, and then wipe dry with a clean piece of white flannel. Remove the gloves and hang them up in the air. The first steps in renovating are uninteresting, but must be done well or the after results will be far from satisfactory. Silk embroidery may be cleaned with a camel's-hair brush and spirits of wine. Prepare to do the task well or do not commence it. Be careful of explosive cleaning fluids, like benzine, naphtha, or alcohol. Always air goods after cleaning them in a fluid of strong odor.

TO SOLVE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.

There promises to be bitter warfare between the housekeepers and the servants in Philadelphia, and the feminine mind there is much disturbed in consequence. The most influential organization of women in that city is considering a plan whereby to regulate the employment of servants. The plan is a drastic one, and the servants, to whose ears it has come, are indignant. The housekeepers, if the scheme proposed is adopted, will organize, and then will come the fight.

The Civic club of Philadelphia is a body to which the greater number of women in that city who take an interest in public affairs belong, says the New York Herald. The purposes of the club are the betterment of sanitary and domestic affairs and, indirectly, the purification of politics and the improvement of the municipal government. The club wields considerable power, and has been markedly successful in more than one campaign it has made. It has now directed the attention to that much thrashed problem, the servant question, and at least one of its most prominent members believes she has conceived a plan that will be certain and satisfactory.

Moses of the Movement.

Mrs. John H. Converse is the Moses who will endeavor to lead oppressed housewives from the land of bondage, and she is enthusiastically urging her fellow-members to follow her guidance. The plan, while not entirely completed in details, is sufficiently advanced to make plain its character and scope. It is as follows:

In every intelligence office in Philadelphia will be posted a circular stating the terms upon which those seeking employment as domestic servants will be engaged by all who agree to abide by the Civic club's plan. This circular gives in detail the degree of efficiency in the several departments of the household service which a servant must possess in order to secure her employment. The terms set forth in the circular are these:

Cooks at $3.50 or $4 per week:

Must understand care of range or stove.

Must understand care of sinks and drains.

Must understand care of kitchen, cellar, and ice chest.

Must understand care of utensils.

Must understand making bread, biscuit, muffins, and griddle cakes.

Must understand making soup stock.

Must understand roasting, boiling, and broiling meats.

Must understand dressing and cooking poultry.

Must understand cooking eggs, fish, and oysters.

Must understand cooking vegetables, fresh or canned.

Must understand making tea and coffee.

Must understand making plain desserts.

Waitresses at $3 or $3.50 per week:

Must understand care of dining-room.

Must understand care of silver, glass, and china.

Must understand care and attention in waiting on table.

Must understand care of parlor and halls.

Must understand answering the door bell properly.

Chambermaids at $3 or $3.50 per week:

Must understand care of bedrooms.

Must understand care of beds and bedding.

Must understand sweeping and dusting.

Must understand care of toilet and bathrooms.

Must understand care of hardwood floors.

Child's nurse at $3 or $3.50 per week:

Must understand washing, dressing, and feeding of children.

Must understand general care of the health and well-being of children.

Laundresses at $3.50 or $4 per week:

Must understand washing and ironing.

Must understand general care of bed and table linen and clothes.

Seamstresses at $3.50 or $4 per week:

Must understand plain sewing.

Must understand mending and darning.

Must understand use of sewing machine.

Domestics Pass Examination.

When a housewife goes to an intelligence office to engage a servant the first thing she will do is to point to the circular on the wall and ask the servant before her if she fulfills the conditions there set forth. If the servant answers in the affirmative and the housewife decides to engage her, and, upon giving her trial, finds her deficient, she cannot discharge her on the ground of inability alone. Instead she is obliged by the Civic club's plan to send the domestic to a school for cooking and housework, where the girl may learn what she does not know. Furthermore, the housewife pledges herself, by signing the Civic club's agreement, to pay half of the expenses of this education of the servant, the servant agreeing on her part at the time she is engaged to allow sufficient of her wages to be withheld by her employer to make up the other half of the necessary amount.

When the girl has completed her education her former employer is supposed to take her back into service.

The fundamental idea of the plan is that by refusing to retain servants below a fair grade of efficiency and by adhering strictly to a moderate scale of wages the problem which has so long puzzled those who employ servants will be greatly simplified. The originator of the scheme professes to hold the belief that a majority of the housekeepers in Philadelphia will join in the movement if it is once fairly started, and, with a majority supporting the plan, she thinks that the servants, who, of course, will rebel against such restrictions, will be coerced into accepting its terms. Over 2,000 signatures of housekeepers, it is stated, have already been secured to the proposition in outline, and many women have expressed approval of the idea. But many more are in decided doubt as to the feasibility of such a scheme, and it remains a question now, when the plan is approved by the club formally, if it is, how large a number of those who have spoken favorably of it will be ready to stand by it on trial and strictly to abide by its provisions.

Some Objections Raised.

Several of those interviewed on the subject stated objections which have yet to be answered by the supporters of the plan. One woman, who has done much good work in the club, said: "The scheme won't work, first, because it aims to put on one level the housekeeper who has the means to engage the highest grade of servants, and will pay such servants the price they ask, and the housekeeper whose exchequer is not well filled, and who must therefore economize in servants as in other things. Do you think if I want an expert cook, one who can do the work of a caterer, and am willing to pay $6 or $8 a week for such a cook—do you think I will acquiesce in any plan which forces me to be content with an inferior cook at $3.50? I guess not."

Another housekeeper, who has had no hand in the movement to regulate the servants, but whose experience in domestic matters extends over thirty years, said: "It's the most absurd thing I ever heard of. Why, what are the women going to do if an incompetent Mary Ann or Bridget proves refractory and says she won't go to cooking school? There's no way of making her improve her education if she doesn't want to; for she wouldn't hesitate to break her part of the agreement with her mistress at the slightest provocation. But there's a stronger reason than this why the Civic club's plan will never get even a fair trial, and that is the fact that not one servant in twenty-five will consent to any such proposition as the one embodied in the rules which she is asked to abide by, even if we suppose that the housekeepers themselves band together and honestly adhere to the club's plan. The whole thing is sheer nonsense—put forward with a sincere motive, of course, but utterly impracticable."

Servants May Organize, Too.

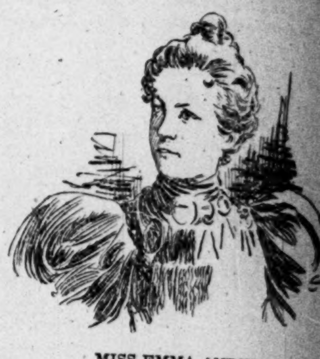
The trend of opinion among most of those interviewed was adverse to the Civic club's scheme, but its supporters are enthusiastic, and they are working with earnestness and energy. The club is now receiving many letters from its members, who have been requested to send in written opinions upon the plan, and it is hoped that within a short time a positive decision may be reached as to the course to pursue which will be in line with the general sentiment of the club.

Should the plan be carried out on the broad basis proposed immediate trouble might follow, for, as one woman of humorous mind said in relation to the matter: "If the housekeepers organize don't you think the servants will organize too? You may be sure they will. There's nothing the class of persons below-stairs like better than a club or association of some kind, and they will be very likely, as soon as they realize the drift of matters, to come together and form some sort of organization—the 'United Association of Domestics,' or 'Amalgamated Union of Household Workers,' for example. And, too, what will ensue almost certainly will be a strike—a strike which would, if general, bring the housekeepers to terms in short order. There is nothing hits more severely at the serenity of the average household than a deranged domestic service, amateur cooking, no one to make the beds and wait on the table, and similar inflictions which would be the result of a strike by the cook, chambermaid, and waitress. These would speedily bear fruit in wholesale resignations from the Civic club's combination, with a complete surrender of the rules of that club as the final result."

YOUNG WOMAN BANK CASHIER.

Miss Emma Anderson Holds This Responsible Position at Ottumwa.

Ottumwa, Ia., Jan. 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—Miss Emma Anderson is a young lady of perhaps 21 years of age, and has held the responsible position of cashier of the State Bank of Ottumwa since Jan. 1, 1894. Miss Anderson, who is a native of Ottumwa, is a graduate of the Augustana Business College of Rock Island, Ill. She was employed by the State Bank in 1892 as bookkeeper and stenographer. In this capacity she recommended herself so well to the President of the bank that when changes were made he made her cashier. She signs drafts and conducts all the business that devolves upon any other bank cashier.


MISS EMMA ANDERSON.

The bank is incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa, and has $50,000 capital, and does quite a large commercial business. Its main business, however, is in the real estate and loan transactions of the President, who is an immense landholder, all of which business is done through the bank. The President makes frequent trips out of the city, and when he is absent the young lady cashier is in charge of the bank, and at all times she works the time-lock and handles all the cash.

Miss Anderson is modest and refined in her manner. She is no new woman, but is strictly a business woman, with none the less of the charm of a good-looking young woman of culture. Miss Anderson's parents are Swedish people, residing in this city. She has one sister who is bookkeeper of the largest dry goods house in the city.

JEWELED CENSER IS A FAD.

Burns a Dainty Perfume as It Swings from Milady's Chatelaine.

The modern woman has taken to burning incense at her own shrine. The latest thing in jeweled smelling-bottles is a veritable censer that swings from milady's chatelaine and when lighted diffuses a delicate perfume and a tiny cloud of incense.

At an operatic matinée the other day a very elegant young woman in a tailor-made gown and a fetching millinery get-up produced her whilom smelling-salts at the most affecting moment of the performance. As she snapped open the cover, and a fine stream of circumambient vapor curled softly up and stole athwart the footlights, there was a craning of necks in her neighborhood for two whole minutes, while the women tried to investigate this latest idea in elegance.

This new perfume burner, as it is called, has displaced the vinaigrette and tiny bottles of aromatic salts, so dear to the heart of the swooning maidens of half a century ago. The English matron now swings her censer through the London drawing-rooms as sedulously as she carries her lorgnette rampant.

The perfume burners are also appearing in New York, and are to be found in the shops which make a specialty of imported novelties of the toilet, both in sizes for the chatelaine and for the dressing-table.

The little chatelaine censer comes in cut glass and silver in very dainty designs. Its inner mechanism has a nice little device for automatic lighting; extinguishing is accomplished by merely excluding the air by putting on the silver top.

The perfume burner is in reality a tiny lamp, burning, in lieu of a wick, a prepared stick of incense as fragrant as the frankincense and myrrh of biblical days. Eastern perfumes, such as the pungent, aromatic sweet grasses of India and Ceylon, are favorites for this use.

She Never Told Her Age.

It was the busy season at a great bank. Long rows of women, some anxious and depressed-looking, all of them with an unmistakable air of weariness, were waiting their turn with books to be presented for the semi-annual interest. A pompous and many-buttoned official paced back and forth with a look of determination to keep order or die on his grim visage.

The woman at the window was a new depositor, and there was a longer wait than usual, while she answered all the questions relative to her genealogy and that of her sisters and her cousins and her aunts—information which one must always give to a great bank before it will condescend to receive, and sometimes lose, your money.

At last came the fateful question: "What is your age?"

A faint blush stole over the faded cheeks; the antiquated and corkscrew curls quivered with agitation, as she murmured, "I'd rather not tell, please."

The bank clerk meant business. He had no sympathy with the maiden modesty of the trembling aspirant to financial dignity. "O, but you must tell," he replied, somewhat brusquely.

The blushes grew painful, but there was still a loophole of escape. At least all the world should not know her age, and, raising herself on tiptoe so as to bring her face close to the window—for she was short of stature—she said: "May I whisper it, please?" And the woman behind will never know how old she was.

How Women Hide Their Jewels.

The average woman carries her treasures in a small leather bag slipped inside her corset, but this is out of the question with women who own from $50,000 to $[illegible] worth of jewels. Not only would the load be cumbersome but injurious. Any continued pressure of clothes or bone against a woman's bosom is hurtful, but the burden of gold and stones would undoubtedly create cancer. A physician whom I queried on the subject said he had instituted a crusade against the habit. A woman's breast, he remarked, was one of the most sensitive spots to cancerous growth; therefore the slightest pressure there should be avoided.

A well-known actress who owns a few dozens of diamonds has had several little bags made that are fastened with safety pins along the lines of her stocking supporters. These supporters consist of four strong silk elastic straps, depending from a small satin belt which she fastens securely about her waist, giving it additional safety by doubly pinning it to her corsets. So to the straps, which are kept taut by the stockings, are fastened these little jewel cases. She says they do not interfere at all with her walking, but, as she is a poor pedestrienne, it would scarcely do to take her word for it.

Warning to American Men.

Miss Edith Lanchester is coming to the United States. Miss Lanchester, it may be remembered, is the young woman who recently created such a disturbance in England by announcing that she meant to enter into the estate of matrimony without the formality of a ceremony. She says that the persecutions of her family make it impossible for her to remain in England.

Children Should Have Single Beds.

She is a wise mother who allots to each of her children a single bed. From the time the baby occupies the crib alone on through childhood he should have a bed to himself. Such pretty little affairs of white iron and brass come for the nursery that it is hard to resist them, even apart from hygienic considerations.

Possibly the Men Refuse.

Despite the fact that this is leap year marriage certificates are evidently at a discount. A Brooklyn manufacturer who has hitherto prospered on the printing and engraving of these interesting blanks has, since the 1st of January, been forced to make an assignment, and his stock will be sold at public auction, by order of the receiver.